"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Thursday; moderate, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,892. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ROOT POINTS WAY FOR LAW REVISION

Tells Constitutional Convention Duty Is "to Preserve as Well as Improve."

WARNS AGAINST RADICALS

Ex-Senator, Elected President, Outlines Problems Pressing on Great Assemblage.

MAKE PLANS FOR WORK

Schurman and O'Brien Rival Floor Leaders—Marshall Stirs Up Ex-Mayor Low.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—The Constitutional Convention, which is to revise the organic law of the State, was called to order by Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo in the Assembly chamber at noon today. Only six times before has this great task been undertaken by a similar body in the 139 years which have passed since New York ceased to be a British colony and became a State of the Union. The last Constitutional Convention was held twenty-one years ago, in 1894.

The Assembly chamber, where the convention will hold its meetings, was crowded at the opening session. At the desks of the Assemblymen sat the delegates. Every inch of space in the chamber set aside for spectators was occupied and there was a liberal overflow in the galleries. The election of ex-United States Senator Elihu Root as President of the convention and his address were the big features of the opening session. Other important business included the election of other officers of the convention and the adoption of the rules of procedure with slight modifications which governed the last convention.

Ex-Senator Root in his opening speech called attention to the fact that with the growth of the Commonwealth the business of government had outgrown its organization. While admitting the just demand for vital changes in the fundamental law, Mr. Root sounded a note of warning against any changes so radical as to involve the tearing down of institutions which have grown out of tradition and historic development.

"We must preserve as well as improve," exclaimed Mr. Root, amid tremendous applause. "We must improve the machinery of government, but we must preserve the great body of rights and liberties which have grown through many centuries of political and judicial development and under which we have so long been blessed by peace, order, justice, and individual liberty and opportunity. We must remember that the burden of proof is always on the advocate of changes."

The creation of a code of political morality, Mr. Root asserted, was a duty of the convention not less important than that of reconstructing the framework of the State Government, and adjusting it to the conditions of today.

Long Opening Session.

The first session of the convention was of almost five hours' duration. The proceedings were opened with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. William H. Hopkins, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, where Gov. Whitman worships. The roll of delegates was then called by Addison B. Parker, Deputy Secretary of State.

The delegates, both the fifteen elected at large throughout the State and those elected from Senate districts, include men who have been leaders in public life or in civic activities for a generation or more. As the roll was called the mention of a well-known name never failed to evoke applause from the other delegates or from the spectators.

Mr. Root received an ovation when he was summoned from a seat far back in the chamber to the desk in the well in front of the Speaker's rostrum, where the delegates took the oath in groups of fifteen. William Barnes, Jr., as he strode down the aisle to take the oath, was loudly cheered. Seth Low, Louis Marshall, Edgar Truman Brackett, President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell, ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham all received generous applause as they came forward.

On the Democratic side Alfred E. Smith, the youthful minority leader of the Assembly, was the object of mighty acclaim as he was called forward to be sworn.

The oath followed the usual formula. The delegates were sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States and of the State of New York, and to perform faithfully the duties imposed upon them by their election. They were also called upon to swear that they had not given or offered any consideration for votes or the withholding of votes at the election. All subscribed to the oath in a big book placed for that purpose on the stenographer's desk in front of the rostrum.

The roll call showed that 164 of the 168 delegates were in attendance. The absentees were Moses J. Wafer of Kings, Democrat; Victor M. Allen of Rensselaer, John N. Vanderlyn of Ulster, and Frank M. Jones of Monroe, Republicans.

Old Leaders Return.

That procession into the well of the Assembly Chamber brought before the public again more than one veteran in politics. On the Republican side there were the elder James W. Wadsworth, former Congressman, now of the State Racing Commission; Lemuel E. Quigg, who, while not entirely without influence in the present administration at the Capitol, has shunned the limelight, and Patrick W. Cullinan of Oswego. Mr. Cullinan is one of the Republican Delegates at Large. Politically speaking, Mr. Cullinan dropped out of sight when he ceased to be Excise Commis-

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FIREMEN SAVE MAYOR FROM STRIKE RIOTERS

Summit (N. J.) Mob Driven Away From Official's Home After Stoning Priest's House.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., April 6.—The rioting incident to the strike in the Summit Silk Mills would have reached dangerous proportions tonight but for the prompt action of the Police and Fire Departments. As the strikebreakers, about 100 in number, left the mills escorted by ten policemen and thirty special deputies, they were approached by a crowd of 400 strikers, who, after following the strikebreakers for some distance, turned their attention to the home of the Rev. Father Paul Kassar, a Syrian priest, who has been accused of helping to import strikebreakers, and who was assaulted by sympathizers of the strikers last night.

The crowd gathered before his house, made a demonstration, and threw stones until the police charged them and arrested three men. These were hurried to the county jail at Elizabeth by two automobiles which Sheriff George C. Otto had in readiness, but the mob, thinking they had been taken to the local lock-up, marched on the City Hall.

Chief of Police George W. Brown turned in a fire alarm, and one company turned out, whereupon the crowd moved away, and presently threatened the residence of Mayor Francis H. Bergen. Thereupon Chief Brown turned in a general alarm and brought out all the fire companies of the town. Overawed by their arrival, the mob moved back toward the Town Hall with the entire fire department following through the streets, ready to connect with hydrants and turn streams of water on the crowd at a moment's notice. In view of this the crowd lost its belligerency, and finally dispersed.

The Rev. Father Kassar was attacked last night while on his way home by three men, who knocked him down and were beating and kicking him when the chance arrival of Deputy Sheriff Wilfred Dunn frightened them away.

Joseph Marone, 20 years old, was arraigned before Police Justice Hick- this morning on the charge of hitting Joseph Malolian, a striker, with a stone. He is held at Police Headquarters pending the outcome of Malolian's injuries, which are said to be serious.

Mayor Bergen is head of the Bayard Cutting estate in New York.

ROCKEFELLER FUND WINS.

Jersey Governor Signs Bill for Foundation's Animal Research.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 6.—Gov. Fielder tonight signed the Colgate bill permitting the Rockefeller Foundation to establish an institute for animal research in this State. It is said that $1,000,000 will be spent on the plant, near the State College in New Brunswick.

The Governor also signed the Ackerson bill, providing a uniform system of traffic regulation, and the Gaunt bill, authorizing the Prison Inspectors to spend $20,000 for a canning plant.

U. S. SUBMARINE CREW HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Acid Caused Deadly Gas in E-2 Fifty Feet Down—Saved by Ensign Gillam's Quick Wit.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 3.—Ensign Edward J. Gillam, U. S. N., formerly in command of the submarine E-2, has been under medical treatment at the Naval Hospital in Las Animas, Colo., for several months. His illness is supposed to be due to the effects of an accident on the submarine in manoeuvres off Brenton Reef Lightship last September, while the E-2 was submerged fifty feet, the same kind of accident possibly that befell the F-4 outside Honolulu Harbor, a few weks ago—acid leaking from the battery tanks into the ballast tanks, eating through the lead lining between the two tanks amidships and developing a poisonous gas.

Only tonight did the accident to the E-2 become known except in official circles. As a result of the accident all submarines of the E and D types were sent to the New York Navy Yard to have their lead linings doubled.

While the E-2 was submerged 50 feet Ensign Gillam detected chloric gas. He ran to the surface by using the pumps instead of blowing out the tanks. When the submarine reached the surface the conning tower was quickly opened to give the crew fresh air. Every one of the nineteen members of the crew was more or less affected by the gas, some bleeding from the nose and mouth.

Inspection after the battery tanks were removed showed the tops of the tanks pitted by the acid. A double thickness of lead linings was added to the D and E type submarines.

Submarine experts say that if Ensign Gillam had attempted to blow the tanks it would have liberated gas with serious consequences.

THREE MOST NOTED WOMEN.

Miss Addams, Miss Davis, and Miss Nuttall Named for America.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Mrs. Zekia Nuttall of Coyoacan, Mexico; Miss Katherine B. Davis of New York, and Miss Jane Addams of Chicago have been selected by the Woman's Board of the Panama-Pacific Exposition as the three most noted women of America, it was announced today. They will be guests of the board at the exposition for one week.

Mrs. Nuttall was chosen for her work in archaeology, Miss Davis for work in prison reform, and Miss Addams for social settlement work.

NORWAY TO ASK INDEMNITY.

Experts Find That Tankship Belridge Was Torpedoed.

LONDON, April 7.—A Christiania dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that the report of a committee of experts submitted to the Government confirms the fact that the Norwegian tank steamer Belridge, the first Norwegian ship to be damaged in the war zone around the British isles, was torpedoed.

The damage to the ship is estimated at approximately $67,000, and the dispatch adds, the Government will now present to Germany a demand for indemnification.

REPUBLICANS WIN CHICAGO BY 139,000

Thompson's Plurality Greatest in City's History—Carries Rest of Ticket with Him.

BIG VOTE BY THE WOMEN

But Campaign Managers Say Result Would Have Been Same if They Had Stayed Away.

RACIAL ISSUES INVOLVED

German-Austrian Appeal for Sweitzer Rouses Violent Feeling—Harrison Men Cut Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 6.—William Hale Thompson, Republican, was elected Mayor of Chicago today for a four-year term. He defeated Robert M. Sweitzer, Democrat, by a plurality of a little over 139,000. This is the greatest plurality ever polled by a Mayoralty winner in Chicago, exceeding the record vote of 1895, when Mayor Harrison won by 79,248.

The Thompson avalanche swept into power the rest of the Republican ticket. Charles H. Sergel, Republican, was elected City Treasurer, John Siman City Clerk, and Hosca W. Wells, Judge of the Municipal Court. Full half of the Aldermen elected, according to the latest indications are Republicans or Progressives, and they may gain a majority.

The women voted for the first time today at a Mayoralty election, and they turned out to the polls in vast numbers. At a late hour tonight campaign managers said that the women's votes were divided between the candidates in about the same proportion as the men's, and that the result would have been the same if the female voters stayed away from the polls.

The Harrison axe was the great factor in swelling Thompson's plurality. Throughout the city, Harrison Democrats cut Sweitzer. This is demonstrated by the fact that Thompson outran his running mates in a majority of the wards.

There were several contributing factors to the overthrow of the Democratic ticket, not the least of which was the endeavor of the Sweitzer adherents in the last days of the campaign, to interject international politics and race and religious prejudices. All the leading Germans and Austrians, a few days ago, signed a circular urging the voters of German, Austrian, and Hungarian descent to vote the Sweitzer ticket as an indorsement of the war policies of Kaiser Wilhelm. The circular was adorned with photographs of Kaiser Wilhelm and Emperor Francis Joseph. It also stated that a vote for Sweitzer meant a vote of confidence for the Teuton Allies and would "save the Fatherland."

An intense wave of resentment arose. The young Americans from the Indiana border of Chicago to the northern borders of Chicago at Lake Forest turned out in force and voted down the Sweitzer German-Austrian ticket.

Religion an Important Factor.

Religion, also, was an important factor. This issue led to much bitterness and some bloodshed. Every available Protestant was mustered at the polls today, were literally dragged out of their homes in some instances by their co-religionists and voted for Thompson, the Protestant Republican candidate.

Many Jews lost their vote because today marked the close of the feast of the passover, on which the orthodox Jews cannot use a pencil. Although the courts had made a ruling that their ballots might be marked by election officials, great hindrances were placed in the way of the men and women of this religious faith and many lost their votes.

Some wards hitherto considered strongly Democratic were carried by the Republican candidate, and Sweitzer' own precinct, in the heart of one of the west side Democratic strongholds, was carried by Thompson, 300 to 228. Sweitzer and his manager conceded the election to the Republicans early in the evening and left their headquarters. Before going home Sweitzer sent his successful rival a telegram in which he said:

"Congratulations on your victory. It was conclusive."

In a speech to a crowd of his followers tonight Thompson said:

"My first official move will be to have my Chief of Police drive the pickpockets and thieves out of Chicago."

The returns indicated that the total Socialistic vote in the city would not exceed 20,000. Seymour Stedman was the Socialist candidate for Mayor. The Prohibition Party candidate, John Hill, ran far behind the Socialist candidate.

One of the interesting questions of the campaign was just how the women would vote. They turned out to the polls in great numbers, showed extraordinary enthusiasm and great adaptability in the political game, and took full advantage of their admission to the electorate in the first big election since receiving their franchise.

Women for Thompson.

Apparently there was a preponderence of both men and women voters in favor of Thompson, who is popular in society, and it was evident weeks ago that the women inhabitants of Chicago would plump their votes solidly for him on election day. For weeks the women who own the little electric broughams, thousands of which can be seen in the streets of Chicago, have been adorning these vehicles with colored lithographs of Mr. Thompson.

A tour of various polling places today by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent revealed the fact, however, that the chivalry on the part of the male election officials and political workers in the few elections held since women obtained the franchise in Illinois has worn off. Smoking in the polling places, which was tabooed last Fall out of respect to the women, was resumed in full force today, and the women inspectors of election and workers were not presented with boxes of candy or bunches of violets. Women

Continued on Page 4.

The German Governor of Belgium Talks

General von Bissing says it would have been a "very grave mistake," not to have invaded Belgium, and gives his views on other important questions. An interview with him

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS A THEATRICAL TRUST

Suspicion at Washington Leads to an Investigation Now in Progress Here.

LEADING MANAGERS HEARD

So-Called Independents and Others in Conference with Assistant Attorney General.

The so-called Theatrical Trust is now under fire from the Government, and leading managers or their attorneys are making daily pilgrimages to the Federal Building to assure Assistant United States Attorney General Claude A. Thompson that there is nothing in their way of doing business to violate the Sherman anti-trust law. The investigation has been in progress for a few days, and it is likely to be some weeks before the Government makes up its mind whether there is anything upon which to take action.

Complaints received at Washington caused the investigation. The Department of Justice has been in receipt of statements as to the way in which the theatrical business of the country is being conducted, and some of the independent managers asserted they were finding their trade restrained in a very practical way. So the department referred the matter to District Attorney Marshall, as the theatrical centre of the country is situated in the Southern District of New York, and bade him begin an investigation. He turned the matter over to Mr. Thompson, who has had considerable experience in looking into just such questions, notably the Tobacco case.

At present the Government is only considering the regular drama, and any illegal combinations that may exist in vaudeville or the moving picture shows are left for a future time. The present charge is that the Theatrical Trust is restricting bookings so that it is impossible for an independent manager to get theatres at which he can put on his productions, and on the other hand independent local managers cannot procure for their houses the plays of certain popular authors unless they bow the knee to the trust altogether.

Prominent Theatrical Men Called.

The investigation has taken note particularly of the conditions obtaining in the Northwestern and Southern Circuits, and Special Agent Williamson has been working up the evidence. It has resulted in many well-known theatrical men, both "trust magnates" and independents, being asked to step down and have a talk with Mr. Thompson. Among those who have thus been summoned are Edgar Selwyn of Selwyn & Co., Cohan & Harris, A. H. Woods, William A. Brady, Charles Dillingham, Klaw & Erlanger, and the Shuberts. Mr. Dillingham was questioned yesterday.

In some respects the legal aspect of the case, it was said at the District Attorney's office yesterday, resembled that which was presented in the recent attack on organized baseball. There it was contended that it was impossible to hold the National or American Leagues a trust contrary to the Sherman law, by reason of Section 6 of the Clayton act. This provides that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce," and it was argued that this removed the baseball combination from the scope of the Sherman law.

It was pointed out that in the case of the Theatrical Trust it could be shown that, not only were individual actors and actresses moved from State to State, but that property, consisting of scenery and stage properties, also was transferred between the States. This the Government is inclined to believe should be held to overcome the legal difficulty.

The Government is also face to face with the decision of Justice Pendleton in the State Supreme Court in the litigation between Oscar Hammerstein and the Metropolitan Opera House, which was quoted in the baseball case. In that suit Mr. Hammerstein contended that the Metropolitan Opera House was violating the Sherman law, but Justice Pendleton held that the production of operas or theatricals involved none of the elements of trade or commerce as commonly understood.

Ruling on "Trade or Commerce."

"If the production of opera is trade or commerce," the court said, "it would seem to follow that every museum that exhibits pictures, every university which gives courses of instruction or lectures, every lawyer who prepares a brief, every surgeon who performs an operation, every circus, every moving-picture show exhibition pugilist, actor, or performer, is engaged in commerce."

If the Government overcomes these technical difficulties and finds there is sufficient evidence to warrant proceedings against the "trust," it can take action in two ways. It can bring a suit in equity asking for the dissolution of the trust and an injunction against such practices as it finds illegal, or it can institute a criminal prosecution against the members of the trust. Both methods are commonly used by the Government in Sherman law cases, and the choice between them depends entirely on the character of the evidence collected and the conditions that are revealed.

It was seven or eight years ago when independent managers began to fight the group that made up the so-called Trust or Syndicate. Early in 1907 indictments were returned by the Grand Jury against Samuel Nixon and J. F. Zimmerman, or Nixon & Zimmerman; Marc Klaw and A. L. Erlanger, of Klaw & Erlanger, and Charles Frohman and Al Haymon, charging them with conspiracy in restraint of trade. The following June Judge Dayton Ross Kinsky in General Sessions ruled the so-called Trust was not a combination in restraint of trade and dismissed the indictments.

In recent years the principal theatres of the country have been divided into two groups, those in one being booked by the managers who formerly composed the Syndicate, and those in the other group by the independent managers. About two years ago a combination was effected between the two groups by which the theatres in Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Chicago were booked with regard to the common benefit of both groups. An effort was made this season to extend the agreement to all the theatres of the country. Just when the plan seemed about to be consummated it fell through, owing to a failure to agree on details.

BRITISH 'PLOT' TALE GETS TWO SETBACKS

Sir Courtenay Bennett Ready to Swear Warships Don't Get Supplies Here.

MARSHALL URGES CAUTION

"We Should Not Jump Into This Thing Without Proper Care," Prosecutor's Opinion.

Sir Courtenay Bennett, British Consul General at New York, said yesterday that in his opinion Collector of the Port Malone had not a leg to stand upon in the charges he had made that British warships were contravening the United States neutrality laws by making New York their base for supplies of coal and provisions.

United States District Attorney Marshall admitted that he had not seen the evidence, and suggested that it would be well to use a little caution in proceeding in the matter. He himself telephoned to Washington to find out whether there had been a Presidential proclamation putting in force the provisions of the recently adopted joint Congressional resolution on this subject, and found there was none.

"I have only two remarks to make on this subject," said the Consul General. "First, that I am prepared to go into court and swear that to the best of my knowledge and belief not a single pound of food has been supplied to the British naval ships from New York, and, second, that the commanders and officers of all British warships on the Atlantic Coast patrol have received special instructions from the Admiralty not to purchase any supplies in the United States."

An official of the British Government, who is well acquainted with the movements of the warships on guard outside New York Harbor, said Collector Malone had been misled by reports which had been circulated along the water front out of spite.

Report Started in Brooklyn.

"The trouble started in Brooklyn and emanated from a leading shipping butcher, who bears a German name. He became annoyed because he lost the trade of the British steamships on that side of the harbor, this authority said. "He has been backed in spreading these reports that the warships were getting meat and supplies from this city by one of the big Chicago packing firms whose meat was sent back from Halifax by the Admiralty because it did not come up to the specifications.

"It is quite true that tugboats have taken cases off to the Caronia, Suffolk, Lancaster, and other warships, but they contained nothing contraband. Bottled beer, mineral waters, candles, cards, chess, books, newspapers for the crews, and occasionally some flowers for the officers' wardroom were the only things sent out from New York.

"Meat, flour, and all provisions and coal have been taken on board at Bermuda or Halifax, or else taken from supply ships at sea which had been sent out from Halifax. Why should the British Admiralty pay high prices to have goods smuggled out to its ships at dead of night from New York, when the vessels can be supplied from the naval stores at Halifax or Bermuda? The thing is so obvious to any person who stops to think that it really does not require much answering."

When Collector Malone was told of the answer made by Sir Courtenay to his charges, he replied that there was nothing to add just now to the statement he had given out on Monday night.

Legal Points in Question.

District Attorney Marshall pointed out that the joint Congressional resolution was rather curiously worded. It merely gave the President the discretion, when he pleased, to direct the Collector of Customs in any port to withhold clearance from any vessel which he had reasonable cause to believe to be about to carry fuel, arms, ammunition, men, or supplies to any warship of a belligerent nation in violation of the obligations of the United States as a neutral nation. The punishment provided for such an offense is $10,000 fine or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

Mr. Marshall referred to the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, which bear on the neutral's duty in regard to the use of one of its ports as a base of operations. It is bound not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augumentation of military supplies or arms or the recruitment of men," and to exercise due diligence in its ports to prevent any violation of the treaty in this respect.

However, Mr. Marshall had before him also the authoritative interpretation of this clause, in which it is said:

"Vessels of war may come and go under such regulations as the neutral may prescribe. Food and ordinary stores and supplies of a ship, not of a warlike character, may be furnished without question in quantities necessary for immediate wants. The modest hospitality which does not infringe upon impartiality may be rendered, but no act shall be done to make the neutral port a base of operations."

"Does modest hospitality refer to grape juice?" Mr. Marshall was asked.

The District Attorney ignored the question, but said:

"I am not inclined to think we should jump into this thing without proper care. If New York is being used as a supply base for a British squadron that is, of course, a violation of the law and should be stopped. But if we find that the supposed supply consists in carrying out to the ships only a chicken or two, or, perhaps, a basket of tomatoes, it may be well to apply the rule of reason to the inquiry."

Grand Jury Sworn In.

The Federal Grand Jury, before whom the investigation will come, if it is ordered, was sworn in yesterday by Judge Cushman. Joseph Oatman is the foreman and the other members are Arthur H. Cox, Edward A. Bartness, Adolph L. Geering, Harry H. Bender, J. E. Wadsworth, Jacob Bissinger, Frederick A. Von Bernuth, Jr., Ellery A. Bates, Adolph Kempner, Harry Born, George E. Kline, Fred Kaufman, Richard Walters, Charles F. Brown, David A. Schults, Edward H. Kruse, Charles S. Newman, Thomas H. Raywood, Alfred J. Neale, James R. Pierson, Charles A. Hagen, and William C. Gilbert.

The order for the battleship Maine, the only big war vessel now at the New York Navy Yard, to "stand by" and await word to put to sea has been cancelled. Coaled, provisioned, and with a supply of ammunition aboard, the Maine has been in readiness to leave the yard since last Friday.

The destroyers McCall, Cummings, and Cassin arrived at the yard yesterday. They will remain there for three weeks undergoing minor repairs. Meantime, should they be needed, they could be ordered out for guard duty in the harbor.

BOY-ED FOUND THE "PLOT."

Providence Journal's Story of Neutrality Violations—Malone's Denial.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—The Providence Journal prints today a long story, in which it professes to have information that "continuous breaches of neutrality in favor of both the Allies and the Germans," have been continuously perpetuated for several months in American ports, particularly in New York, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, San Francisco, and Seattle. It instances work at various plants of the Bethlehem Steel Company on what are

Continued on Page 4.

U. S. CLEARS PATH FOR THE EITEL

All Allied Merchant Ships at Norfolk and Newport News Detained in Port.

CRUISER READY TO DEPART

But at a Late Hour This Morning the Chances Were That She Would Not Leave at Once.

ENEMY WARSHIPS IN WAIT

U. S. S. Alabama, Guarding Neutrality Inside Capes, Has Her Decks Cleared for Action.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Wednesday, April 7, 3:40 A. M.—All merchant ships of the allied powers ready to sail from this port and that of Norfolk, even those to which clearance had been granted, were yesterday ordered to remain, pending further directions, and this morning everything seemed ready for the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich to make a dash for the sea.

Even if she departed at this time, it would be impossible for her to reach the open sea before daybreak, as the trip would require more than two hours under the fastest steaming of which the cruiser is capable. It is believed here that the cruiser will not dash for the capes this morning.

Navy and port officials were in constant communication all last night and far into the morning with Washington, with the battleship Alabama in Hampton Roads, and with the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The significance of the embargo, put on merchant ships, lies in the rule of international law that no warship shall leave a neutral port within twenty-four hours after the departure of a merchantman flying an enemy's flag. There was no reason to doubt that the way for the departure of the Eitel Friedrich had been cleared by the action of the United States Government.

Collector of Customs Hamilton, who visited the Eitel last evening, received a jovial farewell from the officers.

"I wish you would remain and go with us," the First Officer said to him.

All the calls exchanged Monday and yesterday between Commander Thierichens and American naval and port officials were for the purpose of final farewells. The Prinz Eitel is ready to start the moment the order is given.

Allies's Ships Know Every Move.

It is supposed that every movement on board the Prinz Eitel is at once reported to British sympathizers. A British ship lying not far from the Eitel was seen last night using blinker lights, apparently in the Morse code. These messages probably were received ashore, but might have been relayed down the harbor by ships now lying here. An amateur wireless outfit could flash the signals to the allied ships off the Capes.

Orders were given to pilots not to take the merchant ship of any belligerent enemy of Germany out of Norfolk or Newport News until further notice. The order went into efect about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Although no official interpretation of the Government order could be procured, it generally was understood that the time had expired which had been allotted to the Prinz Eitel Friedrich for repairs, and that merchant ships of belligerents had been detained in port in order to extend a final period of liberty for departure to the German cruiser.

A surprising development was that the holding up of British ships last Friday night for twenty-four hours, thus giving the first period of liberty to the Eitel, had not been brought about by the United States Government. According to authentic information here, it was the result of direct action by the British Government, through Consuls at these ports. Yesterday's action was the first definite step by the United States to open the course to the sea for the Eitel. One report yesterday said that the Eitel had been interned at noon.

Late in the day the American battleship Alabama, guarding the approach to Hampton Roads from Norfolk and Newport News, shifted her davits to afford freedom for her gun turrets, and the ship was cleared for action. Her searchlights were operated incessantly, flashing up the Elizabeth and James Rivers. Four British warships and a French cruiser are reported outside the Capes.

Britishers File Protest.

A party of British ship Captains accompanied by the British Vice Consul, called on Collector of Customs Hamilton yesterday and let him see clearly that they did not think the American Government was justified in holding up British commerce indefinitely to give the Prinz Eitel an opportunity to leave port.

The possible departure of the Prinz Eitel seemed so imminent Monday that the British Consular officers in Norfolk and Newport News refused to permit British ships to leave port. Yesterday morning the ships were ready to sail and the Consul was willing that they should, but clearance papers were withheld at the Custom House, and ships that were cleared late Monday afternoon were kept in port under the order from the Treasury authorities forbidding pilots taking them to sea. Thus a dozen ships loaded and ready to sail are held in port.

SUBMARINE RIFLEMEN FIRE ON REFUGEES

Trawler's Crew Attacked While Taking to Boats—Steamer Northlands Also Sunk.

BLYTH, Eng., April 6.—The trawler Agantha was attacked by a German submarine yesterday off Longstone and sent to the bottom. The crew of thirteen men was rescued by the Swedish steamer Tord and landed here today.

The skipper of the Agantha said that while taking to the boats and after entering them the members of the Agantha's crew were subjected to rifle fire from the submarine, which had chased the trawler for an hour before overhauling her, firing at her meanwhile with rifles and a small gun. The skipper believed that the submarine was the U-20.

LONDON, April 6.—The British steamer Northlands, of 2,000 tons, with a cargo of iron ore—not the White Star Liner Northland, be it noted—was sent to the bottom by a German submarine in the English Channel off Beachy Head Monday morning. The Northlands sank in ten minutes. Her crew of twenty-four men was picked up later by the Belgian steamer Topati. The captain of the Northlands said he believed it was the submarine U-12 which sank his ship.

The Northlands was built at West Hartlepool in 1900 and was owned by the Northlands S. S. Ltd., of Cardiff.

GERMAN SUBMARINE CAUGHT IN NET TRAP

Entangled off Dover in Contrivance Designed for That Purpose—Her Crew Doomed.

PARIS, April 6.—A German submarine has become securely entangled in a net specially designed for that purpose and placed off Dover, according to the Petit Journal's Dunkirk correspondent, who adds that the French naval authorities expect to capture the submarine if by any chance it should come to the surface.

Miles of traps have been set by the British Navy at harbor entrances and other strategic points around the British Isles to catch German submarines. The traps are not unlike gill nets used by fishermen. Malleable iron frames ten feet square, three frames joined, are sunk to a depth of thirty feet, suspended from immense buoys. If a submarine, which is a blind thing when submerged, enters one of these frames its sides are caught, causing the lower frame to buckle upward, catching the propeller. Thus the craft is in the position of a fish floundering in a net, and its occupants are doomed.

It was reported that three submarines had been caught in this way during the first ten days of the German blockade, but this report was not confirmed.

GERMANS HAVE LOST 31,376 OFFICERS

More Than Half of the Force Killed or Disabled Since the War Began.

PARIS, April 6.—The Press Bureau of the War Office gave out today figures, compiled from official German lists of losses of officers. These show, the Press Bureau says, that of a total number of 480 Generals in times of peace, 43 have been killed and 57 are wounded or missing.

"Out of 33,154 infantry officers, 8,604 have been killed, and 18,149 have been wounded or are missing," the announcement says further.

"Out of 7,063 cavalry officers, 366 have been killed, 881 have been wounded or are missing.

"Out of 12,108 artillery officers, 912 have been killed and 2,264 have been wounded or are missing.

"The grand total of officers of the German Army at the beginning of the war, including men in the active service, reserve and Landwehr, was 52,805, out of which, up to March 15, 9,925 have been killed, and 21,351 have been wounded or are missing. This makes the total of losses 31,276.

"This shows that the grand total of losses among the officers of the German Army is more than half their number on the day of the declaration of war."

LONDON, March 24, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—An officers' casualty list for the fortnight ended yesterday shows that the British Army, since the beginning of the war, has had 1,844 officers killed, and 3,301 wounded, while 732 have been reported missing. This is a grand total of 5,877.

During the fortnight in question 301 officers were killed and 468 wounded, while 27 were reported missing.

In some organizations the casualties were particularly heavy. For instance, the Cameron Highlanders had 16 officers killed and 17 wounded: the Gordon Highlanders, 9 killed and 23 wounded; the Northampton Regiment, 11 killed and 10 wounded; the Rifle Brigade, 10 killed and 14 wounded; the Royal Irish Rifles, 9 killed and 11 wounded, and the Worcester Regiment, 13 killed and 11 wounded.

WOULD BUY OFF AMERICA.

The Cologne Gazette Suggests "a Billion or Two" to Stop War Trade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 7.—The Daily Mail says the Cologne Gazette publishes conspicuously an article entitled "America, What Will It Cost?" suggesting that if nothing else will induce the United States to stop supplying munitions of war to the Allies, the German people might be willing to buy America off by paying her in cash "the billion or two" she is making out of the "unholy traffic in German and Austrian lives."

Insist on ANGOSTURA BITTERS in your Martini; splendid tonic; delicious flavor.—Advt.

BIG FRENCH DRIVE AGAINST ST. MIHIEL

Formidable Effort Begun to Oust Invaders and Berlin Admits Its Importance.

ALLIES WAIT ON RUSSIA

Apparently Postponing the Attempt to Smash Through Belgium Till Hungary Is Invaded.

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK

Burn Bridges and Their Provision Depots in the Carpathians—Rostok Pass Menaced.

LONDON, April 6.—The French troops are conducting a sustained and somewhat formidable offensive between the Meuse and the Moselle in an effort to dislodge the Germans from St. Mihiel, at which point is the apex of the narrow wedge which marks the southernmost advance of the invaders. Today's official reports from Paris details "appreciable progress in this region, particularly to the east of Verdun, where positions dominating the course of the River Orne were taken."

Elsewhere in the Woevre—near Malzeroy and in the forest of Le Prêtre, progress was reported, and it was announced that in the course of recent attacks in the Southern Woevre six German battalions had been destroyed.

Berlin reports strong French attacks to the northeast, east, and southeast of Verdun and in other parts of the Woevre. These attacks, it is said, were all repulsed; but the official report says significantly:

"It must be assumed that, in accordance with the recent dispositions of their forces, they will continue their attacks in this district, the hopelessness of all their efforts in Champagne having become clear."

The demeanor of the allied armies as a whole indicates a disposition to await the outcome of Russia's gigantic plan to force the Carpathian barrier. Germany is thought to be pouring troops into Hungary, even to the extent of weakening her forces in Flanders, and tonight's Austrian official communication notes the presence and recounts the success of German and Austrian troops in the Laborza Valley.

Russian official advices report that the Austrians retreating in some regions of the Carpathians are burning bridges and their provision depots. It is also announced that great progress has been made in the direction of the Rostok Pass, important positions in the vicinity having been captured, from which advance guards have reached the Hungarian slopes of the mountains.

There is less talk in England of the Spring advance of the Allies in France and Belgium and an increasing appreciation of the task Russia is attempting.

This leads to the belief in some quarters that the leaders of the allied armies in the West, reckoning on the heavy cost incident to smashing the German line there, may perhaps seek only to hold their ground, in the belief that the Russians will succeed in invading Hungary, ultimately to join hands with the allied forces working northward through Servia. Thus what their opponents regard as the weakest of the Teutonic allies, Austria-Hungary, would be invaded without the loss of life that an attempt to drive the Germans from France and Belgium would entail.

The campaign in the Woevre—that stretch of wooded country between the upper waters of the Meuse and the Moselle—has two objectives, the periodic attempts on the part of the Germans to cut the lines of communication extending south of Verdun and similar attempts on the part of the French to press back the German line beyond the frontier south of Metz, cut the communications which supply the line threatening Verdun on the east, and, by enveloping this line, leave the way open to the fortifications of Metz. It is the latter movement which is now being actively pressed to an issue.

How the Germans have been able to hold the St. Mihiel wedge, with an occasional offensive, is no longer a military secret. In the Autumn of 1912 a German company rented a large plot of ground close to St. Mihiel for the manufacture of a chemical product. It was a big company and had need of big buildings with solid foundations and deep concreted cellars. In July, 1914, the company stopped operations and closed the plant.

When, on Sept. 20, the Army of Metz arrived upon the scene, it destroyed the buildings, but found in the concreted cellars perfect emplacements for heavy guns. For nearly two years the plant had been a fort in all but the armament. After Sept. 20 it had that, and the 42-centimer howitzers so empiaced made short work of the French forts at Trovon and the Roman Camp, which were armed only with 12-centimeter guns.

There are no railways feeding the German angle beyond the line leaving the junction at Ardaville, which runs southwest as far as Thiaucourt, along the banks of the Rupt de Mad, for the line which runs from Metz parallel with the Moselle has already been cut by the French west of Pont-à-Mousson. Beyond Ailly, Apremont, and Flirey, however, which appear to be the scene of the greatest French activity, there are several important highways, five of which form a junction at Apremont. St. Mihiel and the Roman Camp are fed by one of these and also by one from Vigneulles, where there is also a junction of four highways. For the most part forests cover the territory between the towns and the highways in the Woevre.

FLEEING AUSTRIANS BURN FOOD DEPOTS

Also Destroy Bridges as They Retreat From Russians in the Carpathians.

PETROGRAD, April 6.—The following official report was given out by the General Staff tonight:

"In the region of the West Niemen yesterday there were isolated fights in

the environs of Mariampol, Ludvinovo, and Kalwarya.

"In the Carpathians on April 4 our advance continued with success on the whole front from the northern region, in the direction of Bartfeld, to as far as that of Uzsok. In this forward movement we made great headway in the region of the Irostok Pass, in the vicinity of which we captured an important sector of the principal chain and our advanced guard crossed to the southern slope of the chain and occupied the villages of Smolnik and Oroszruszka.

"Attempts by the Austrians to arrest our offensive in certain sectors of the Carpathians by counter attacks failed, all these movements being repulsed with heavy Austrian losses. In the course of the day we took as prisoners in the Carpathians twenty officers and over 1,500 men. The retreating Austrians are burning bridges and provision depots.

"On the other sectors throughout our front there have been intermittent cannonades, fusillades, and operations in the nature of reconnoissances."

It is announced officially also that the prisoners taken at Przemysl, all of whom are now in Russia, comprise 9 Generals, 2,307 officers, and 113,890 soldiers. In addition there are 6,809 sick and wounded still in hospital at the front, where 229 Austrian doctors and nurses have been retained temporarily to look after them. More than 900 guns were captured, a large number of which are in perfect condition. Many guns and rifles thrown into the river are being recovered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—General von Schemua, formerly Chief of the Austrian General Staff, and then commander of an army corps in Galicia, who was subsequently recalled to Vienna to collaborate with General Conrad, is now leaving active service. He has been pensioned owing to "ill health." But it is an open secret that his removal is due to his recent unsuccessful campaign in the Carpathians.

Other Generals, who are invariably blamed unless they are Archdukes, are shortly expected to share von Schemua's fate, and the Viennese are now saying that a special hospital will shortly be needed for the numerous Generals pensioned owing to ill-health, which is assuming the proportions of an epidemic and is undoubtedly contagious.

Everybody is now aware that important events are impending. The prevailing impression, despite reiterated denials, is that a separate peace is becoming more probable, for Austria's only safety lies in peace. The Pope is reported to have warned Francis Joseph that his first duty to the empire is to avert its disintegration, even at the cost of territorial sacrifices.

TRIED TO CUT RUSSIANS OFF.

Fierce Fighting Follows Dash of Austrians from Bukowina.

PETROGRAD, April 6. — Dispatches from Chotin received here tell of the development and failure of extensive Austrian operations in Bukowina, near the Russian frontier, by which the Austrians hoped to achieve a coup similar to the German feat of cutting off the Russian Army Corps during the last advance into East Prussia.

The Austrians, it is said, attempted a lightning advance in two directions from Czernowitz, which was used as a base. The first of these, striking northward to Zale Szczyky, to the west of the Russian frontier, attempted an encircling manoeuvre, while the other group proceeded direct to Chotin, across the Russian border. Thus exerting pressure from the north and west, the Austrians hoped to catch the Russian left flank along the River Dniester in a vise, cutting them off from their main forces. Three and one-half Austrian columns were employed in these manoeuvres.

The preliminary northward movement of the first Austrian group was successful in repulsing the Russians occupying Sadegura, a village six miles north of Czernowitz, and then moved in two parallel roads toward the Russian frontier. In the meantime the second group reached a point on the right bank of the Dniester, seven miles from the Russian border. Thence an Austrian brigade of cavalry led an attack upon Chotin, where, according to reports, two columns of Russian cavalry in smaller numbers than the Austrians engaged them in a fierce battle, driving the Austrians from the frontier.

Despite the failure of the direct attack upon Chotin, the Austrians continued to develop the encircling movement, attacking the Russian fortifications covering the line on the Dniester near Lale Szczyky. Although the Austrian offensive in this region is still continuing, it is regarded here, in view of the retreat of the other group from Chotin, that the success of the venture is not likely.

GERMANS SHIFTING TROOPS.

Rushing Reinforcements from French to Russian Front.

PARIS, April 6.—A dispatch from a Geneva news agency says that Swiss traffic with Germany has been delayed considerably since Friday on account of the fact that the German railroads are being occupied fully in the transportation of troops from Flanders to Austria by way of Munich. These troops probably will be employed to reinforce the Carpathian front.

It is also said that large bodies of Austrian troops have been withdrawn from Tyrol, near the Italian frontier.

BERLIN, (via London,) April 6.—The outcome of the great battle in the Carpathians which has lasted so many weeks cannot yet be foreseen, according to the special correspondent at the front for the Tageblatt. He argues that the party taking the offensive against a party equipped with strong positions to which it can retire when necessary always is the greater loser and the further it goes forward the greater are its losses. The correspondent says:

"There is, therefore, always the well based hope that if the Russians advance by virtue of the masses of troops thrown into the Carpathians by them they will have to pay dearly, and too dearly. Although the conflict in the Carpathians at present is attracting more interest than any other happening in the war, one must not forget that the war theatre includes regions other than the Carpathians, and these can have an influence on the Carpathian situation.

"The gaining of ground in the Carpathians by no means indicates victory, for victory is not won until the opponent is exhausted. Even if the Russians suceed in gaining ground at points in the Carpathians, our offensive will grow more effective."

BLEW UP GERMAN TRENCHES.

British Destroyed 100 Yards in La Bassee Region.

LONDON, April 6.—There was given out in London today a British semi-weekly report, under date of April 5, on the progress of hostilities. It reads as follows:

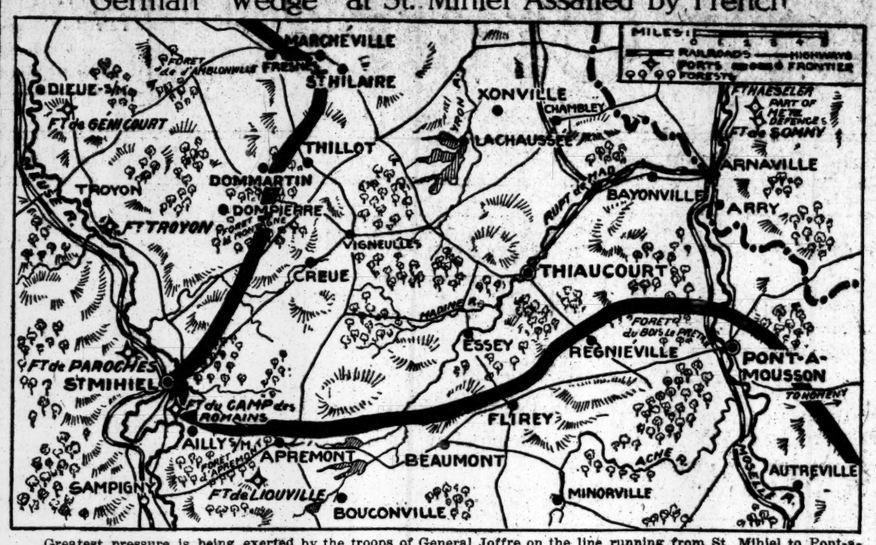
"The situation still remains quiet on our front. A change in the weather limited the possibilities of activity on the part of our airmen.

"Early in the morning of April 3 we successfully exploded a mine under the German trenches in the neighborhood of La Bassée. A length of 100 yards of trench and part of a brickstack were destroyed, and as a result all German activity in the immediate neighborhood was terminated. The German artillery, however, has subjected our front in that quarter to a heavy bombardment.

"On our extreme left the local superiority obtained by our snipers has been rewarded by the comparative immunity with which the work on the front line of trenches has been carried out.

"In this connection it should be pointed out that, although no reports have been sent since March 22, owing to the lack of any incidents worthy of special mention, yet individual activities have been of daily and nightly occurrence along the entire front. The general effect of these activities, in which our troops continue to show marked superiority, as already recorded, is cumulative and of great military value."

German "Wedge" at St. Mihiel Assailed by French



Greatest pressure is being exerted by the troops of General Joffre on the line running from St. Mihiel to Pont-a-Mousson. At Ailly, Aprémont, Flirey, and west of the forest of Le Pretre the attacks of the French are becoming violent, according to the testimony of the German War Office.

RUSSIANS WEARING AUSTRIANS OUT

Vast Numbers Enable Them to Attack Carpathian Positions Without Cessation.

EXHAUST THE DEFENDERS

Invaders Now Well Supplied with Artillery—Peace Talk in Hungary Increases.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 7.—The Morning Post publishes the following from Budapest, dated March 31:

"All the news one gets officially from the Carpathians is that Russians attack and are repulsed and that we take so many prisoners. They talk about retaking positions, but never say when these positions were lost. What we can learn from the situation there is through private sources, refugees, and wounded, who are all unanimous in one thing only—that the Russians are very numerous.

"As to the general situation, it is impossible to get even a vague idea. The wounded describe their own personal experiences and do not know even what happened in the trench to the left or right of them. The refugees are poor and illiterate people, scared out of their wits, who will tell you terrible stories of a Russian advance guard breaking open their stables and milking their cows, but that is all they know or have experienced.

"What I gather is that the great proportion of Russian forces who previously invested Przemysl are in the Carpathians already, and some of them have even been taken prisoners. These and new reinforcements make it possible for the Russians to continue their offensive in sanguinary fights day and night, continually storming positions and giving no rest. One of the wounded said where he was fighting the Russians on the opposite height had two separate contingents, one attacked by day and the other by night.

"'We had to be on our guard day and night,' he said, 'and this had lasted a whole week when I was wounded. Some of our men fell asleep when storming the Russians, who were 100 yards in front of us, and nothing would put them on their feet again. They can't take our positions otherwise. They wear us down with their numbers and with continuous attacks until we can't see and can't move any more, and then they charge.'

"As far as one can see, it is merely a question of numbers, and no wonder the General Staff is calling up units that have only been in training a very short time. The Austrian positions on the mountains are exceedingly strong. They have been immensely strengthened during the last few months, and only the superior gun out of the troops promise success, and to achieve this the Russians use their superiority in numbers.

"Another important factor in the great battles now raging in the Carpathians is the artillery brought up for the Russian forces last month. They were short of guns, but it is stated now that they are well supplied with heavy and small calibre guns, presumably brought from around Przemysl. Owing to the lack of these and a shortage of men their offensive was not effective before, but having now conquered these two difficulties the Russian offensive cannot but be successful.

"Parliament will begin work on April 19, and the session will not pass without incidents, for some Independence members will ask questions regarding the operations, especially the Przemysl sortie of March 19, when 10,000 men were sacrificed for no purpose whatever.

"As I wrote in one of my previous articles, peace talk is quite general already in Hungary, and this is the only subject the people are keenly interested in. At first it was a question of a victorious peace. Now the adjective is disappearing in most cases. Only officials and swell-headed politicians with the view of keeping up the nation's spirits are talking of victory, but they talk peace, too. 'An honorable peace' is also a term very popular now. The gap between the two adjectives lies somewhere in the spring mist of the snow-clad precipices of the Carpathians."

PEGOUD DROPS TAUBE.

Takes Two Prisoners After Sending German Aeroplane to Earth.

PARIS, April 6.—Another daring exploit has been added to the long list of those successfully carried out by Adolphe Pegoud, the famous French aviator, who attacked and brought down a German Taube near Saint Menehould while he was alone on patrol duty April 2. When Pegoud saw the German aproaching he flew rapidly toward the hostile aircrafe and sent it to earth with a few well-placed shots. Pegoud then landed beside the Taube and took prisoner the German pilot and observer, neither of whom was injured.

Pegoud is reported to have driven off earlier in the same day three other aeroplanes, one of which had dropped nine bombs on a railroad station.

Pegoud, who gained fame in 1913 as the originator of the feat of flying upside down in an aeroplane, received the French Military Medal early in March for services rendered to the army during the war.

Germany Suspends Parcel Post.

BERLIN, (via London,) April 6.—The German postal officials have suspended until further notice parcel post service to Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Greece, the Italian colonies, the Dutch West Indies, Panama, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF WAR OPERATIONS

France.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—The day, although it rained, was marked by appreciable progress on our part. To the east of Verdun we occupied the village of Gussainville and the ridges which dominate the course of the Orne.

Further to the south we advanced in the direction of Maizeray. In the woods of Ailly and Brule we maintained our gains and carried new trenches.

In the forest of Le Prêtre additional progress has been made. It has been learned from prisoners that during the course of our recent attacks in the Southern Woevre six German battalions were destroyed in succession.

To the southeast of Hartmanns-Wellerkopf we carried a small peak which served as the headquarters of the German Colonel commanding the brigade during an engagement on March 26. We have advanced beyond this peak and have taken prisoners.

(*Day Report*)—Rain and mist continue over the whole front. To the southwest of Vauquois we gained a footing in one of the enemy's works. In the wood of Ailly, southeast of St. Mihiel, our gain of three successive lines of trenches, already announced, was marked also by the capture of prisoners, a machine gun, and a bomb thrower.

We made progress in the wood of Brule, eastward of the wood of Ailly. We have maintained our possession of the positions captured to the northeast of Regnieville, already announced.

Germany.

BERLIN.—Since yesterday the French have become particularly active between the Meuse and the Moselle, employing strong forces and a large amount of artillery. They attacked northeast, east, and southeast of Verdun, and also at Ailly, Aprémont, Flirey, and northwest of Pont-a-Mousson.

Northeast and east of Verdun their attacks did not all develop on account of our fire. Southeast of Verdun they were repulsed. On the eastern edge of the Meuse heights the enemy succeeded in obtaining temporarily a foothold in a small part of our outer trenches, but was driven out again during the night.

The battle in the neighborhood of Ailly and Aprémont continued throughout the night without any success to our opponents.

In the neighborhood of Flirey the fighting was very bitter. Several French attacks were repulsed there. West of the Forest of Le Prêtre a strong French attack north of the high road between Flirey and Pont-à-Mousson broke down.

Notwithstanding the very heavy losses which our opponents suffered during the engagement, it must be assumed that in accordance with the recent dispositions of their forces they will continue their attacks in this district, the hopelessness of all their efforts in the Champagne having become clear.

Russian attacks to the east and south of Kallarja and also to the east of Augustowo were unsuccessful. Otherwise the situation is generally unchanged.

Austria.

VIENNA. — Fighting in the Carpathians is developing. Austrian and German troops took strong Russian positions yesterday on the heights east of Laborcza Valley, capturing 5,040 prisoners. In adjoining districts several strong Russian attacks were repulsed, with severe losses to the enemy, including 2,530 prisoners.

In Southeast Galicia, on the heights to the northeast of Ottynia, Russian night attacks failed. Southwest of Uscie-Diekupie, the Russians attempted on Sunday to cross to the left bank of the Smotcz River, with the result that two battalions of Russian infantry were annihilated.

KITCHENER FINDS MAN TO MOBILIZE LABOR

G. M. Booth Heads Committee to Round Up Forces Needed for War Materials.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 7.—The War Office makes this announcement:

"Lord Kitchener has appointed a committee to take the necessary steps to provide such additional labor as may be required to secure that the supply of munitions of war shall be sufficient to meet all requirements. Communications in regard to this subject should be addressed to George M. Booth, War Office."

The Times says:

"Although Mr. Booth's position is not defined in the above announcement, the inference is that the Government at last has found the man whom they have been seeking to supervise the mobilizing of the country's resources."

"Mr. Lloyd George in introducing in the Commons on March 9 the bill to enable the Government to take over additional works for producing war material announced the Government proposed to organize the whole engineering community for the purpose of assisting them in increasing the output, and said the Government were on the lookout for a good strong business man to be the head of the organization. Within a few days Mr. Lloyd George received over 2,000 applications for the post.

"G. M. Booth is the son of the Right Hon. Charles Booth, philanthropist and social historian, and cousin to A. A. Booth, Chairman of the Cunard Line. His mother is a daughter of Charles Zachary Macaulay, brother of the historian. Mr. Booth is in his thirty-eighth year.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 7.—Although G. M. Booth has not been appointed to the actual Parliamentary Committee to obtain labor, it is presumed that he will occupy that position. The Times and other newspapers assume that he is the "strong business man" whom David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, foreshadowed in the Government scheme to mobilize the industrial resources of the country.

In an interview with a Daily Mail reporter Mr. Booth disavowed these assumptions. He expressed the view that the committee was a special one and was concerned with munitions alone and that Mr. Lloyd George had in view a larger scheme. Therefore he thought it wrong to describe him as the "strong business man."

"We shall concentrate," Mr. Booth added, "on the output of guns and shells, and I suppose other committees will be appointed to deal with other military necessities."

LABORITES DENOUNCE WAR.

Delegates at British Convention Cheer Truce Suggestions.

NORWICH, England, April 6.—The Independent Labor Party Congress today, by a vote of 234 to 9, adopted a resolution strongly condemning the action of certain members of the party who have been working to assist recruiting and at the same time speaking in public in justification of the war and of the foreign policy of the Liberal Government which led to it.

The Independent Labor Party is now holding its annual meeting in Norwich. Yesterday it was announced the party had accepted a resolution declaring it was the duty of labor to secure peace at the earliest possible moment.

A suggestion made today that Great Britain should arrange a truce with Germany with the idea of reaching a settlement was greeted with applause and before the conclusion of the conference there was adopted a resolution demanding that in the terms of peace the consent of the people concerned should be obtained before the transfer of any territory; that no new treaties or understandings be arranged without the knowledge of the people; that there should be a drastic all-round reduction of armaments and the nationalisation of their manufacture, and that the British foreign policy hereafter should be directed toward the establishment of a federation of nations.

CHRISTIANS IN PERIL IN URUMIAH DISTRICT

Turko-German Emissaries Reported to be Active in Rousing and Organizing the Kurds.

JULFA, Province of Erivan, Transcaucasia, Russia, Monday, April 5, (via Petrograd, April 6.)—After several days of investigation in the Urumiah district of Northwestern Persia, a correspondent of The Associated Press made his way to Julfa, over the frontier in Russia, to file this dispatch.

It is the opinion of well-informed observers that the situation of Christians in Urumiah probably will become more dangerous in a fortnight or so. When the rainy season comes to an end, which will be in about two weeks, large movements of Kurdo-Turks are expected, and wandering tribes of Kurds will pour down into the valleys to the west of Lake Urumiah, according to the traditional customs at harvest time. Already there have been some collisions between Kurds and Christians at a point near Kotur, which is to the west of the river.

It is currently reported that Turk-German emissaries have been active in rousing the Kurds. It is declared with authority in Urumiah that the German Embassy at Teheran has been supplying a German resident of Urumiah with money and instructions how to use it, and a rich Urumiah land owner, Medji Sultan, has received 20,000 Turkish pounds (about $90,000) from the Turks.

VON KLUCK GETTING WELL.

Emperor Has Conferred a High Order Upon the General.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Wednesday, April 7.—According to Berlin newspapers which have reached Amsterdam, the wound of the German General von Kluck is healing and the General is progressing satisfactorily toward recovery.

It is added that Emperor William has conferred upon General von Kluck the order Pour le Mérite.

DUCHESS D'URSEL ARRESTED

Accused by Germans of Aiding Belgians to Escape to Their Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, April 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—It is reported from Brussels that the Duchess d'Ursel has been arrested in Brussels on a charge of furnishing money to Belgians wishing to escape to join the Belgian Army.

The Duke and Duchess Robert d'Ursel are well-known figures in the society of Paris, as well as of Belgium. They have a residence in the French capital, in the Chaussée de la Muette. The Duchess, who was Mlle. Sabine de Franqueville, is one of five daughters of Count Pranquet de Franqueville by his first wife. Her father is an officer of the Legion of Honor and a member of the French Academy and many foreign learned societies. His second wife was Lady Sophia Palmer, daughter of the Earl of Selborne.

RABBI HERTZ NOW BRITISH.

Renounces American Citizenship, Swears Allegiance to King George.

LONDON, April 6.—The Very Rev. Joseph H. Herts, Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire, has exchanged his American citizenship for that of Great Britain. The London Gazette announces that the Chief Rabbi took his oath of allegiance to the King March 22.

Rabbi Hertz was formerly rabbbi of the Congregation Oraoh Chayim of New York.

French Expel Swiss Correspondent.

PARIS, April 6.—The Ministry of the Interior, the Matin says, has issued a decree of expulsion against the Swiss newspaper man, Edward Behrens, who is charged with taking advantage of his neutral nationality to act as Paris correspondent of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger.

GERMANY TO DENY THRASHER CLAIM?

Official Statement on Falaba Says Neutrals Were Warned and Steamers Were Armed.

PUTS BLAME ON ENGLAND

For Her "Commercial War"—State Department Seeks Proof of Thrasher's Citizenship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A polite but nevertheless positive intimation that the German Government is in no frame of mind to pay damages for the death of Leon Chester Thrasher of Hardwick, Mass., who was lost when the British steamer Falaba was sunk by a German submarine on March 28, was put out by the German Embassy today.

It took the form of an "official message from Berlin" to the embassy, saying that British ships and neutral passengers on board such vessels were warned in due time not to cross the war zone and that the German Government was not responsible for the loss of such ships or lives. The statement, which comes from the Berlin Government, insists that the British Government is responsible for the loss of the Falaba and neutral passengers on board that vessel.

The embassy statement is considered most important because it was issued when no report had been received by the Berlin Government from the submarine which sank the Falaba, and is put out as a declaration of German attitude and policy. Inferentially this would also be the attitude of Germany toward the destruction of American or other neutral ships or lives in the war zone after warning had been given to such vessels to steer clear of the war zone.

The German declaration, which raises serious questions for the consideration of the United States and other neutral nations, was issued by the embassy in the form of the following official message from Berlin:

"A report from the submarine has not yet been received. However, according to trustworthy reports, the submarine requested the steamer Falaba to put passengers and crew into lifeboats when other ships came up. Lately English merchant ships have been provided with guns by the British Government and advised to ram or otherwise attack German submarines. This advice has repeatedly been followed in order to win promised rewards. Military necessity consequently forced the submarine to act quickly, which made granting of longer space of time and the saving of lives impossible.

"The German Government regrets sacrifices of human lives, but both British ships and neutral passengers on board such ships were warned urgently and in time not to cross the war zone. Responsibility rests, therefore, with British Government, which, contrary to international law, inaugurated commercial war against Germany and, contrary to international law, has caused merchant ships to offer armed resistance."

What action the United States Government will take with reference to the death of Thrasher has not been determined. Through its various agencies abroad, the State Department is seeking information on the case to make certain that Thrasher was an American citizen.

SAYS ALLIES WILL PAY LOSSES OF NEUTRALS

Journal des Debats Promises Redress if Innocent Shippers Suffer From Blockade.

PARIS, April 6.—The Journal des Débats, in a long editorial commenting on the American note regarding the Allies' blockade against Germany, says it is a well reasoned document, and that France and Great Britain will be ready to compensate innocent neutrals for losses due to errors made by French and British ships. In concluding the editorials says:

"Great Britain and France will certainly be in accord with the United States on another point. They also are persuaded that whatever innovations in the rights of man are deemed necessary they should be in conformity at least with the spirit and principles that are the essence of the rules of war. For their part they have not infringed either the spirit or principles, but they are fighting with an enemy who recognizes no other rule than force and for whom any means to vanquish are good, even the most inhuman, even the most contrary to sacred laws.

"They find themselves before that adversary in a state of legitimate defense. Seized by the throat, they take up the arms ready at hand. If third parties are disturbed in the course of this hand-to-hand fight, France and Great Britain are not responsible.

"Why, instead of witnessing the combat as simple spectators, do not third parties throw themselves upon the highway robbers who have assailed innocent passersby? They would thus better render homage to principle than by looking from right to left to see if there is not something to pick up."

BRITISH EXPECT TO PAY.

Morning Post Admits Necessity of Reimbursing Neutrals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 7.—The Morning Post's editorial on President Wilson's note admits that the British Order in Council is not in accordance with the Declarations of Paris and London, but contends that these declarations ought to have been denounced by the British Government, since, having been repeatedly violated by Germany, they are no longer binding on this country. If the Order in Council is intended to replace these instruments the fact should be formally stated, says The Post.

"So long as they are acknowledged by the British Government," it continues, "they provide, as the American note obscurely hints, ground for actions for damages to be brought by neutral nations against this country. It will be rather hard if, in addition to the other expenses involved in maintaining party tenets, the public is expected to settle a long bill for compensation to neutral nations at the end of the war. Such, however, is the contingency in view at present, unless, indeed, the British proclamation is to remain a dead letter."

LONDON, April 6.—The Westminster Gazette, which is in very close touch with the Government, today drew particular attention to that passage of the American note in reply to the British Order in Council which reads as follows:

"The United States takes it for granted that the approach of American merchantmen to neutral ports situated upon the long line of coast affected by the Order in Council will not be interfered with when it is known that they do not carry goods which are contraband of war or goods destined to or proceeding from ports within the belligerent territory affected."

Commenting upon this statement, The Gazette says:

"It is this passage which seems to contain the substance of the American communication, and which interprets exactly the intention of the British and the allied Governments."

Continuing, the newspaper rebukes those Englishmen who think the American Government should "testify to the world against the violation of Belgium, infractions of the Hague Conventions, and other exhibitions of German frightfulness," and brings its article to an end with these words:

"The allied cause in Europe owes an immense debt to the moral and intellectual support it has had from vast numbers of the American people who see instinctively what is at stake in this conflict. In no neutral country has the allied cause been more warmly espoused or more forcibly presented by men of light and learning. Let us us always be grateful for that, and refrain from criticising a Government which has all manner of difficulties that cannot be rightly appreciated in this country."

CLAIMS SWAMP CONSULATE.

London Office Force Increased to Deal with Shippers' Complaints.

LONDON, April 6.—Because of the great number of claims against the British Government arising from the detention of American cargoes, the staff of the American Consul General in London has been increased from nine to twenty-six persons. Consul General Skinner is now arranging for an office in which there shall be established a special department of claims, together with a further increased staff for the speedy preparation of the scores of cases submitted every day.

The definite announcement in the American note of the purpose to seek damages for interference with American trade merely puts into concrete form the policy of protecting American shippers which has been followed by American Consular officials since Great Britain began detaining vessels.

The American steamer Seguranca, with a cargo of American wheat, from New York for Rotterdam, is now being held at Deal pending a reconsignment of her cargo to the Netherlands Overseas Trust.

NOTES REQUIRE NO REPLIES.

But Washington Is Inclined to Think the Allies Will Answer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—While the United States Government is inclined to think that the British and French Governments may reply to the identical notes setting forth its position with reference to the restrictions on American and other neutral trade provided for in the measures of reprisal against Germany and her allies announced through the British Order in Council, no surprise would be felt here if the notes were unanswered. President Wilson indicated this today to callers who spoke to him of the American communication which was published in the newspapers this morning. According to the President the notes were of such a character that they did not necessarily require an answer.

The President described the notes as containing merely a statement of the position of the United States with reference to the Order in Council. He said that they were not argumentative. This confirms the understanding here that the Government intended the note to the British and French Governments mainly to be a record of its position with a view to possible reference should occasion arise to demand indemnities from Great Britain and France for injuries suffered by American trade and commerce through the application of the Order in Council.

MR. RIDDER DISPLEASED.

"Kiss Sir Edward for Me," His Suggested Addition to Our Note.

Herman Ridder is annoyed over Secretary Bryan's recent note of protest to Great Britain on the subject of the embargo on neutral commerce with Germany, and he severely criticizes it in this morning's Staats Zeitung. The note was addressed to Ambassador Page, who was instructed to communicate its contents to Sir Edward Grey. Mr. Ridder writes:

The American Government should have said to that of Great Britain: "Your projected course of action cannot but result in the infringement of our rights and in tremendous losses to the American people. It is unwarranted by law and practice. We cannot and will not stand for it."

What, however, did Mr. Bryan say? Briefly, that the policy outlined in the British Order in Council seriously contravened our rights and was unprecedented in modern warfare, but that the American Government "notes with gratification" the wide discretion given to British prize courts in dealing with our commerce and "with equal satisfaction" the declaration of the British Government that instructions would be issued to the officials concerned to act with the utmost dispatch "consistent with the object in view" and of showing neutrals "such consideration as may be compatible with that object."

He should have added—and he might have done so without inconsistency: "And kiss Sir Edward for me."

URGES RUTHLESSNESS IN SUBMARINE WAR

Duty of German Commanders to Attack all Allies' Ships, Says Cologne Gazette.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 7.—The Daily Mail gives the following translation of an editorial in the Cologne Gazette on the writings of Count Reventlow, who urges the necessity of "absolute ruthlessness" in submarine warfare:

"Count Reventlow points out that the instructions England has given and the prizes she offers to merchantmen in connection with the German submarines no longer make adherence to the principles of brotherly love and universal international customs appropriate. Any consideration on the part of Germany would be a mistake, the Count declares, because the object of the war would not be promoted and thanks for our noble motives would be their ruthless exploitation by our enemies for their own advantage."

"We concur unreservedly in these views. English merchantmen have now ceased to be ships of commerce; their crews are no longer non-combatants, but combatants and commanders of our submarines have not only the right, but it becomes their duty to look upon every English merchantmen as an armed foe bent on the submarine's destruction. They will, therefore, proceed to attack unhesitatingly without troubling themselves about the merchantman's occupants.

"The responsibility for this necessary aggravation of the naval war falls on England, which insists upon a ruthless war of starvation against Germany's civilian population and has curtly rejected Germany's conciliation, offered through America."

PUNCH'S VIEW OF SINKINGS.

Portrays Submarine Captain as Comparing Exploit to Belgian Woe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 7.—This week's Punch has a cartoon on the sinking of passenger-carrying vessels by Germans.

A German submarine officer is seen on his craft with his arms folded and a grin on his face, while men and women, wha are drowning all around him, vainly hold up their hands as if imploring assistance. The officer is saying:

"This ought to make them jealous in the sister service. Belgium saw nothing better than this."

The submarine is marked U666—the mystic number of the beast of the Apocalpse.

SWEDISH STEAMER SEIZED.

Germans Take the England, Grain-Laden, Into a German Port.

COPENHAGEN, April 6.—The Swedish steamer England, from Buenos Aires for Gothenburg, has been seized by the Germans in the Baltic and taken into a German port, according to Stockholm newspapers.

The England was loaded with maize and bran. She had discharged part of her cargo at Gothenburg and was proceeding to Stockholm when seized.

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SUBMARINE ATTACKS INFLAME ITALIANS

Believe Italian Steamer Pina, Now Missing 40 Days, Was Sunk by German Raiders.

FEARED FOR PARODI ALSO

But Owner Now Declares That Vessel Is Safe—Public Indignation Likely to Hasten Intervention.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The conviction prevails throughout Italy that the Germans have sunk the Italian steamer Pina, which left Naples forty days ago for Cardiff to take on coal. All efforts to ascertain her fate have been fruitless, and the owners are convinced she was sunk by a submarine in British waters. It is feared the crew was drowned.

Early reports showed the Italian steamer Luigi Parodi, owned by the same firm, also missing, and the Italian public, in its present excited state, was convinced that this vessel also had fallen victim to the German raiders, but it is now said by her owners that the Luigi Parodi is safe.

In an evident attempt to allay public indignation, the German Embassy has issued a statement, which, omitting mention of the Pina, explains that the Parodi's course was outside the German war zone, hence she could not have been torpedoed.

The Pina affair, even without the Parodi, may lead to serious complications, as it is believed that, despite Germany's repeated assurances that the Triple Alliance has survived the war, the fact that Germans not only sink ships of neutral countries, but even those of her ally, amounts to a denouncement of the Alliance. It is probable that Italy will do more than protest and demand indemnity; she may hasten intervention, which Germany is striving to delay.

NAPLES, April 6.—Reports that Italian steamers have been sunk by German submarines have caused intense excitement in this city. The press is urging the Government to protest and demand that neutral steamers be respected, meanwhile demanding reparation for those reported sunk.

GENOA, April 6.—The owner of the Luigi Parodi denies that the vessel has been lost. He says that the steamship left Gibraltar last Saturday after having been detained there twenty-four hours, and that she is about to arrive at the Italian seaport of Savona, twenty-five miles southwest of Genoa.

Early reports received here indicated that the Luigi Parodi was torpedoed by a German submarine near the Spanish coast.

A dispatch from Genoa last night announced the sinking of the Luigi Parodi, which left Baltimore on Jan. 22 with a cargo of coal consigned to Augusta, Sicily. She carried a crew of twenty-nine.

ITALY STILL NEGOTIATING

But Military and Naval War Preparations Go Busily On.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—After the Premier's return this afternoon an intense period of diplomatic activity began. The Ambassadors of the belligerent central powers were summoned to confer with Baron Sonnino, while negotiations with the Allies were carried on.

Meanwhile decisive action is apt to be taken any moment. Intervention will not depend upon the hopeless failure of Prince von Bülow's negotiations or the forcing of the Dardanelles, but upon other events, which naturally are not announced.

ROME, April 6.—There has been no outward change in the situation regarding the maintenance of Italian neutrality, but military preparations are being pushed with ever-increasing vigor. Information obtained from reliable sources, however, is to the effect that negotiations are being continued, and that there yet is hope of reaching a satisfactory understanding so that war may be avoided.

Increased activity on the part of the fleet may be presaged by incidents reported from various ports, which, while of no great importance in themselves, are regarded here as significant.

A battle flag blessed by the Bishop of the diocese was presented to the dreadnought Count Cavour by the Duke and Duchess of Genoa at Spezia. The presentation was made the occasion for a patriotic demonstration.

The municipal authorities of Palermo presented to the new cruiser Marsala a battle flag blessed by the Bishop of Mazzara.

The Duke and Duchess of Aosta paid a visit to Leghorn to say farewell to their son, Prince Aimone, who is a student at the Naval Academy there and who expects soon to be ordered to sea.

NO PEACE TRIP, SAYS PAGE.

Ambassador at San Remo Merely for a Rest, He Explains.

GENOA, (via Paris,) April 6.—The arrival at San Remo of the American Ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, occasioned the rumor that he had gone there to meet foreign diplomats for a discussion of peace negotiations. The Ambassador, however, denied that his presence there was in any way connected with the international situation. He explained that he was seeking a few days' rest, and Mrs. Page was desirous of a change of air, as they had spent a very trying Winter.

The American Ambassador added that he was always ready to do anything in his power, either at Rome or elsewhere, to aid in bringing the war to a close, but he was not on a peace mission at the present time.

ROME, April 5, (via Paris, April 6.)—Any effort by Austria to conclude a separate peace is considered highly improbable by the Giornale d'Italia, which declares that the military organization of the Dual Monarchy is in the hands of Germany, forming with her "only one body if not one soul."

"Austria," the paper says, "represents merely a military embarassment for Germany, but she represents also a large contingent of men and materials diverting the Russian avalanche from Germany. Germany might permit negotiations only if she desired them to be the first step toward a general peace."

GERMAN OFFICERS DIG TUNNEL FROM PRISON

Discovered by British Guard Before It is Quite Finished and Escape Blocked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MAIDENHEAD, April 6 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—A determined attempt on the part of German officers, prisoners at Philberds, near Maidenhead, to escape from internment has been discovered. A short time ago some of the prisoners developed a liking for gardening at the rear of the mansion in which they are detained and some extensive raised flower beds gave practical evidence of their industry.

A few days ago, however, the suspicions of an adjutant were aroused, and he kept special observation, calling in a workman ostensibly to lay down drain pipes in the rear of the gardens. He indicated the spot to begin work, and very soon the workman's pick struck on a hollow. It was then discovered that the German prisoners had made a tunnel from 8 to 12 yards long, 2 feet high, and 2 feet wide, and that it was ingeniously cased with wood. An ordinary fire shovel appeared to have been used in excavating the mold, and it was the latter that formed the flower beds above.

The Germans had cut through the thick concrete foundation of a high brick wall and would soon have been able to see daylight had the tunnel not been discovered. Most of their work was done during the night. There are more than 100 German officers imprisoned here, some of whom are distinguished soldiers.

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GERMANY AT APEX OF HER EFFICIENCY

French Official Review Says Her Army Has Reached the Maximum of Effort.

LOSSES 260,000 A MONTH

To Repair These in 1915, It Is Said, Only 2,000,000 Effectives Are Available.

FRENCH GUNS SUPERIOR

In Killing Power They Outclass the German Artillery, It Is Asserted.

LONDON, March 27, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Further installments of the French official review of the condition of the French army after six months of war have been obtained by The Associated Press. The sixth installment deals with material, artillery, transport, and supplies, and the seventh takes up the situation of the Germany army and makes an analysis of the German forces in the field and available for service.

The first chapter of the seventh installment, headed "The German Effort," opens with a statement as to the German forces at the beginning of the campaign. The writer says:

"The military effort of Germany at the outset of the campaign exceeded all anticipations. Her design was to crush the French army in a few weeks under a tremendous mass of troops. Nothing was neglected to bring that mass together.

"The number of German army corps in time of peace is twenty-five. When war began the German General Staff put in the field on the two theatres of operations: 1, as fighting troops (active, reserve, Ersatz or Landwehr,) sixty-one army corps; 2, as troops to guard communications and territory, formations of the Landsturm.

"In October six and a half new army corps made their appearance, plus a division of sailors—in all seven corps. From the end of November to the end of December there was only an insignificant increase, consisting of the division of sailors. In January, 1915, the number of fighting formations put into line by the German army was therefore sixty-nine army corps, divided as follows:

"Active corps, twenty-five and a half; reserve corps, twenty-one and a half; Ersatz brigades, six and a half; reserve corps of new formation, seven and a half, and corps of Landwehr, eight and a half.

Germany's Great Initial Effort.

"The immense effort thus made by Germany explains itself very well, if, having regard to the position of Germany at the opening of the war, one considers that of the Allies. Germany desired to take advantage of the circumstances which enabled her to make a simultaneous mobilization of all her forces—a mobilization which the three allied armies could not carry out so rapidly. Germany wished with the mass of troops to crush first of all the adversary who appeared to her the most dangerous. This effort, broken for the first time on the Marne, attained its maximum at the moment of the battle of Flanders, in which more than fifty army corps out of sixty-nine were pitted against the French, British, and Belgian armies.

"Here also the method followed by Germany is easily comprehensible. At the end of October the Russian danger was beginning to become pressing, and it was necessary to win a decisive victory in the western theatre of the war. It was imperative to give international opinion the impression that Germany remained in that quarter mistress of operations. Finally, it behooved her by this victory to gain the freedom to transport a large number of army corps to Poland. We have seen that the battle of Flanders, instead of being a success for Germany, was a marked defeat. This defeat was fraught with results, and it dominates the present position of the German Army. The plans above described of the German mobilization, which had their justification in view of a prompt victory, were calculated to become extremely perilous from the moment that that victory failed to be gained.

Initiative Lost by Germany.

"From that moment, in fact, Germany lost the initiative and the direction of the war. And, furthermore, she was condemned to suffer the counter effects of the enormous and precipitate effort which she had made in vain. From the point of view of her effectiveness and her regimental cadres, (basic organization,) she had undergone a wastage which her adversaries, on the other hand, had been able to save themselves. She had, in the words of the proverb, put all her eggs in one basket, and in spite of her large population she could no longer, owing to the immediate and sterile abuse which she had made of her resources, pretend to regain the superiority of numbers.

"She was reduced to facing as best she could on both war fronts the unceasingly increasing forces of the Allies. She had attained the maximum of tension and had secured a minimum of results. She had thus landed herself in a difficulty which will henceforward go on increasing and which is made clear when the wastage which her army has suffered is closely studied."

Wastage of German Effectives.

Chapter II. of this section of the review bears the headline "Wastage of German Effectives."

"The wastage of effectives is easy to establish," it says. "We have for the purpose two sources—the official lists of losses published by the German General Staff and the notebooks, letters, and archives of soldiers and officers killed and taken prisoners. These different documents show that by the middle of January the German losses on the two fronts were 1,800,000 men.

"These figures are certainly less than the reality, because, for one thing, the sick are not comprised, and, for another, the losses in the last battle in Poland are not included. Let us accept them, however; let us accept also that out of these 1,800,000 men 500,000—this is the normal proportion—have been able to rejoin after being cured. Thus the final loss for five months of the campaign has been 1,300,000 men, or 260,000 men per month. These figures agree exactly with what can be ascertained when the variations of effectives in certain regiments are examined.

"It is certain that the majority of the German regiments have had to be completely renewed. What, then, is the situation created by these enormous losses?"

This question is answered by a statement headed "German Troops Available for 1915."

"The total of German formations known at the beginning of January," says the review, "represented in round numbers 4,000,000 men. According to the official reports on German recruiting, the entire resources of Germany in men amount to 9,000,000. But from these 9,000,000 have to be deducted men employed on railways, in the police, and in certain administrations and industries—altogether 500,000 men. The total resources available for the war were therefore 8,500,000. Out of these about one-half, say 4,000,000, are now at the front. The definitive losses represent at least 1,300,000 men. The available resources amounted, then, at the beginning of January to 3,200,000 men.

Germany's Reserves Untrained.

"Of what are these resources composed? Chiefly of men who were untrained in time of peace, the trained reservists having almost all left the depots for the front. It has, moreover, to be noted that out of these 3,200,000 men there are, according to the statistics, 800,000 who are more than 39 years of age, and therefore of only mediocre military value. Thus there remain 2,400,000. Finally, the category of the untrained in peace comprises, according to the estimates of German military authorities themselves, one-quarter of inefficients.

"The really valuable resources capable of campaigning are therefore just 2,000,000. These men, comprising the 1915, 1916, and 1917 classes, called out in anticipation, constitute—and this point cannot be too strongly insisted upon—the total of available resources for the operations during the twelve months of 1915. As to what the military value of these troops will be, considering the haste with which they have been trained, the formidable losses sustained in the battle of Flanders by the newly formed corps show very clearly. Their military value will be limited.

German Losses 260,000 a Month.

"When it is remembered that, according to the German documents themselves, the definite loss each month is 260,000 men, it is manifest that the available resources for the year 1915 will not suffice to fill the gaps of a war of ten months.

"It is then superabundantly established that in the matter of effectives Germany has reached the maximum of possible effort. If with the men at present available she creates, as it is certain that she is preparing to do at this moment, fresh formations, she will be preventing herself, if the war lasts another ten months, as is admissible, from being able to complete afresh her old formations. If she creates no new formations, she will have in 1915 exactly what is necessary and no more to complete the existing units afresh.

"Bearing in mind the ways of the German General Staff, one may suppose that, disregarding the eventual impossibility of recompleting, it is still addressing itself to creating new formations. The weakness to which Germany will expose herself in the matter of effectives has just been set forth, and it is easy to show that this weakness will be still further aggravated by the wastage in the regimental orders."

Praises French "Seventy-Fives."

In the sixth installment, beginning with the field gun, the famous "seventy-fives," the compiler of the report, after rehearsing the splendid qualities of this weapon—its power, its rapidity of action and its precision—points out that it possesses a degree of strength and endurance which makes it an implement of war of the first order

"It may be stated without hesitation," says the review, "that our 'seventy-five' guns are in as perfect condition today as they were on the first day of the war, although the use made of them has exceeded all calculations. The consumption of projectiles was, in fact, so enormous as to cause for a moment an ammunition crisis, which, however, was completely overcome several weeks ago.

"The methodical and complete exploitation of all the resources of the country, organized since the beginning of the war, has enabled us to accumulate a considerable stock of munitions, and an increasing rate of production is henceforth assured. We are thus sure of being able to provide without particular effort for all the needs of the campaign, present and future, however long the war may last, and it is this certainty which has enabled us to supply projectiles to several of the allied armies, among others, to the Serbian and Belgian armies. From the statements of German prisoners we have learned that the effectiveness of our new projectiles is superior to that of the old ones.

French Heavy Guns Superior.

"Our heavy artillery was in process of reorganization when the war broke out, with the result that we were indisputably in a position of inferiority in respect of this arm during the first battles. But today the rôles have been changed and our adversaries themselves acknowledge the superiority of our heavy artillery.

"The change has been brought about in various ways, partly by the intense activity of the cannon foundries in new production, partly by the employment at the front of the enormous reserves of artillery preserved in the fortresses. The very large number of heavy guns at the front represents only a part of the total number available for use. There is an abundant stock of projectiles for the heavy artillery, which, as in the case of the field gun ammunition, is daily growing in importance. The same is true of the reserves of powder and other explosives and of all materials needed for the manufacture of shells.

"With regard to small arms, handgrenades, bombs, and all the devices for life-taking which the trench warfare at short distance has brought into use, the position of the French troops is in every way favorable."

There follows a passage on the development of the machine gun in this kind of warfare.

"Owing to the extended use of this weapon, the number supplied to the various units has been appreciably increased," says the review. "Not only is each unit in possession of its full regulation complement of machine guns, but the number of these guns attached to each unit has been increased since Feb. 1 by one-third."

The report next passes to the transport service, which, it says, has worked with remarkable precision since the beginning of the war. This section of the review closes by referring to food supplies for the army, which are described as abundant.

THE WAR SITUATION.

For weeks the French have been feeling their way toward the German trenches from St. Mihiel to Pont-a-Mousson, fighting only in a desultory fashion, and not attempting definite results. Suddenly a tremendous body of troops has been thrown into action, and an inferno of artillery fire has blazed out. Another milestone in the Allies' advance has been reached, though by no means passed.

The French were evidently not ready before. For weeks, following the English example at Neuve Chapelle, they have been quietly concentrating their batteries of field artillery opposite the southern side of the German wedge and have accumulated at the point selected for attack, great stores of ammunition. A determined effort is evidently under way to break through the German line between the Meuse and the Moselle in order to force the line from Etain to St. Mihiel to fall back. At the same time an action begun two days ago, but now increasing in violence, is being carried on at Vauquois, just south of the important cross roads at Varennes on the heights near the Aire valley.

The French strategy in maintaining these two attacks at the same time is apparent. The Germans are known to have small reserves. To reinforce their line at the point of attack means withdrawing troops from another part with consequent weakening at the point of withdrawal. Therefore a simultaneous attack at Vauquois and along the Meuse-Moselle line will mean that the Germans weaken one point in order to strengthen the other.

The French evidently found it practically impossible to break the German line in the Argonne without assistance from some other quarter, and are trusting to the negative method of forcing their opponent to weaken his line rather than the more positive way of strengthening their own. Possibly they are assuming also that the German plan involves driving through the wedge and inclosing the Verdun fortresses and are trying to deprive the Germans of the advantage of the initiative. It is practically certain, however, that the real point of attack is the line east of St. Mihiel, and that the action at Vauquois is merely incidental. To break the German line west of Pont-a-Mousson would necessarily force the remainder of the German line in this section to retire on Metz, would straighten out the French line, and completely upset what is Germany's probable plan of attack.

If the Germans intended to make the Verdun region their point of attack, obviously they had not formulated their plans to maturity or the necessary concentration of men and guns had not been made. Otherwise the attack would have been begun. It has not been begun, therefore they are not ready.

If the reasoning thus from the French side is based on a correct hypothesis as to the German objective, the French have struck at an opportune time. Berlin official reports lay stress on the great strength of the French on the Meuse-Moselle front, intimating that the German troops are outnumbered, but admitting no permanent gain by the French at any point. The French communiqués are meagre, giving few details other than the names of the points where the battle is going on.

Apparently the greatest effort is being made in the forest near the town of Ailly and at Aprémont, both of which points are just to the west of St. Mihiel. This is probably the most difficult point on this line to break through, but, once it were broken, the gain would be productive of the greatest results. A success here would mean taking the Etain-St. Mihiel line directly in the rear at close quarters and would necessarily result in great loss to the Germans in men and supplies. In all probability, however, matters will not reach such an acute stage. If the Germans find that the French can pierce their line, they will withdraw to the shelter of the Metz forts, rather than endanger the troops in the entire section.

The battle for the Carpathian passes is developing on an unprecedented scale. It is unquestionably the greatest battle yet fought in the eastern theatre, not only in the number of men engaged, but also in the importance of its results. Not only are the Russians throwing into this fight every resource in men they can spare, but Germany, after taking from von Hindenburg at least four army corps, is reported to be drawing large forces from Flanders for the same purpose. If this is so the situation must be critical, indeed, and Germany must feel that the political and military results of a Russian victory would be so potent that every other danger to which her cause can be subjected fades in comparison.

BULGARS' EXCUSES DON'T SUIT SERBIANS

Recent Raid Fifth of the Kind and Promises Won't Do, London Legation Says.

POSITION CALLED DIFFICULT

Sofia Government Disclaims Responsibility and Requests Serbia to Restrain Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 7.—According to the Serbian Legation in London the report that the Serbo-Bulgarian incident has terminated is altogether premature. Speaking for the Minister, the Secretary of Legation, interviewed by a Daily News representative, said:

"If this were the first time such an affair had occurred, the report might be true, but practically the same thing has occurred five times. Previously each time promises have been given of strict neutrality in the future. We now require no more promises, but the fulfillment of those already made.

"Of course it is beyond all doubt that the episode is the work of German agents, but it is difficult to acquit Bulgaria of responsibility when bands equipped with guns, ammunition, and rifles, and numbering 2,000 men, are within her frontiers. Among the dead Austrians as well as Turks were found.

"Bulgaria has insisted that Bulgarians living over the Serbian frontiers shall return to their native land, and then has stated quite unjustly that their return was to be attributed to Serbian ill-treatment. The position is very difficult, and to say the incident has terminated is altogether premature."

Sofia Government's Explanation.

LONDON, April 6.—The Bulgarian Minister in London gave out today the text of a note from his Government disclaiming responsibility for the recent invasion of Serbia by a force described as Bulgarian irregulars.

The note repeats in the main what has already been set forth in dispatches from Sofia. It is said that the uprising was initiated by Turks among the inhabitants of that part of Macedonia included in Serbia. These Turks rose in revolt and fled to Bulgarian territory, pursued by Serbian troops.

"The Bulgarian frontier guards performed their duties conscientiously, trying to protect the Serbian posts," the note continues. "This makes it clear that the whole affair was one involving the Serbian authorities and the inhabitants of the affected regions. However, as the insurrection appears to be assuming considerable dimensions, and might bring Serbian troops in proximity to the Bulgarian frontier, Bulgaria requests Serbia to take all necessary measures to prevent Serbian troops from firing at Bulgarian posts, thus provoking, as past experience has shown, incidents with serious consequences."

In official Serbian quarters in London this explanation is not accepted. It is said that official telegrams received today "indicate that more attacks are being prepared on Bulgarian soil, with the immediate object of cutting off the supplies of the Serbian Army."

It is added that among the killed were not only Turks but Austrians, and that on the bodies of the dead were found documents showing the purpose of the invasion.

MRS. W. K. VANDERBILT BACK

Returns to Rest After Trying Service Among War Hospitals.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt returned home yesterday on the Cunarder Transylvania from a two months' stay in Northern France, where she visited the military base hospitals and inquired into the relief work under the auspices of the Anglo-French Society. She was indisposed for the entire voyage across and kept to her cabin until after the Transylvania had made fast at her pier at the foot of West Fourteenth Street.

Her brother, Joseph Harriman, and her daughter, Miss Barbara C. Rutherford, accompanied Mrs. Vanderbilt. Mr. Harriman said she was going to her New York home at 660 Fifth Avenue to recuperate.

Mr. Harriman, who was in Paris on the night of March 31, when the Zeppelin bombarded the city, said he was awakened by a bugle call in the street, which was the signal to the citizens to look out for the German aerial raiders.

"It was a clear, starry night," he went on to say, "and we could see the Zeppelin distinctly outlined against the sky as it floated over the city without lights. The searchlights from the Eiffel Tower were propped on the Zeppelin, and the guns posted at different points started firing luminous shells. As the Zeppelin moved over the city the searchlights followed it, which made a fine target for the guns to aim at.

"I saw six bombs dropped from the German airship, and each time a small red light flickered at its stern for an instant, which was the only light shown during the flight. We could see where the bombs hit the ground by the trail of sparks in the air like shooting stars. It was a spectacular sight, and the streets were thronged with Parisians watching the movements of the Zeppelin through telescopes and field glasses."

ALBERT'S SON ENLISTS.

Belgian Prince, Not Yet 14, in Heroic Regiment That Held Dixmude

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVRE, April 6. (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Prince Leopold, elder son of King Albert, who is 13½ years old, has for the last three months been in constant touch with the Belgian Army. He begged his father to allow him to enter the service and at length the King consented to the Prince joining the regiment of the line glorious for its defense of Dixmude, where its flag was decorated with the Order of Leopold.

The Prince was received yesterday in the regiment, which paraded, its flag at its head, before the King and Queen. King Albert expressed the joy he felt to see the Prince enter the heroic regimnt, whose glory, won at the battle of the Yser, would never be excelled. While the King spoke could be heard the sound of the guns.

The young Prince wears the uniform of the regiment, and as he is unusually tall he does not in the least suggest a 13-year-old soldier.

CALLS ODENWALD AFFAIR AN ATTACK

Fired On Without Warning Shot, Germany Asserts, Contradicting San Juan Commander.

SAYS SHE WAS UNDULY HELD

Violated Clearance to Elude Enemy Cruisers That Had Been Warned She Was About to Sail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The German Government has made an issue of the German merchant ship Odenwald, which was stopped when she tried to leave San Juan, Porto Rico, without clearance papers on March 22, and which since then has been detained there by the United States authorities. In a statement given out by the German Embassy today it was asserted that the customary warning blank shot was not fired from the fort; that "a sharp fire" was opened on the Odenwald, which was continued even after she had halted and was reversing her engines, and that only a lucky chance prevented loss of life on the German ship. There is an intimation in the German statement that the Odenwald was unduly detained awaiting clearance, and the statement is made that she attempted to depart without clearance for fear enemy cruisers, which had been warned of her intentions, would reach San Juan water in time to sink her should she attempt to leave port.

The United States Government's response to this charge was to furnish to the press the text of an official report to the War Department made by Lieut. Colonel Burnham, commander of the fortress of Morro Castle, who says that only warning shots and none aimed at the Odenwald were fired. In his dispatch the American commander told the Secretary of War that he had personally warned the German Consul and the commander of the Odenwald "that force would be used if necessary to prevent the vessel from leaving without clearance."

The German Government has called upon the United States to investigate the action of the San Juan authorities. This was made known in the German Embassy statement, which declares that international rules were violated in the alleged action of the American commander in firing solid shot at the Odenwald without first sending a warning shot. The German Embassy statement refers to the action of the fort as an "attack."

State Department officials late today refused to discuss the German Embassy statement. Secretary Lansing read it, but would not comment upon it, beyond admitting that the matter had been brought to the attention of the State Department by the embassy. The action of the embassy in calling for an investigation and making the fact public without the knowledge of the State Department was considered significant in view of the fact that immediately after the Odenwald was halted Secretary Garrison gave out an official statement that warning shots had been fired. Here is the embassy statement:

"The German Embassy has requested the State Department to investigate the case of the Odenwald. The Captain of this steamer had asked for clearance papers for Hamburg and the steamer was searched, by order from Washington, twice thoroughly by the Custom House authorities. The result of the search having been satisfactory, the Captain was promised clearance papers. After having been kept waiting for three days, the Captain believed that the situation forced him to put to sea, disregarding the rules of the harbor, because, otherwise the assembling of cruisers of the enemy which had been informed of his intention would have involved the inevitable loss of his ship.

"When the Odenwald tried to leave a sharp fire was immediately directed against her from Morro Castle without the blind warning shot having been fired which is usual, according to international rules. The fire was continued until three minutes after the machines of the Odenwald had been on full steam backward. It is attributed to a lucky chance that by this attack no human life was lost."

The recognized procedure to halt a ship requires that, first, a blank shot shall be fired; then a shot, which may be solid, may be fired over and not at the bows of the ship, and finally solid shot may be fired at the vessel. The German complaint is that the first warning shot—a blank charge—was not fired.

The official report to Secretary Garrison said that warning shots were fired with a machine gun.

SWEDEN'S QUEEN TO LEAVE.

Will Go to Germany to Live with Her Mother.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 7.—Queen Victoria of Sweden will start for Germany next week, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. She will live with her mother at Karlsruhe.

The Queen of Sweden, who was Princess Victoria, is the daughter of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden.

Queen Victoria has spent the greater part of her married life in her native country. Entire years have passed without her setting foot in Sweden, and whenever she has visited that country it has never been for more than a few weeks at a time. The reason for her continued absence is said to be the condition of her health. She is alleged to suffer from incipient consumption and to be unable to stand the Scandinavian climate.

VENIZELOS SAYS GREECE IS LOYAL TO ENGLAND

Ex-Premier Expects to Return to Power With Mandate to Co-Operate With Entente Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, April 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Venizelos, the famous Greek statesman, who retired from the Premiership recently, following his difference with the King on the question of intervention, was kind enough to receive me today and talk freely about the situation here. The outstanding feature of our conversation was the ex-Premier's declaration of his unshakable faith in the ability of the Allies to carry out their full program in the near East and the expression of his conviction that the check at the narrows of the Dardanelles has in no way dampened the enthusiasm of his supporters for the policy he has already outlined.

"The greater the difficulties with which the friends of Greece are faced, the greater is the need for Greece's loyalty to old friendships," he declared, squaring his shoulders. "The traditions of a hundred years are not to be effaced by incidents such as these. We know minor losses are necessary in order to achieve a greater end. It is this end, too, for which I am more and more convinced as day succeeds day and the position develops that the Greek people are prepared to make all necessary sacrifices. At no stage of recent events have I had such solid backing of public opinion as at the present moment, and this is the direct result of the prospect of operations against Constantinople being more prolonged than was first hoped."

"Is the German propaganda making any headway?" I asked.

"None among the great body of people," was the reply. "Of course, after my resignation people said to one another, 'We have just had two wars. Why a third?' Can you wonder? Greeks have lives to lose and hearts to break, just as the English have. War is not a game, but a tragic necessity. After my attitude twelve months ago in relation to the Avalona affair no one can say I am a Chauvinist, loving war for its own sake; but the Greek people are realizing more clearly that this is a war in which both honor and patriotism force us to play our part. During the past fortnight they have been thinking matters over, and no unprejudiced observer can fail to note the result."

Then I put the blunt question: "Can you see any hope of co-operation between yourself and the present Government?"

M. Venizelos smiled an enigmatic smile.

"You will get a better answer to that question from the Foreign Minister than me," he said. "I can say no more than this: If the Government adopts the course I consider essential to the interests of the country it can depend on my hearty and even eager support. If that support is given there will, of course, be no need to go to the country. On the other hand, if not given, elections must inevitably take place within a month and with only one result. It would be almost an impossibility for my majority at the two last general elections to be increased, but I can say that at last I shall be returned to power with the clearest conceivable mandate. Whatever happens within the next few critical weeks, let England never forget that Greece is with her heart and soul, remembering her past acts of friendship in times of no less difficulty and looking forward to an abiding union in the days to come."

JAPAN THREATENS CHINA ONCE MORE

Minister at Peking Warns Republic's Foreign Minister That Demands Must Be Met.

DISCUSSION IS FRUITLESS

President Yuan Issues a Mandate Denouncing Dr. Sun as Plotter of Revolution.

PEKING, April 6.—The expressions of satisfaction with the Chinese attitude in regard to the present negotiations with Japan, attributed to Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, were not voiced at the conference today by M. Hioki, the Japanese Minister, who is conducting the case for his Government. On the contrary, M. Hioki warned Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, against continuing to refuse compliance with those demands against which China is holding out.

The questions of Manchurian immigration and the advancement of the interests of the Hanyehping Mining Company, together with the article in Group 5 of the demands, providing for China's purchase of arms from Japan, were again discussed at the conference today, but no conclusion was reached.

TOKIO, April 6.—The Asahi has a news dispatch saying that Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, while addressing Government officials at Kozu, said the negotiations of Japan with China had been complicated by the attempt of Germany to make China believe that Japan was designing to annex China as she had done Korea. This Chinese illusion was being dispelled, the Premier stated. The negotiations would not be as difficult as had been rumored, he said, and he expected to see their conclusion some time this month.

YUAN DENOUNCES DR. SUN.

Mandate Accuses Former Leader of Plotting a New Revolution.

PEKING, April 6.—Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the southern political leader, who was the first Provisional President of the Chinese Republic, has been denounced in a mandate, signed by President Yuan Shih-kai, for plotting another revolution.

Detectives have reported to the Government that Sun Yat-sen appointed agents and sent them into districts along the Yangtse Kiang and the coast provinces to cause disturbances during the negotiations with Japan. The mandate instructs Chinese military and civil Governors to take precautionary measures.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has been residing in Tokio since the last Chinese rebellion. For two years the charge has been repeatedly made that he has been conniving with Japanese officials and receiving assistance from them.

Foreigners here think the evidence is against Sun Yat-sen, but recognize that the Chinese Government would not be slow to grasp an opportunity to make political capital out of his Japanese connections. Many other rebels have denounced the Japanese demands upon China, but not so Sun Yat-sen.

Strange as it may seem there are still men who look upon advertising as an experiment.

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Your business is different? Assuming that to be true, we should like to talk with you about it.

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Enjoy an American salad. Instead of olive oil at war prices, use delicious, economical Wesson Oil

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Will prove invaluable to you.
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A Most Important Sale
OF
WOMEN'S HIGH GRADE SUITS
Featuring the Season's Smartest Modes

Tailleur Suits
Sport Suits

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These Suits have been made in the Bonwit Teller & Co. workrooms with the characteristic superior tailoring and finesse necessary for the production of simply-styled tailleurs.

About Three Hundred and Fifty Suits
Much Below the Regular Price

Included are many Suits of which there are only two or three of a kind left from the regular stock. These were originally considerably higher priced.

Women's Serge and Garbardine Suits
Norfolk, box and ripple flare Coat models, with plaited and flare circular skirts. Colors: navy blue, black and mouse. Also a number of smart shepherd check Suits 25.00

Women's Cloth and Silk Faille Suits
Eton, Zouave, fly-away and mannish Sack Coat types, with the smartest skirt models. In all the favored colorings of serge and gabardine. Also black silk faille 35.00

Women's Cloth and Faille Silk Suits
Exact reproductions of the best models received from Paris. In many suits are featured exclusive and unusual ideas, in military and braid bound effects 45.00

Saks & Company
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For Today Only an Important Sale of
Wardrobe Trunks at $17.95
Our regular stock price is $25.00
Each with the Saks Comprehensive Guarantee for Satisfactory Service

These Trunks are of strong, tough, durable, but light fibre. All have double trolley with two "clothes followers," so that finest garments may be packed without fear of a wrinkle at the end of a trip. Styles for both men and women.
Basement Floor

Men's "Aquascutum" All-wool Waterproof Top Coats, $25.00
Saks & Company are New York Agents

These combine the uses and qualities of several Coats. They are thoroughly reliable protectors against dampness and rain; warm, yet light in weight. Especially adapted for motoring or travel wear; silk-lined yoke and sleeves. A typical English Top Coat *plus* a practical protection against bad weather.
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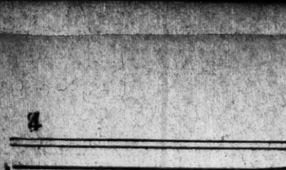
The person who buys an inferior article to save money is like the man who always put up at a Temperance hotel, though he knew that the liquor sold there was much inferior to that of other hotels.



Cigar Case—(at left) Very lightweight, of pin morocco, in colors, leather covered frame, gilt corners and catch, lambskin lining..$7.00

Ash Tray—(centre) Crystal tray with rim and match box holder of Prince's plate; 5¼ x 3¾..$1.75

Cigarette Case—(at right) Black pin morocco leather, unique double cover opening, ribbed silk lining, extension pockets taking 10 cigarettes $3.50

Hand Bag—(at left) Of cross grained morocco, in black and colors, 6½ inches deep, moiré silk lining, soft handle. Fitted with silk-backed attached mirror and centre coin compartment with white kid-skin lining.....$8.00

Monograms, two gilt initials, ready for immediate delivery. 75c
Three or four letters, made to order, from $2.00

Envelope Purse—(at right) Of cross grained morocco, in black with silver or silver gilt mounting; in colors with silver gilt mounting, watered silk lining, fitted with leather coin purse, strap handle on back; 7 x 4¾ inches...$10.50

Sewing Basket—(at left) Tan wicker body, cover of crushed levant leather, in colors, lambskin lining; fitted with three packages of needles, gilt thimble, gilt-handled scissors, darning, crochet needles and bodkin; 8¾ x 6⅝ x 3½ inches, complete $7.50

Writing Case—(at right) Of new "Frosted" morocco leather, in black with rose moiré silk lining, also in blue, purple or brown, with lining to match. One large extension compartment and two extra pockets for stationery, two for "Answered" and "Unanswered" letters, stamp pockets, calendar, fountain pen; 8¼ x 6 x 1½ inches, closed $8.75

"Pullman Bag"—For women—Colored silk, with white rubber lining, stiff oval base; closing with draw-strings, containing every conceivable toilet article, in white celluloid, fitted in loops; mirror, hair brush, tooth brush with guard, wash-cloth, comb, nail brush, tube of cold cream, dental cream, soap, talcum powder, sand boards, orange stick, nail polish, pins, assorted hair pins, face powder and puff; size, 8½ x 6⅝ inches; complete $11.50

Same as above, fitted for men, with twelve toilet, shaving and manicure articles, in loops; 7½ x 5½ inches; complete $12.50

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Dealers Throughout the World

PINCHOT EXPLAINS HIS EXPULSION

Ordered to Leave Belgium by Germans Because His Sister Married an Englishman.

HE AND HIS WIFE SEARCHED

Incident Will Not Affect Relief—He Will Be Shifted to Another District.

THE HAGUE, April 6, (via London, Wednesday, April 7.)—Both Henry van Dyke, American Minister to the Netherlands, and Gifford Pinchot, attached to the American Legation, have endeavored to keep quiet the matter of Mr. Pinchot's expulsion from Belgium by the Germans, lest such action should render more difficult the work of relief in Belgium, involving the succor of 9,500,000 destitute people of that country and the northern provinces of France.

On learning today, however, that the incident had been published, Mr. Pinchot gave out this signed statement:

"Some time ago I was asked by Herbert O. Hoover to become a member of the commission for relief in Belgium and to take charge of the feeding of the French in the invaded provinces, north of the German lines. After going twice to the Continent arrangements were finally completed and guarantees given to the commission by the German Government that the American commission's food would not be taken.

"I came to The Hague and reported to Dr. van Dyke, to whose legation I was attached by orders from Washington, with the specific duty of representing the relief commission in feeding the civil population in northeastern France.

"Dr. van Dyke procured from the German Legation here the necessary papers for entering Belgium. On March 30 I went with my wife in a commission automobile and was accompanied by a representative of the commission to the Belgian frontier, where my diplomatic and commission passes were examined. After three hours' delay we were sent under an armed escort to Antwerp.

"The next morning orders came from the German Governor, General von Bissing, through the head of the pass office in Antwerp, that we were to leave Belgium without delay. No reason was assigned for this action.

Pinchot and Wife Searched.

"Before leaving, however, I received a letter from the American Minister, Brand Whitlock, saying that the reason given him by Gen. von Bissing for our expulsion was my relationship to the British Minister at The Hague, Sir Alan Johnstone, who married my sister, and the fact that I had stayed with him at The Hague on my way to Belgium. Accordingly, we returned to Holland March 31, and since then have been staying with the American Minister here, awaiting instructions from Washington.

"In entering and leaving Belgium Mrs. Pinchot and I were searched by the German military authorities."

Dr. van Dyke, referring to the incident, said:

"The incident has diplomatic relations, of course, but these are infinitely less important than the continuance of the work of the relief commission, which is saving millions of people from starvation. Therefore, I shall say nothing about the incident until my instructions come from Washington."

No Friction With Commission.

LONDON, April 6.—Germany refused to permit Gifford Pinchot to pass through Belgium because he had been authorized by Henry van Dyke, Minister to The Netherlands, to act as an American consular agent. The German authorities said that Mr. Pinchot was persona non grata as a consular representative because he was a brother of the wife of Sir Alan Johnstone, British Minister to The Hague.

Although Mr. Pinchot was delegated by the American Commission for Relief in Belgium to act as its agent in Northern France, the Germans did not reject him in that capacity. No friction between Germany and the American Commission has been created as a result of the incident. Mr. Pinchot continues as a member of the commission, working either in Holland or that portion of Belgium still under Belgian control.

LIKELY TO SHIFT PINCHOT.

He Will Serve as Relief Agent in Another District.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The status of Gifford Pinchot, who was expelled from Belgium by the Germans, is being taken up with the German Government through Minister van Dyke.

It was admitted in official circles here that the German authorities have the right to exercise the greatest care in determining who is to be permitted to enter the German military war zone and that the Germans, in objecting to a relief agent on the ground that he was related by marriage to a British diplomat, would not be exceeding their privileges. If Germany continues to object to the presence of Mr. Pinchot within the war zone, it is probable that he will be transferred to serve as an agent in the part of Belgium not within the German lines.

BRITISH ADMIRAL HASTY?

Italian Correspondent Hints de Robeck Forced Dardanelles Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 7.—Signor Mario Bassi, writing from Tenedos on March 21 to the Stampa of Milan, gives an account of the bombardment of the Dardanelles which is quoted in The Daily Chronicle.

After describing the attacks in February, he devotes much attention to the attack on the narrows on March 18. Admiral Carden had been in indifferent health for some time, and the nervous strain and hard work of his command had caused him to ask to be recalled. Admiral de Robeck was appointed his successor, and the latter officer soon showed a desire to depart from the policy of his predecessor and of Admiral Guepratte. He favored a decisive and vehement action.

At a council of war, held on board the Inflexible on March 17, the difference of views on this question appeared. Signor Bassi says that though no journalist was present, his information is based on the testimony of several witnesses, who agree upon the essential points.

"The French Admiral," he says, "advocated systematic and prudent action, destroying the enemy's mines and attacking the defences one by one and awaiting the arrival of military forces for the attack on the narrow. These forces were then in the course of assembly on the island of Lemnos. They were intended, he says, to land in the Gallipoli Peninsula and to attack the European forts in the rear.

"There was a long discussion but finally the plan of Admiral De Robeck was adopted."

SHELL FORTS NEAR SMYRNA.

British Again Bombard Defenses at the Entrance to the Gulf.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Monday, April 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The forts at the entrance to the Gulf of Smyrna were again bombarded on Saturday by the Allies. A British aeroplane flew over the gulf and dropped several bombs on the forts and encampments. The extent of the damage is not known. A torpedo boat followed the operations of the airman. Yesterday another British aeroplane appeared and dropped more bombs. At the same time a British destroyer and a French warship fired over fifty shells against the forts.

The Governor of Smyrna has prohibited the departure of all those of foreign nationality.

MEDJIDIEH MAY BE RAISED.

Russians Say the Turkish Cruiser They Sank Is Little Damaged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 7.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Petrograd, describing the sinking of the Turkish cruiser Medjidieh by a Russian mine, says that she is undamaged except for a hole near her bow.

The dispatch continues:

"Russian torpedo boats pursued the Goeben and the Breslau toward the Bosporus throughout a moonless but starry night. The Germans fired their light guns, but the torpedo boats drew closer. Then the German ships ceased firing and put on full steam for the Bosporus.

"All the Russian warships remain undamaged."

FINDS TRENCHES LONELY.

British Officer Advertises Here for Some One to Write to Him.

From somewhere on the French battle front—letters from the war bear no post mark—THE NEW YORK TIMES received an advertisement yesterday. It was from an officer who asked that it be inserted once. Here it is:

"Lonely Officer—British Officer, (in action in France for last six months,) with American sympathies, would be so grateful for letters from across the water."

The name signed to the advertisement, which the writer requested be not used, was that of a Lieutenant in the "129th Duke of Connaught's Own, with the First Army of British Expeditionary Force, France."

TREASURY BILLS ABSORBED.

Oversubscription for $75,000,000 Issue Put Out in London.

LONDON, April 6.—Six months Treasury bills to the amount of £15,000,000 (about $75,000,000) were offered today and were oversubscribed. The bills were issued to replace a similar amount due soon.

On account of the large total of subscriptions applicants at £98 7s. 9d. received only 1 per cent. of the amount of their bids. Applicants at higher quotations receive the full amount. The interest is at the rate of about 3¼ per cent.

BOMBS KILL 13 IN CHURCH.

German Airmen Cause Death of Women and Abbe Near Ypres.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOULOGNE, April 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—During a religious service on Sunday afternoon a Taube dropped bombs on Newkerk Church, near Ypres. There was a large congregation present, and besides numerous cases of serious injuries twelve women were killed outright.

Abbé Reynaert, who was preaching at the time, was hit by flying débris and so badly hurt that he died from his injuries a few hours later.

LACK OF DYESTUFFS MAY CLOSE MILLS

Men Interested Appeal to Government for Relief, but Little Hope Is Held Out.

400,000 MAY LOSE WORK

German Ambassador Urges Embargo on Arms to Force England to Change Her Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Representatives of American textile manufacturers and importers of dyestuffs informed the Government today that unless some means were found to import dyestuffs from Germany, 400,000 workmen in this country would be thrown out of work in sixty days and possibly in thirty days. The seriousness of the situation was appreciated by the Government, but there does not appear to be any prospect that the importation of dyestuffs will be resumed while the European war lasts.

Outside of the fact that the British Order in Council operates to prevent such importations from Germany, it was pointed out by Mr. Redfield, the Secretary of Commerce, after the regular meeting of the Cabinet today, at which the representations of the textile manufacturers and dye importers are supposed to have been considered, that the basic elements of dyestuffs were being used by the German Government in the manufacture of explosives, and this increased the difficulty of obtaining the materials desired to prevent a shut-down of the industries in this country.

The representations on the dyestuffs matter were made by a delegation consisting of Herman Metz of Brooklyn, ex-Congressman and ex-Controller of the City of New York; Charles E. Leippe, President of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers; Daniel F. Waters, President, and William J. Wall, Secretary of the Master Dyers' Association, and George Deming, counsel for the last-named organization.

The delegation laid before Robert Lansing, Counselor of the State Department, and Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, a mass of figures to show the danger that confronts the industries represented by them. They produced letters from 270 mills, stating that 100,000 employes of these establishments would be thrown out of work unless the situation was relieved, and from 150 other mills, indicating that enough of their working people likely to be unemployed would bring the total number of persons that would be laid off up to about 400,000. These letters came from twenty-eight States. The officials with whom the delegation talked were told that some of the mill owners were already beginning to refuse orders.

Counselor Lansing was asked to have this Government make an effort to obtain a modification of the British Order in Council, so that dyestuffs could be obtained from Germany. Mr. Lansing promised to take the suggestion under consideration. The delegation explained that it had seen Thomas A. Edison yesterday and had been informed by him that he had learned through his experiments with dyestuffs formulas that no immediate relief through American production was to be expected and, in fact, it would be several years before dyestuffs could be manufactured in this country on an extensive scale. Therefore, the delegation took issue with a statement of Secretary Redfield that dyestuffs would be manufactured in this country soon.

When the textile representatives called at the German Embassy after their conferences with Government officials the Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, suggested that there would be no further trouble about dyestuffs shipments if they could get the United States to threaten an embargo on exports of war supplies to Great Britain unless interference with trade between America and Germany in foodstuffs, cotton, and other non-contraband goods ceased.

The Ambassador reiterated the recent declaration of the Berlin Foreign Office of Germany's willingness to discontinue the sinking without notice by submarines of British merchantmen if Great Britain would stop molesting noncontraband cargoes consigned to German civilians.

Whether the much-wanted dyestuffs could be obtained, the Ambassador insisted, depended entirely upon whether the American Government made such vigorous protests to Great Britain that she would yield. England, he said, would soon stop interfering with legitimate commerce if the prospect of guns and ammunition from the United States being cut off were placed before the Allies.

NO TRACE OF BIERCE.

American Writer Does Not Appear on British War Office Records.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 6.—Inquiry at the War Office fails to discover that Ambrose Bierce has enlisted in the army.

No record of his enlistment exists and no official knows anything of him.

A letter from Major Bierce to his daughter, saying he was in England and working in the recruiting service, was reported from Bloomington, Ill., on April 2. Previous to that Major Bierce had been missing more than a year. He went to Mexico in 1913 and was thought to have been killed there.

TRACES GREAT WALL IN CENTRAL ASIA

Message from Sir Aurel Stein Received—Marco Polo's City Rediscovered?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 7.—The Times says a communication has been received at the Royal Geographical Society from Sir Aurel Stein giving an account of the further work of his official expedition to Central Asia from April to November, 1914. The letter is dated Nov. 22, from Turfan, at the eastern foot of the Celestial, or Tian Snan, Mountains.

Stein's main object was to continue the work of investigating the remains of the old wall which he discovered and traced for a very considerable distance. The expedition started in April from Tunhuang and followed the wall for close on 250 miles eastward. Along allmost the whole distance the wall with its watchtowers and small military stations had been built across what already in ancient times was an absolutely sterile desert.

The wall itself was of very remarkable construction, built of carefully secured fascines of reeds or brushwood, with layers of clay or gravel between them, and was specially adapted to withstand that most destructive of natural forces in this region, slow grinding but relentless wind erosion.

As the expedition proceeded beyond the sharp bend made by the Sulo Hu Valley, the physical difficulties greatly increased but there was a reward in ample finds of ancient records on wood, of furniture and implements of all sorts which were brought to light. At ruined watch stations conclusive evidence shows all these had been left behind by Chinese soldiers who during the first century before and after Christ had kept guard over this most dismal of frontiers.

In May Stein started on a fresh line of investigation, the object of which was to follow the united course of the rivers of Suchou and Kanchou down into Southern Mongolia. The early history of this region attracted him greatly, as he has no doubt it formed a part of the wide dominions hled by those earliest nomadic masters of Kansu, the great Yuehchi or Indo-Scythians, and the Huns whose successive migrations westwards so deeply affected the destinies of Central Asia as well as of India and the West.

While Stein carried out exploration to the northward, his surveyor, Lal Singg, examined the ruined town of Kharhakhoto, and the position and remains proved to his satisfaction that this could be no other than Marco Polo's city of Etzina, where in ancient times travelers bound for Karakoram, the old Mongol capital, had to lay in victuals for forty days in order to cross the great desert, where there was no habitation or baiting place.

INSURANCE BILL FAILS.

Assembly Rejects Measure Affecting Borrowers on Real Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—The Simpson bill prohibiting life insurance companies from dictating to borrowers the firm of brokers through which fire insurance policies on the mortgaged property might be negotiated was lost in the Assembly tonight by one vote. The vote was 75 to 26. The bill, while general in terms, could affect only the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. On the desk of every Assemblyman tonight was the following telegram:

Ten thousand fire insurance brokers ask your vote for the Simpson bill, which prohibits life insurance companies to force their favored brokers on real estate owners. Metropolitan Life only company against us. Please urge final action tonight.
FIRE BROKERS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

Assemblyman Henry A. Murphy of New York, and Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Putnam, both insurance brokers, spoke for the bill, saying that it was general in its terms and was not aimed at the Metropolitan alone.

Assemblyman Francis R. Stoddard, Jr., in whose district the Metropolitan's office is situated, charged that a group of men had come to his office and declared they would "get the Metropolitan." He said the same men were back of the bill.

Majority Leader Hinman spoke against the bill.

BELGIAN AID WORLDWIDE.

Australians Give $700,000 and Pledge $500,000 a Month.

The work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium is spreading to all parts of the English-speaking world, as well as to many of the non-English speaking neutral nations. It was announced yesterday that cablegrams had been received telling of the organization of the Australian-Belgian Relief Commission and that in four days the Australians had contributed more than $700,000, also that the Premiers of the Australian Governments had taken measures to insure $500,000 a month from the Australian States.

The steamship Wuito, which is to take a Belgian relief cargo, arrived here yesterday after a stormy trip in which she ran short of fuel and had to put into Bermuda. The Wuito expects to get away within ten days with a capacity cargo of food for the Belgians.

The Belgian Relief Fund now totals $1,015,152.12. Of this $1,555.42 was received yesterday. Donations should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Fund, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's gifts of $10 or more follow:

Anon	$250	Pilgrim S. S., New Haven	$25
For Belgian Physicians	200	Business Men's Association, Auburn	12
Employes Algerian Sullivan Lumber Co., Century, Fla.	183	S. M. Elmore	10
Miss C. Fessender.	100	E. W. Pigot	10
Anon	100	A. G. Meeker	10
Schnevus & Westford, New York	85	Groton (Ct.) Congregational S. S.	10
Clearfield, Pa.	32	F. D. G.	10
Mrs. Castleman	25	Nina J. Fletcher	10
S. H. Cornell	25	Mrs. J. T. Sawyer	25
F. Rolker	10	W. Mathison	25
Cash	20	Mrs. H. Smith	20
P. C. Lockwood	25	Anon	25
		George D. Pratt	100

Vacation Fund.

The Vacation War Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Miss Anne Morgan, treasurer, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, now amounts to $77,826.38. Of this $416.15 was received yesterday. Subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

Mrs. H. A. Moulton	$81	Henry Street Settlement	$16
Central Committee on Scholarship	281		

Gifts to Serbian Fund.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, announced the following contributions yesterday:

W. R. Peters	$50	Mrs. G. Fearing	$50
Austin Cheney	15	Mrs. A. H. Smith	20
Edith A. Hawley	10	R. W. Moore	25
S. C. Dunham	25	Amelia De F. Fowler	25
Mrs. A. A. Welch	100	A Friend	200
A. A. Welch	100	Christiana Bond	10
J. J. Scott	10	Various	20
H. L. Bond	50	W. R. Peters	50
Anonymous	10	T. M. Peters	10
Anonymous	10	Maurice Gregg	50
Anonymous	10	Mrs. R. Steele	10
Waterbury Com.	894	Frances Belcher	5
H. K. Eby	25		

The Persian Fund.

The Persian War Relief Fund now totals $17,276.50. Subscriptions should be sent to Spencer Trask & Co., 43 Exchange Place. Yesterday's gifts of $10 or more were:

Prev. reported	$16,456	Persian Chapel, Chicago	$30
Mrs. J. Wakelee	25	Misses Deal	100
B. B. Moore	10	Westminster Ch., Buffalo	503
John F. Hill	20	J. S. Highie	50
E. L. Ballard	25	Smaller gifts	32
Theresa W. Palat	15		
Katharine H. Blynn	10		

Prince of Wales Fund

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to R. M. Stuart Wortley, Treasurer, 25 Broad Street, now totals $116,744.48. Of this amount $897.25 was acknowledged yesterday. The subscriptions of $10 or more were:

G. M. Jones	$10	H. Hooper	$10
Charles Fox	12	C. W. Scott	25
Barber & Co.	500	G. D. Clark	10
H. & W. G.	10	British S. & U. Club	224
G. Higham	10	St. Joseph, Mo.	27
C. N. Edge	10		
Maud A. Walt	10		

For Mercy Committee.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue, now amounts to $141,107.36, of which $122 was received yesterday. Those who gave $10 or more were:

Mrs. W. C. Rives	$25	Mrs. L. Mills	$25
Mrs. H. H. Saterlee	50	Mrs. H. G. Strauss	10

American Women's Fund.

The following contributions to the American Women's War Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, were acknowledged yesterday:

Mrs. L. J. Darling	$25	Mrs. F. B. Pratt	$20
G. W. Cochran	15	W. H. Sibbald	20
Mrs. C. Neave	12	Mrs. F. W. Remick	10
Mrs. R. M. Paxton	25	Mrs. J. D. Baines	10
T. M. Woodruff	10	Dance	10
Mrs. L. B. Goff	25	R. Trowbridge	10
Mrs. R. C. Swayne	10	S. W. Schuyler	10
Mrs. E. Schafer	10	Miscellaneous under $10	57
Mrs. T. B. Griggs	10		

Ambulance Hospital Aid.

The fund for the American ambulance hospital in Paris, contributions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounts to $383,460.02, of which $159 was received yesterday. Among yesterday's donors were:

Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	$75	Lucy C. Crehore	$25
		L. Van Rensselaer	50

Contributions received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren of 16 East Forty-seventh Street for the relief of destitute women and children in France amounted to $275, making the total $64,772.03. The donors were: Société Culinaire Philanthropique, $150: Clara Kretzinger, $10; Mrs. T. P. Riddle, St. Louis, $10, and Mrs. L. P. Morton, $100.

DR. RYAN IS BETTER.

American Doctor, Ill at Nish, Decorated by France.

NISH, April 6.—Dr. Edward W. Ryan of the American Red Cross, who is suffering from typhus, is progressing satisfactorily.

The French Government has conferred upon him the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, thus recognizing his services, for which Serbia has already conferred upon him the Order of St. Sava.

DANIEL HARRIS DEAD.

President of New York State Federation of Labor for 20 Years.

Daniel Harris, for twenty years President of the New York State Federation of Labor, died on Monday at his home, 447 Eighty-first Street, Brooklyn, in his seventieth year. He was born in London and came to this country fifty-four years ago. Mr. Harris was well known at Albany, where he often appeared before the State Government in behalf of labor. He was a former Secretary of the Cigarmakers' Union, but for the last twenty years had given his time exclusively to labor.

Mr. Harris was a member of a number of labor organizations and fraternal societies for the benefit of laboring men. He is survived by a daughter.

AN INVESTMENT

In our Guaranteed Mortgages needs no further attention;—you do not have to protect it with more money, nor to worry over fluctuations in value. Payments of interest and principal come to you automatically.

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Forgetting every consideration save that of *quality*, Bloomingdale Bros., (as sole owners of the Walters Piano Co.), have bent all their energies towards the perfection of Walters Pianos and Player Pianos.

We assert unhesitatingly that these famous instruments are *the World's greatest Piano values at their respective prices.*

Walters Pianos $225 & Up
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Liberal terms of payment may be arranged for.

P. S.—Write for full particulars regarding our "Factory-to-Home" Selling Plan.

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For Women & Misses' These Dainty

Sweaters of Silk

$11.49

Made by the famous house of Kayser, of finest Italian glove silk.

Loose fitting. Designed with deep sailor collar and revers.

The cuffs trimmed with buttons of "*self*" material. The newest and prettiest solid and combination colors.

Altogether, the most desirable and smartest silk Sweater made this season for anything like its low price—**$11.49.**

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ROUND TRIP
$94.30

Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 28th St., 42d St.

BROOKLYN: 505 FULTON ST.

U. S. CLEARS PATH FOR THE EITEL

Continued from Page 1.

alleged to be parts of submarines and elaborates the declaration of Collector Malone of the Port of New York that British ships have been coaled and provisioned from this harbor, naming one well known tugboat firm as having a prominent part in the transportation.

The Journal names Capt. Boy-Ed, the German naval attaché, as the source of Collector Malone's information on this subject and the inspiration of the Collector's recent activities.

"The Germans," says the Journal, "in order to create a sentiment against the British and to secure all the evidence possible in connection with these violations of neutrality in the Port of New York, acting through agents, chartered a number of oil boats and tugs, and, getting into communication with several of the Captains, finally persuaded them to sign affidavits to the effect that they were thoroughly familiar with the necessities of the trade and with the method of approaching the British vessels. These affidavits were secured by Capt. Boy-Ed on the pretext that it was necessary for his principals—supposed to be wealthy Americans—to be sure that the men fully understood the character of the work.

"The affidavits are now in possession of the German Embassy. They give complete details of the methods employed in giving supplies to the British cruisers, the precautions used in showing code signals which had been given to these Captains by unnamed officials, and also disclose the fact that the Captains of these boats are personally acquainted with the Captains of the Essex, Winchester, and Caronia."

The article also asserts that the State Department has evidence that at least on three occasions the Prinz Eitel Friedrich has been supplied from Southern ports with provisions by similar service, and that as recently as four days before that ship made port she received provisions from American points.

German Ships Ready to Run.

It goes on to state that the German interned ships at Hoboken are known to be fully coaled, and because of information that they were preparing to go to sea armed as commerce destroyers, Collector Malone was recently instructed to investigate. The Collector, it says, after an inspection, reported to Washington that the vessels were all ready to sail at a moment's notice, that they were loaded with coal greatly in excess of their normal needs for a regular trip to German ports, and that the Captains of the various ships refused point-blank to answer many of his questions.

Mr. Malone reported that before leaving several of the vessels he was notified that he would not be permitted to board the ships again unless he came armed with a permit from the German Embassy in Washington, and that they would object to any further search. While he had not found any arms, his search was necessarily perfunctory, and that there were many places, particularly on the larger ships, where 3-inch guns might be stored without the possibility of their being brought to light by a hasty inspection.

"Mr. Malone has since declared to those closest in his confidence that he did not believe it made any difference whether the vessels had guns aboard or not. He says he has a legal opinion to the effect that he had no power to stop the German vessels if they cared to go out, even though they carried guns, unless there was absolute evidence that they were sailing in order to perform acts of war or to transfer their cargoes at sea to other war vessels.

"The Journal has information, which it considers absolutely accurate, that these ships are armed, and that they have been ready to go out at any favorable moment, even with their ultimate destruction certain, in order to sink and cripple trans-atlantic commerce as long as they keep afloat. The Journal has also been reliably informed that at least two court martials have been held aboard these ships, both cases being those of Germans who have been caught selling information in Washington to the Embassie of other powers.

"Most of these German passenger steamships have been taking out new clearance papers daily for several weeks past. Time after time, and against repeated protests from the British, French, and Russian Embassies, United States torpedo-boat destroyers which had been placed down the harbor to watch these vessels have been drawn off, and slow revenue cutters put in their places. And it is known that on at least two occasions the President himself has ordered the war vessels put back on guard.

"It is openly declared in Embassy circles in Washington that some interested Government official has been constantly attempting to make the flight of these German steamers as easy as possible. Pilots thoroughly familiar with New York Harbor and Ambrose Channel are kept constantly aboard the German ships."

Story Denials Here.

Collector Dudley Field Malone said last night that he had received no information from Capt. Boy-Ed or the German Embassy or from any German sources regarding the sending of supplies to British war vessels from this port.

"I have been investigating for more than a month and have done so on my own initiative," he asserted. "The story in the Providence Journal is not justified in fact and is absolutely untrue."

The son of the senior partner of the tugboat firm named as carrying provisions to British ships said last night that the rumors that any ships belonging to his firm had been doing this work were absolutely false.

"I have heard," he said, "that some idle rumors of this sort were circulating around South Street, but I can assure you that it is all the irresponsible talk of people who haven't anything better to do."

REPUBLICANS WIN CHICAGO BY 139,000

Continued from Page 1.

were placed fairly and squarely on the same plane as the men and no favors were shown. The old-fashioned male politician, the veteran of many political fights, seemed to realize at last that the female vote was a serious factor and that they had played a careful political game, minus shouting, parades, and brass bands.

The women, as a rule, voted early. Every woman owning an automobile, or whose husband owned one, utilized that vehicle, so that in the big residential section the streets in front of the polling places were literally blocked with cars, and the policemen on duty had great difficulty in straightening out the tangle, and at the same time preserving order in the polling place.

The women possessors of cars not alone used them for their own benefit and that of the immediate members of their family, but also brought other and less fortunate women to the polls. One young woman, in the Twenty-fifth Ward, told THE TIMES man she had brought no less than thirty-seven women to the polls in her car during the day.

"And they all voted the Thompson ticket," she added with a laugh.

In the poorer districts the women put the babies to sleep or left them in the care of a neighbor and trudged on foot to the polling places. They were sorely puzzled, however, over the big "little ballot" four feet long, containing the various bonding propositions. In the river wards and around the stock yards district the women contented themselves largely by voting for Mayor, alternate and city officers, and threw the big "little ballot" on the floor.

Assaults on women politicians and adherents of one or the other political parties, which were a feature of the closing days of the campaign, were absent today. Women were not molested, but they were unmistakably convinced that if they desired to participate in the political game they had to stand on the same plane as men and could expect no favors because of their sex.

Mayor-elect Thompson was born in Boston in 1868 and was brought to Chicago by his parents the following year. In a biographical sketch, which he issued prior to the election, he stated that as a boy he sold newspapers and later went to Wyoming and worked as a cowboy and a brakeman. He received much of his education in the public schools and later entered Yale University.

He is a dealer in real estate, having succeeded to the business of his father, who left a large estate. Thompson is also known as a yachtsman and formerly was Captain of the Chicago Athletic Association football team. Mr. Thompson served several terms in the City Council and also as County Commissioner.

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"WETS" LOSE THREE COUNTIES

Nearly 100 More Saloons Put Out of Business in Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Three new dry counties were established today through local option elections held in downState townships.

Added to the 52 counties previously without saloons, 55 out of the 102 counties in Illinois now will be prohibition territory. Nearly 100 saloons were put out of business out of 350 involved in the elections.

The "drys" won victories in numerous small towns, but the "wets" had their own in the larger cities. The "wets" won by unexpectedly large majorities in Danville, Kankakee, and Murphysboro, the three chief cities where township local option elections were held.

The chief "dry" victory was in Centralia, which for sixty years has been wet. Thirty-eight saloons are affected.

"DRYS" GAIN IN MICHIGAN.

Thirteen of the Sixteen Counties Voting Decide to Drop Saloons.

DETROIT, Mich., April 6.—With returns practically complete, it was conceded today that the "drys" had won in thirteen of the sixteen Michigan counties voting on local option yesterday, thereby adding nine counties to Michigan's "dry" area and giving the State at least forty-three counties without saloons.

Among important counties which swung over into the "dry" column yesterday were Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Mason, Lapeer, Tuscola, and Oakland. The vote forced at least 327 saloons out of business and added 336,736 to the population of that State already in "dry" territory. Anti-saloon leaders today were predicting State-wide prohibition in Michigan two years hence.

Late returns increase the large majority won by the Republican State ticket.

DEMOCRATS WIN IN BUTTE.

Defeat Socialist Candidate for Mayor—Women Vote First Time.

BUTTE, April 6.—Returns completed today show that Charles H. Lane, Democrat, was elected Mayor at yesterday's election here, replacing C. A. Smith, Socialist. The City Council, heretofore having a Socialist majority, now has a Democratic majority of 18.

The Socialists were in power in Butte for four years. Louis Duncan was twice elected Mayor on their ticket. Last year he was ousted by the District Court on charges and Smith was named Mayor by the Socialist Council.

The women voted in the city election here for the first time yesterday. Their vote was heavy.

Republicans Win in Jamestown.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 6.—The entire Republican ticket was elected at today's city election. The Fourth Ward, heretofore represented in the Council by two Socialists, elected a Republican over a Socialist who was a candidate for re-election. The next Council will consist of eleven Republicans and one Socialist.

Republicans Win in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—A two to one Republican victory in the city was indicated tonight when returns from 120 out of approximately 400 precincts gave A. H. Frederick, Republican candidate for Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, 12,770 against 7,118 for Francis M. Curlee, his Democratic opponent.

Peoria Re-elects Republican Mayor.

PEORIA, Ill., April 6.—Edward N. Woodruff, Republican, who is just completing his fourth term as Mayor of Peoria, was re-elected today by an estimated plurality of 7,000 votes.

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Gowns .....125.00 to 325.00
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Made to Order

Copies of a number of exclusive models.

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Individual service in Private Designing and Tailoring
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Denver, new Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado Springs, Manitou and the Pike's Peak Region, Cripple Creek gold district, Pueblo, Royal Gorge, Hell Gate, Glenwood Springs—just a few of the many interesting places to visit on a Rock Island Scenic Circle Tour to the Panama Expositions—very low fares for round trip from New York. Tickets on sale daily, long return limit—stopovers en route.

Both expositions included in one ticket at no extra cost.

Take your choice of the "Rocky Mountain Limited," "Golden State Limited," "California," "Colorado-California Express" and other fast trains daily. Automatic Block Signals—Finest Modern All-Steel Equipment—Superb Dining Car Service.

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A daily delight for Toilet and Bath. Helps to keep the skin in healthy condition.

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DECISIVE BATTLE NEAR IN MEXICO

Supremacy of Villa or Carranza May Be Decided This Week in Centre of Republic.

ABOUT 45,000 MEN ENGAGED

Villa, with 25,000, Moves South from Irapuato to Meet Obregon with 20,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The greatest battle of the Mexican revolution appears to be in sight, according to official information reaching the State Department today. It will be fought, probably this week, between the main army of the Villistas, under personal command of General Francisco Villa, and the principal army of the Carranzistas, under command of General Alvaro Obregon. The battlefield will be in the State of Guanajuato, about half way between Mexico City and Guadalajara, and more than 40,000 men will be engaged.

The dispatches received today, considered the most important news in a year regarding military movements in Mexico, resulted in the issuance of this announcement by Secretary Bryan:

> The department is in receipt of advices dated April 4, stating that Gen. Obregon is at a place 30 kilometers (about 20 miles) south of Irapuato. It is reported that he has an army of 20,000 men. The army of General Villa was preparing to leave Irapuato at noon on the 4th, and expecting to come into contact with the forces of Obregon on the morning of the 5th. Gen. Villa made preparations to leave Irapuato on the morning of the 5th to take personal charge of the operations.

General Villa is understood to have an army of about 25,000 men. While the dispatches to the State Department do not say so, it is probable that General Felipe Angeles, who is Villa's Chief of Artillery and technical military adviser, is probably in the field with Villa for this battle. General Angeles accompanied Villa from Monterey to Torreon, and the impression here is that he also went south with Villa, through Aguascalientes and Zacatecas to Irapuato to block the advance of General Obregon.

Unless Villa fails in his plans to meet Obregon south of Irapuato the battle, which may be decisive in the present stage of the Mexican revolution, will be fought in the very heart of Mexico, about 150 miles northwest of Mexico City. Obregon's army is probably in the vicinity of Valle de Santiago, about thirty kilometers southeast of Irapuato, on a branch line running south from Salamanca, a point on the main line between Queretaro and Irapuato.

Obregon's Campaign Checked.

Obregon's plan was to advance northward to Celaya, the junction point just east of Salamanca, and then travel northward to San Luis Potosi. From San Luis Potosi General Obregon planned to go with his army northward to Saltillo in the hope of being able to cut Villa off at Monterey from his main base at Torreon. When Villa heard of Obregon's plan he began concentrating troops at Aguascallentes to block the northward advance of General Obregon. Meanwhile Villa remained at Monterey and created the impression that he intended taking personal charge of the attack on Tampico. At the same time Villa moved forces toward Matamoros and Neuvo Laredo, threatening to take those two border points and hoping to throw the Carranzistas off their guard. When the obregon forces began to approach Queretaro General Villa last week left Monterey, hastened to his main base at Torreon, and then went south with a large body of troops to join his main army, which had orders to concentrate at Irapuato.

General Obregon's army reached Queretaro and pushed on to the vicinity of Salamanca, when the presence of the Villa forces at Irapuato forced the Obregon army to move southward. Believing that he will be able to cut off Obregon's connection with any base of operations and sever his communications, General Villa has decided to force a battle. He plans to crush Obregon and deliver a staggering blow to the Carranza movement.

The news that came to Secretary Bryan today telling of the immediate prospect of a great battle between Villa and Obregon threw a flood of light upon the failure of Villa to press to the limit at this time and personally conduct his campaigns against Tampico, Matamoros, and Nuevo Laredo. Villa's plan is now understood to be to endeavor to crush Obregon and then take care of the minor campaigns against the other border and coast points, his theory being that if he is able to defeat the strongest force of all under Obregon in the very centre of Mexico, he will easily be able to extend his victories toward both coasts and the northeastern frontier still held by Carranza forces.

General Carranza today sent to his confidential agency here a denial of the Villa-Zapata claims that the Convention Government and troops are in control of nineteen of the twenty-seven States of Mexico. The message read:

> "Reactionaries, headed by Villa and Zapata, only hold the following States out of twenty-seven: Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, capital of San Luis Potosi; Morelos, and Mexico and part of Sonora, and scattered portions in Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Jalisco and territory of Tepic. All the rest of the republic, which is the greatest territory, is entirely in our possession."

U. S. GUNBOAT PROTECTS FLAG.

Guard Hoists It Over Steamer, Defying Carranza Leader.

MAGDALENA BAY, April 6, (via Wireless U. S. S. Colorado, to San Diego.)—General Serrano of the Carranza forces, who arrived Friday at Acapulco aboard the steamer Korrigan, ordered the captain of the steamer Benito Juarez to haul down the American flag.

Captain Hassbrouck of the gunboat Yorktown had the flag again hoisted by a marine guard. Serrano then returned aboard the Korrigan and sailed hurriedly for Acapulco. The authorities have approved the action of Captain Hassbrouck, and no complications resulted from the incident.

The Benito Juarez has been detained at Acapulco by order of Carranza since March 18, pending the settlement of its registry. The Carranza Government claims its Mexican registry has not been cancelled, and a contract with the Government uncompleted. The Benito Juarez reports it received provisional American registry from the American Consul at Amapala, Honduras. The vessel formerly was owned by the Naviera Company, and operated by the Government under the Mexican flag as a transport.

MEXICAN NUNS IN FLIGHT.

Six Arrive on Spanish Liner with Tale of Terror.

Six nuns belonging to the order of Servants of Mary arrived here yesterday on the Spanish liner Manuel Calvo on their way home to Barcelona after having been driven from the Church of the Virgin of Health at Orizaba, by Mexican soldiers.

Mother Superior Simona Nieto, who was in charge of the party, said that the church, with convent attached, was surrounded by a mob of intoxicated soldiers on March. They ordered the nuns out in order that they could go into the convent to sleep, and demanded that the nuns' gold and personal property be turned over to them before they left.

"For six days," the Mother Superior said, "we lived in the convent in a state of terror, expecting every moment that the frenzied soldiers would force an entrance, but the stout walls kept them out. On the evening of the sixth day Raymon Caracas, a young Lieutenant of artillery, who still had some devotion left in his heart for his religion, come to me and said that if I would have the nuns change their garb for civilian dress he would get us away safely. Acting upon his advice sixteen of the nuns left the convent and escaped to the woods, escorted by Lieut. Caracas, and remained there in a hut until he obtained passports for them to travel on the train to Vera Cruz.

ROOT POINTS WAY FOR LAW REVISION

Continued from Page 1.

stoner many years ago. Old timers at the Capitol recall him as a leader in the Stalwart-Halfbreed fight of the early eighties. Day after day, from May 31 to July 22, 1881, he was the leader of Roscoe Conkling's Stalwarts in the balloting for United States Senator in the old State House, which, like the fight itself, is merely a memory today. Mr. Cullinan hung on as leader in the fight until Mr. Conkling gave up and left the way open to Elbridge T. Lapham, his rival for the Senatorship. Thomas C. Platt, also a candidate to succeed himself, gave up the fight against Warner Miller, his half-breed rival, on July 1.

On the Democratic side, too, there were many veterans to add lustre to the procession and to kindle memories, including Andrew McLean, the Brooklyn editor; De Lancey Nicoll, who was a delegate to the last Constitutional Convention; William F. Sheehan, and ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien.

After the roll had been called, Secretary of State Hugo made a little speech which was applauded, and then recognized James W. Wadsworth, who was the first delegate to get a hearing. Mr. Wadsworth made a motion that the delegates should rise in their seats and name their choice for President as the roll was called. The motion was carried, and Secretary Hugo was about to order a roll call when Seth Low arose and placed Mr. Root in nomination.

"We must approach the huge task confronting us, not in the spirit of the partisan, but with the tried temper of the statesman," said Mr. Low. "We can make sure of that spirit dominating our deliberations by making Mr. Root our presiding officer. No American statesman is so highly regarded as is he."

In accordance with their plans made last night, the Democrats refrained from placing a rival candidate in nomination. A number of the Democratic delegates, however, voted for ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien. On the roll call Mr. Root received 129 votes to 32 for Mr. O'Brien. A score of Democrats, including Mr. O'Brien, John B. Stanchfield, John Godfrey Saxe, De Lancey Nicoll, William F. Sheehan, Michael J. Drummond, Andrew McLean, William M. Dyckman, Eugene Lamb Richards, and ex-Senator George A. Blauvelt, cast their votes for Mr. Root. Senator Robert F. Wagner, Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, and others regarded as hard and fast Tammany men voted for Mr. O'Brien. On motion of Senator Wagner the election of Mr. Root was made unanimous.

The Convention had been in session for an hour and a half when the election of Mr. Root was announced and Seth Low and Senator Wagner were named as a committee to escort him to the rostrum. A storm of applause broke as Mr. Root ascended to the place generally occupied by the Speaker. Here Mr. Root took a new oath of office—the one prescribed for the President of a constitutional convention. It was administered by the Secretary of State who then surrendered the gavel to Mr. Root.

Mr. Root read his speech from manuscript as has been his custom with all the important utterances he has made in the course of his long public career. A hush fell on the assemblage as Mr. Root began speaking.

Root Points Out Duty.

Mr. Root held the attention of the delegates throughout his address. He said:

> "The most obvious duty before us is to scrutinize attentively the framework of the State Government in order to ascertain in what respect, if any, the established institutions are insufficient or ill-adapted to accomplish the ends of government. Great changes have come in the industrial and social life of the State since the last Convention. To attain the ends which every one agrees ought to be obtained it appears necessary that government shall interfere to a much greater extent than in former times with the complicated and interdependent life of the people. The business which government is required to undertake has vastly increased both in magnitude and variety and there is a widespread feeling that in some respects the business of the Government has outgrown the organization of government.
>
> "Many thoughtful citizens consider that our system of taxation, appropriation, and expenditure of moneys, which worked very well in simpler times, is now quite inadequate. Many think that the strictly municipal interests of our great cities require more protection in the way of home rule provisions than is afforded in the present Constitution. Many think that the natural resources of the State, particularly the forests and water power, should be brought under a system of conservation and utilization having the stability of a constitutional basis.
>
> "Many think that our ballot has become too complicated and unwieldy and that the real power of the voter over the affairs of government would be increased if there were fewer candidates to be voted for and fewer subjects for the voters to pass upon at the same time. Many think that the great multitude of separate offices and commissions which have been created from time to time to meet new demands for official action should be brought into more definite relations with each other and under more systematic supervision and control.
>
> "These and other subjects have enlisted the interest of respectable bodies of citizens who are entitled to have from this convention attentive consideration of their opinions. I will not continue the enumeration or enter upon a discussion of the subjects to be presented further than to say that we have before us in our own country signal examples of great business corporations for production and commerce, through which conservation of resources, economy of expenditure and effectiveness of action have been attained to a very high degree; and citizens concerned in the great business of government may well learn a lesson from these examples.

Responsibility Demands Power.

> "The fundamental principle to be applied I take to be that responsibility and power shall always go together. Responsibility without power can never be justly enforced, and power without responsibility can never be duly controlled. Vague, indefinite, uncertain, overlapping, and conflicting grants of power and divided responsibility make good administration impossible. Every public officer and agent should have clear and definite authority to do the acts required of him and should have some one over him with authority to hold him to responsibility, from the lowest employe to the highest elected officer whom the people themselves hold to responsibility at the polls.
>
> "Grants of power should be clear and definite and the responsibility should be open, publicly ascertained, and unmistakable so that praise and blame, reward and punishment, may be assigned by the people themselves with justice and certainty.
>
> "In all our labors let us keep in mind that it is our duty, so far as our powers go, to preserve as well as to improve. While we seek to adapt the machinery of government to changing conditions, we are still to preserve the great body of rights and liberties which have grown through many centuries of political and judicial development, and under which we have so long been blessed by peace, order, justice, and individual liberty and opportunity.
>
> "It is not for us to tear down institutions based upon the customs and growing out of the life of the people whom we serve, merely for the purpose of substituting in their place creations of our own devising, however confident we may feel in the success of the experiments we may contemplate.
>
> "No wise legislator will undervalue the power for peace and order and progress which lies in the traditions of respect, the conformity of custom, and the habit of obedience among a people toward their own established, though perhaps illogical, institutions. Where changes are needed they should be made fearlessly and thoroughly, but in such a manner with relation to existing custom and opinion as to be natural developments from the life of the people of the State; and in a State with such a history as ours the burden of proof rests always upon the advocates of change."

In discussing the relation of the State toward the individual, Mr. Root said that it was well to remember the Declaration of Independence when it said "all men are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights" and "Governments are instituted to secure these rights."

"What are they," he said, "the rights of the individual citizen are not derived from the State, but are independent of it, and all the powers of government find their justification only in their adaptation to secure the rights of the individual. The freedom of the individual will is limited only by the equal rights of other individuals."

In closing Mr. Root said:

"Above all our predecessors we are fortunate in serving a community itself inspired by an unprecedented interest in the subjects with which we are to deal, appreciating their importance, eager in discussion, fruitful of suggestion, desirous to contribute to a wise conclusion. That condition is a cheerful harbinger of the future, for indifference is the deadliest foe of democracy. A people alive to its problems is certain to move forward. If by thorough study and practical sense and sincerity of purpose we can lead this great discussion among the self-governing people of the State, even though not a line we write were voted into the Constitution, this Convention will not have failed in its purpose of usefulness to its generation."

Convention Completes Organization

After Senator Root had concluded, organization was completed by the election of these officers:

First Vice President—JACOB GOULL SCHURMAN of Tompkins.

Second Vice President—MORGAN J. O'BRIEN of New York.

Secretary—WILLIAM D. CUNNINGHAM of Ulster.

Stenographer—JOHN K. MARSHALL of New York.

Sergeant at Arms—HARRY W. HAINES of Westchester.

Fred W. Hammond, Clerk of the Assembly, had been a candidate for Secretary of the convention, but he withdrew in favor of Mr. Cunningham, who is District Attorney of Ulster County. He was a candidate for Secretary of State in the Republican primaries last Fall. Harry W. Haines is the present Sergeant at Arms of the Assembly. The only contest was over the selection of a stenographer. George L. Shotwell, who had the support of the delegates from the northern tier, was defeated by a vote of 111 to 22 by John K. Marshall, the official stenographer of the Senate and formerly stenographer to William Barnes.

The elections of President Schurman of Cornell and ex-Justice O'Brien as Vice Presidents of the convention will make them automatically the floor leaders for their respective parties. President Schurman will be the leader of the Republican majority. On motion of John Lord O'Brian the rules of procedure of the last Constitutional Convention were adopted with some modifications, subject to amendment, however, prior to April 30.

In the last Constitutional Convention there were twenty-seven standing committees with memberships as indicated:

Preamble and Bill of Rights, (11 members;) Legislative Organization, (17;) Powers and Duties of the Legislature, (11;) Right of Suffrage and the Qualifications to Hold Office, (17;) Governor and Other State Officers, Their Election or Appointment, Tenure of Office, Compensation, Powers and Duties, (17;) Judiciary, (17;) State Finances, Revenues and Expenditures, Taxation, and Restrictions Upon the Powers of the Legislature, (17;) Cities, Their Organization, Government, and Powers, (17) Canals, (11;) Railroads, Transportation, and Electrical Transmission, (17;) Corporations, Towns, and Villages, Their Organization, Government, and Powers, (17;) County, Town, and Village Officers Other Than Judicial, Their Election or Appointment, Tenure of Office, Compensation, Powers, and Duties, (17;) State Prisons and Penitentiaries and the Prevention and Punishment of Crime, (11;) Corporations and Institutions, (17;) Currency, Banking, and Insurance, (11;) Militia and Military Affairs, (17;) Education, (17;) Charities and Charitable Institutions, (17;) Industrial Interests, (17;) Salt Springs of the State, (7;) Relations of the State to the Indians Residing Therein, (7;) Future Revisions and Amendments of the Constitution, (7;) Revision and Engrossment, (7;) Privileges and Elections, (11;) Printing, (7;) Contingent Expenses, (7;) and Rules, (7 members and the President of the convention as Chairman.)

Under the rules adopted today the present convention will do its work through the same committees, with these exceptions: There will be added a Committee on Civil Service and one on Library and Information. In place of the Committee on Salt Springs of the State there will be a Committee on Conservation of Natural Resources, which will have a most important field, according to all indications.

Low Answers Marshall.

In a discussion of the work of the special committee which has been creating a reference library for the use of the convention, Louis Marshall spoke in warm praise of a volume giving a survey of the Government of the State of New York and its cost. It happens that this book was prepared under the supervision of Commissioner John H. Delaney, of the Department of Efficiency and Economy, which the present Republican Legislature abolished.

"I think we ought to have the same information regarding the government of our big cities, especially the City of New York, which is on the verge of bankruptcy," said Mr. Marshall.

"I want to protest against the assertion that New York City is on the verge of bankruptcy," broke in Seth Low. "As a former Mayor of New York City, I wish to say that New York City is perfectly solvent, even if it must face serious financial problems."

This evoked applause from the New York delegates, including the Tammany contingent.

Many resolutions introduced toward the end of the session had to do with the patronage incidental to the convention and printing contracts. There will be scores of clerks and assistant clerks, dozens of stenographers and stenographers' helpers, and many Assistant Sergeants at Arms and doorkeepers to stir the practical politicians who had a hand in the organization of the convention into activity. All these matters will be disposed of at a brief session set for tomorrow.

It took two hours to assign seats to the delegates. These were drawn by lot. William Barnes drew a good front row seat and Mr. Cullinan got one beside him. President Schurman and Morgan J. O'Brien, as Vice Presidents, had the pick of seats and selected those now occupied by the respective floor leaders of the Assembly. Judge A. T. Clearwater of Kingston, on the plea of defective hearing, got a seat in front. The same plea was set up for Lemuel E. Quigg, and he had the refusal of a front seat.

"True, I am hard of hearing," said Mr. Quigg, "but I will get through the convention somehow, and prefer to take my chances with the others."

Mr. Quigg was lucky and drew a good seat in the front row. John B. Stanchfield got a seat next to ex-Justice O'Brien. Ex-Senator Martin Saxe drew chair No. 13 at a time when there were plenty of other vacant seats. William F. Sheehan, Herbert Parsons and Seth Low had bad luck in drawing, and had to content themselves with seats in the back row, as did ex-Senator Brackett, who is likely to be one of the dominant figures. The convention will meet tomorrow and then will adjourn for two or three weeks. At noon the delegates will call on Gov. Whitman in a body.

Seven Aldermen to Watch.

The Aldermen adopted yesterday a resolution jointly offered by the Tammany and Fusion leaders requesting the Constitutional Convention at Albany to give New York a full measure of home rule and providing for the appointment of a committee of seven aldermen to attend the convention sessions and see that the city's interests are properly looked after.

OPEN BIG FAIR FOR BLIND.

Mayor Accepts Frugal Town Keys and Governor Gets Great Seal.

Mayor Mitchel, escorted by Miss Winifred Holt, was taken on a sight-seeing tour of Frugal Town last night. Frugal Town was described by Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, as a city within a city, but in reality it was the ballroom of the Hotel Astor transformed into a minature city for the Frugal Fete and Fantasie, the annual ball of the New York Association for the Blind.

Ahead of the Mayor marched three policemen who might have been mistaken for regular members of New York's finest except for the frugality of their waist lines. Others in the procession were Major General Charles F. Roe, Capt. Lorillard Spencer, representing Governor Whitman, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee. As they returned to the town gate Dr. Finley, bearing in his arms a red satin pillow, on which rested two far from frugal looking keys of the city, stepped forward and made a speech conferring the keys of Frugal Town upon Mayor Mitchel.

The boundaries of Frugal Town were fringed with booths of various railroads, department stores, banks, and other corporations. The Baroness Irma von Rottenthal did a dance, after which various men and women of society in charge of the booths performed. Miss Ina Rissel as Phoebe Snow danced with a partner disguised as a Pullman porter, Mrs. Lyle E. Mahan appeared as Miss California Fair, and Charles Stewart Butler played the part of Father Knickerbocker.

A CONTRAST IN HANDBAGS.

One Found at the Knickerbocker Contains $174 in Bills.

Two handbags found by sweepers cleaning the grill room of the Hotel Knickerbocker yesterday morning after the supper crowd had left presented a marked contrast.

One, in addition to the usual toilet accessories of frivolous woman, contained $174 in bills. The other held a skein of white silk, two needles, and 34 cents.

Both were turned over to the chief house detective. Under the rule established by James B. Regan, proprietor of the hotel, all property found and not claimed within ninety days is turned over to the finder. The man who picked up the bag with the bills in it stands to gain about $300 if owners of various bags he has found of late do not turn up within the next three months.

FEARS TRADE COMMISSION.

London Paper Thinks It a Step Toward Industrial Revolution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 7.—Under the heading, "An Experiment in State Socialism," The Daily Chronicle refers in its editorial columns to the Federal Trade Commission. It says:

"While Europe is occupied by the war to the exclusion of all other interests, the United States has taken its first step toward what may possibly prove in the end to be an industrial revolution.

"The newly created Federal Trade Commission has now taken office. The functions of this commission were purposely not too closely defined, in the instrument which created it, and already his appointment is viewed doubtfully by some American trade interests which fear it will aim at curbing the activity of the trusts.

"These things may come, and from small beginning a vast experiment in State Socialism may ensue. In the meantime it is good to see that American business is willing to co-operate with the commission, and that a powerful committee has been appointed under the authority of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to watch the new commission and, where possible, work with it."

Morgan Paintings Not to be Sold.

For some time an impression has been abroad that the Morgan Fragonards and the famous poreclains were not the only portions of the art collection of the late financier that were in the market, and rumor had it that the entire collection of paintings, with the exception of what are in the Morgan library, was for sale. More recently it had been reported that the paintings would not be offered, their disposal having been put off for two years.

A good authority on the subject, who asked that his name be withheld, said yesterday he was absolutely sure that J. P. Morgan, who is now in Europe, had no intention of disposing of his paintings, and, in fact, had so expressed himself.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

STRICTLY A COMMERCIAL BANK

Organized 1851

Statement of Condition April 5th, 1915

ASSETS

Cash in Vault	$11,167,067.42	
With Federal Reserve Bank	4,073,359.24	
With Correspondents	3,248,849.69	
At Call & Short Notice	9,657,059.62	
Checks for Clearings	3,714,766.09	$31,861,102.06
Loans due within 30 days	$9,211,991.89	
" " " 60 days	8,765,227.75	
" " " 90 days	7,267,271.30	
" " after 90 days	13,365,681.74	38,610,172.68
United States 3% Bonds	$740,000.00	
Other Bonds and Investments	1,018,126.02	1,758,126.02
Customers' Liability Under Letters of Credit and Acceptances		554,219.88
		$72,783,620.64

LIABILITIES

Capital	$4,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	3,731,580.90
Reserved for Taxes, etc.	42,308.75
Circulation	740,000.00
Letters of Credit and Acceptances	687,710.29
Deposits	63,582,020.70
	$72,783,620.64

Irving National Bank

WOOLWORTH BUILDING—NEW YORK

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

4 Per Cent. Interest Will Be Earned by Money Deposited On or Before April 10th, with Gimbel Brothers, Bankers

Under Supervision of N. Y. State Banking Department.

Main Floor, Rear Balcony.

Still Selling the Very Good Benson & Co. Stock of Men's Clothing and Furnishings

Many of the smaller lots from this Men's fine Specialty Shop, formerly of 105 West 42nd Street, are completely gone, as was to be expected after two days' selling.

But among the larger lots much good choosing remains:

MEN'S SUITS in Spring and heavier weights.....$10, $14, $16.75
MEN'S OVERCOATS, light and heavy weights.....$10
MEN'S OVERCOATS, in tan covert cloth.....$13.50
(A very remarkable group)
MEN'S OVERCOATS, Chesterfields, silk-lined.....$15
MEN'S OVERCOATS, Spring weights.....$19.50
MEN'S TENNIS TROUSERS, white flannel, striped..$3.75
Fourth Floor
MEN'S SHIRTS, negligee styles.....85c, $1.15, $1.35
MEN'S NECKWEAR, four-in-hands.....35c, 65c
MEN'S SOCKS, cotton, lisle, silk.....28c, 35c, 50c
MEN'S PAJAMAS, madras, mercerized cotton, 95c, $1.15, $1.35
Main Floor

Excellent specially purchased lots have in many cases been added to the Benson stock to round out the assortments. Savings in all cases range up to one-half.

The Work of Artists

It is obvious that an artist—a Paris modiste—designed this model.

But you must see the hat to appreciate the fact that the actual making of it was the handiwork of an artist—a GIMBEL milliner.

$8.75

Of Course, the Price Is Special!

Many milliners would charge that price for making such a hat, for the top of the crown is inset with shirred white taffeta and the brim is faced with the same silk.

A Symphony in Black & White

The combination that is the very "last word" of Paris. The hat is of Black Milan-Tagal and the trimmings are of White Taffetas.

$8.75

Note—This is just one example of GIMBEL $8.75 Millinery. At least twenty-five other models.

Third Floor

A Picture Lesson in Paris Fashions and GIMBEL Prices

$25 $19.75 $35 $70

The Frock With Cheruit's Pointed Tunic

In the Scotch Plaid Taffeta that has been adopted by all the great Paris dressmakers. Its transparent sleeves are of fine Georgette Crepe.

GIMBEL Copy, $25

Early Victorian Dancing Dress

As quaint as can be from its scallop-topped hem to its square decolletage and tiny puff sleeves, which are edged with ruffles of lace. In Taffetas, of course—all of the lovely pastel shades.

GIMBEL Copy, $19.75

The Louis-Philippe Dance Frock

Whether the picturesqueness of its style is more delightful than the radium-effect colorings of the silk—Gros de Londres—is a question. Perhaps you will be most attracted by the daintiness of the lace top of the bodice.

GIMBEL Copy, $35

Paquin's Compose Afternoon Gown

Is so faithfully reproduced that one is apt to look for the Paquin label. It is of Midnight Blue Taffeta, with bodice and upper tunic of the same tone, with double stripes of white; vestee and collar of white organdie.

GIMBEL Copy, $70 Third Floor

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

For the Spring Term at College

College teaches one to be a close observer of the proprieties.

De Pinna clothes and furnishings for college and prep. school men follow the code of conservative smartness laid down by the young men of America and England.

This house has devoted sufficient time and study to the subject to earn its reputation of being the accepted specialist in this line.

Students in New York for their Spring vacation are extended a cordial invitation to examine the De Pinna stocks of Spring and Sport apparel.

Spring Suits of New English Woolens

In colorings, weaves and design closely following the De Pinna custom made suits.

Cut on English lines, of quiet, rich colorings in mixtures, checks and plaids, tailored with the utmost softness.

Also the newest models in English university Norfolk suits.

Sizes 32 to 40—prices, $22 to $35.

English style morning-coat suits with striped trousers.

Evening Dress and Dinner Suits

With the refinements which mark the exactly correct thing.

Evening dress suits at $50—dinner suits at $40.

Full assortments of the proper evening waistcoats.

First Long Trouser Student Suits

Specially designed and tailored, avoiding the "too-old" appearance without appearing too young.

Admirably meeting the situation.

Prices, $18 to $28.

Replenishing the Wardrobe for Outdoor Sports

Now is the time to be fitted—while the entire De Pinna stock may be examined.

Outing suits of homespuns, Tweeds and knit-cloths.

Golf Jackets, Norfolk styles, of cheviots and knit-cloths.

Tennis trousers of specially imported English cricket flannels—white or stripes.

Tennis Shirts and the new Wollaston and St. Andrews soft collars, specially designed by De Pinna.

De Pinna Furnishings

Ready-to-wear soft shirts, of exclusive De Pinna Spring shirtings, custom designs.

Imported madras, silk-and-linen mixtures, pure silk and English flannels.

Special Spring showing of neckwear made of English silks, including the newest things in bow ties.

All the desirable Summer underwear, Spring weight Sweaters and English golf stockings.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters
for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

DEMAND A RECEIVER FOR LONG ISLAND R.R.

Dick Brothers Begin a Suit in Equity to Remove Pennsylvania Control.

ALLEGE WRONGFUL ACTS

Minority Stockholders Claim More Than $50,000,000 Damages from Directors of Both Roads.

A formal complaint in a suit in equity, brought by Evans R. Dick and Alexander E. Hunt, Jr., of this city, and George McCall of Philadelphia, members of Dick Brothers & Co., brokers, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Long Island Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Tunnel & Terminal Railroad Company, and against the thirteen Directors on the present board of the Long Island Railroad Company, will be filed today in the Supreme Court.

The complaint contains five counts and alleges a misuse of the properties and money of the Long Island Railroad Company for the specific advantage of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the tunnel company which it controls. Relief from the alleged "illegal, wrongful, and oppressive control of the property of the Long Island by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company" and further relief from the alleged "unlawful, wrongful, unjust, and destructive practices of the defendants" is demanded by the complainants as minority stockholders of the Long Island Railroad Company. It is alleged that the Long Island is "enslaved to the Pennsylvania Railroad."

The individual defendants in the action are Samuel Rea, Wallace W. Atterbury, August Belmont, Frederick G. Bourne, Andrew J. County, Thomas De Witt Cuyler, George D. Dixon, John F. Green, Walter G. Oakman, Ralph Peters, Charles M. Pratt, Percival Roberts, Jr., and Henry Tatnall. Kellogg & Rose, attorneys for the complainants, will serve summonses this morning on Morgan J. O'Brien, representing the Pennsylvania, and on Joseph F. Keany, attorney for the Long Island.

Ask Receiver for Long Island.

There are nine specific items on which the complainants demand judgment. One calls for the appointment of a receiver for the Long Island Railroad. There are also demands for two separate injunctions, one to restrain the present Directors controlling the Long Island Road from further continuing the practices complained against, and a second injunction restraining the Directors from advancing money for "further expenditures of the Long Island for the benefit or purposes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company," and also restraining the payment of any principle or interest on account of advances made to the Long Island by the Pennsylvania.

The acts complained against date back to 1901, when the Pennsylvania Railroad bought majority control of the Long Island. At that time the Long Island was contemplating coming into Manhattan by connecting with the Manhattan Subway at Thirty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. It is alleged that the Pennsylvania, by its control, frustrated this project and used the Long Island to further the ends of the Pennsylvania. In this connection it is alleged that the special egreement by which the Pennsylvania hopes to ultimately send passengers to New England by way of the loop over the new bridge over Hell Gate is to the detriment of the Long Island and a demand is made to cancel this agreement.

It is also alleged that the expensive ten-mile freight line from Bay Ridge Brooklyn, to Fresh Pond, Queens, now under construction, was detrimental to the Long Island and a demand is made to cancel this arrangement. The Pennsylvania plans to haul freight to and from New England by this route so as to avoid the long lighterage from the New Jersey piers to the Mott Haven yards in the Bronx. An accounting is also demanded for expenditures on the Long Island's electrical zone, used by New York commuters.

No total amount of money is demanded in reparation for alleged misappropriation, but specific items enumerated total over $50,000,000.

Small Holdings of Directors.

Eight of the thirteen individual defendants are also Directors or employes of the Pennsylvania road, and these eight men, according to the complaint, hold only 620 shares of the Long Island out of a total of 240,000 shares, amounting to one four-hundredth part. Seven of these eight hold only 100 shares together, it is stated. Mr. Rea, who is President of the Pennsylvania, holds twenty shares, according to the complaint. Mr. Atterbury is credited with fifteen shares, Mr. Tatnall with forty-five, Mr. Green eleven, Mr. County five, Mr. Dixon three, and Mr. Roberts only one share. Mr. Cuyler, apparently, is the largest holder of Long Island stock in this group.

The complaint alleges that Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island, owns only seventy shares of stock.

Statistical comparisons between the Pennsylvania and the Long Island are presented in the complaint to show how the Long Island surplus of several hundred thousand dollars as of 1901 was turned by 1914 into a deficit of nearly $6,000,000. The statistics bear on the bonded indebtedness and cost of maintenance per mile of track.

Big Changes on Little Road.

"As compared with the indebtedness of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company," the complaint recites, "the bonded indebtedness of the Long Island Railroad Company is at a rate in excess of $150,000 per mile, whereas the bonded indebtedness of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is about $61,000 per mile; the fixed charges of the Long Island Railroad Company are in excess of 31 per cent. of its gross earnings, an allowable percentage of fixed charges to gross earnings being not in excess of 22 per cent., whereas the fixed charges of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are about 9 per cent. of its gross earnings, an allowable percentage being 20 per cent. of such gross earnings; the net income of the Long Island Railroad Company is about $9,000 per mile, against which its fixed charges are $9,700 per mile, or about 107 per cent. of its income, an allowable margin of fixed charges to net income being about 36 per cent., making an excess of 71 per cent., whereas the net income of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is in excess of $14,000 per mile, against which its fixed charges are $4,200 per mile, or about 29 per cent. of its income, whereas an allowable margin is 42 per cent., leaving a margin of about 71 per cent."

ROBBERS KILL NEW YORKER.

E. D. A. Parker's Body Put on Tracks After He Is Beaten to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

ABERDEEN, S. D., April 6.—Ben Condon of Chinook, Mont., is being held here for the murder of Edward D. A. Parker of 2,847 Bainbridge Avenue, the Bronx, N. Y., whose body was found this morning along the tracks of the Milwaukee Railroad, four miles west of the city. Evidences of a struggle were found near the body and a track of blood stains indicated that the young man had been murdered and dragged to the tracks in the hope of concealing the crime. Cuts and bruises on the forehead and back of the head showed where Parker had been struck. His right arm had been cut off by a train, and the right side of the chest crushed in.

Parker's pockets were rifled of all his money and other valuables.

Edward D. A. Parker was the stepson of Frank McGlynn, an actor living at 2847 Bainbridge Avenue, the Bronx. He lived at that address until four years ago, when he started out to see the country.

"We received a letter from him two weeks ago," said Mr. McGlynn last night. "He was then in a small town in Minnesota, and said that he might be home within two weeks. He said he was in the best of health and had plenty of funds."

Parker was born in Buffalo.

WILL RETAIN LYNCH.

Governor Changes His Mind After Threats by Labor Men.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—Gov. Whitman today issued a formal statement declaring that the administration would not drop Commissioner of Labor James M. Lynch. The Governor had intimated recently that Commissioner Lynch would soon be supplanted.

This is the second time within a week that a sop has been thrown to organized labor, which has been looking toward Albany with hostile eyes since the passage of the bill providing for direct settlement in workmen's compensation cases. Three days ago Gov. Whitman told a gathering of Senators that he wanted to keep Compensation Commissioner John Mitchell in office.

Both Mr. Lynch and Mr. Mitchell, who are Democrats, would be removed from office by the terms of the Spring bill providing for the consolidation of the Department of Labor and the Workmen's Compensation Commission, under an industrial commission. The two men have been strongly supported by the labor organizations of the State.

Organized labor showed its fangs to the administration this afternoon at a hearing on the Spring bill, when James P. Holland, Homer D. Call, Thomas Gaffney and Peter Brady, representing the State and national labor organizations, told the Republican members of the Labor and Industry Committee that they and their colleagues would have to answer to the laboring men at the next election. John M. O. Hanold of Troy said that the laboring men had been fooled in the Alien Labor law and that they did not purpose to be again humbugged by the abolition of the Labor Department without having revenge.

NEW ELECTIONS BILL.

Senate Gets Administration Measure—To Amend Tax Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—The Constitutional Convention overshadowed the Senate proceedings today. It took away Minority Leader Robert F. Wagner and out of deference to him matters of importance were put over. Senator James A. Foley, a Democrat, of New York City, is also a delegate. The Senate majority is not represented in the convention. The upper house used today's session to hurry along some administration legislation.

The administration Election bill was introduced by Senator J. Henry Walters, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. The measure is little more than the shell of the Argetsinger bill, introduced in the first weeks of the session. The re-establishment of the party convention is left to a referendum vote this Fall, the replacing on the ballot of the circle and emblems for straight party vote is abandoned, the provision for registration of traveling men by affidavit is stricken out, the Secretary of State retains the clerical duty connected with elections, which the Argetsinger bill removed, and the County Boards of Elections are not abolished. About the only important change now contemplated is the replacing of three State Superintendents of Elections by one Superintendent.

The motion of Senator James E. Emerson, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, the Governor's Tax bill was recalled from the Assembly. Senator Emerson said the upper house wished to make a few minor amendments.

PET DOGS AND CATS GUARD SLAIN COUPLE

Terriers Sit on Bed Where Policeman Zaleha Had Shot Wife and Himself.

PISTOL STILL IN HIS HAND

Zaleha Had Been Ill and Had Threatened Death In the Frenzy of His Pain.

Patrolman Andrew Zaleha, attached to the East 104th Street Station, shot and killed himself, after killing his wife, Mamie, yesterday in their four-room flat on the sixth floor of 234 East Sixty-third Street.

For some time Zaleha had been suffering from malaria, and on Sunday night he caught cold while on post, and his condition became worse. On Monday he was confined to his room, and was attended by Police Surgeon O'Gorman.

Late that night his wife called on Mrs. Mary Rossi, who lives across the hall, and for whose youngest child, Camille, Mrs. Zaleha was godmother, and told her that she was much worried about her husband. "He keeps saying, 'I can't stand the pain,'" said Mrs. Zaleha, "and he told me this afternoon that he was going to kill me before he died. I'm going to hide his gun so that he can't do any harm to himself or me."

This was the last seen of Mrs. Zaleha. Early yesterday morning her husband came to the door and got Mrs. Rossi's 5-year-old son Robert to get him a paper, as the boy was accustomed to do. Mrs. Zaleha was still asleep. Nothing more was heard from or of them until about 1 o'clock, when an insurance agent who had called to collect premiums knocked at the door and got no response. Before going away he told Mrs. Rossi, and she also attempted to rouse the Zalehas. From time to time during the afternoon Mrs. Rossi knocked, and finally, about 4:50, she opened the door.

In the bedroom, just inside to the right, Zaleha and his wife were lying dead on the bed, dressed in their sleeping garments, with Teddy and Spruce, their two bull terriers, sitting on the bed, guarding them, and three black cats slinking back and forth in the room.

Mrs. Rossi ran out and notified Detective Charles Tighe of Inspector Wakefield's staff, who had a post nearby when he was in uniform and was well known in the house. He came with Detective Coyle, and notified Patrolman Scheider of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. The three entered the flat, amid the barking of the dogs, and found that Zaleha had been shot in the forepart of the right temple and his wife in the back of the head. In Zaleha's right hand was a regulation police revolver, of which three chambers had been discharged. The third bullet has not been found. Dr. McFeeley of Flower Hospital said both had been dead several hours.

When Coroner Timothy Healy arrived he learned from Mrs. Mary Plazo, who lives on the same floor, that she had heard three reports between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, but at the time supposed they were street noises.

Zaleha was 33 years old and had been on the force six years. He had been attached to the East Fifty-first Street Station till about a year ago. His father, Schley Zaleha, lives at 33 Sherman Street, Astoria. Mrs. Zaleha was seven years older than her husband, but friends of the pair said their married life was exceptionally happy. There were no children. Each was insured for $300 in the other's name.

The elder Zaleha, when notified by the police, claimed the bodies.

ALL ON PRINS MAURITS MAY HAVE BEEN SAVED

Unsigned Wireless Indicates Some Ship Saw Liner Sink and May Have Survivors Aboard.

What ship loosed a wireless message into the air last Sunday afternoon, telling, with complete lack of detail, the bare fact that the Royal Dutch Mail steamship Prins Maurits had sunk in the midst of the storm last Saturday afternoon? Shipping men asked themselves the question yesterday, for on its answer rests a single slight chance that some of the Prins Maurits's four passengers or crew of forty-five may have been saved.

How should a ship know that the Prins Maurits had gone down and yet have been unable to save any of her complement? In the first moments of anxiety for the safety of the Dutch liner, shipping men gave little heed to the message which on Sunday afternoon, when the heavy storm had ceased and wireless conditions were good again, was picked up by Capt. Kennedy of the United States naval supply ship Arethusa and brought into Charleston, S. C., by him. It was enough for them then that it told of the sinking of the Prins Maurits. Now they are wondering who sent it.

Capt. Kennedy thought it came from the Frying Pan Shoals Lightship, so THE NEW YORK TIMES sent a wireless message to the lightship yesterday and got this answer:

Light Vessel 94, via Radio,
Charleston, S. C., April 6.
TIMES, New York:
Nothing seen or heard Prins Maurits.
JAMSON, Master.

So the lightship never sighted the wrecked vessel and never saw her sink, yet some ship witnessed her end, and, shipping men hope now, may have picked up some of her crew or passengers. It was none of the ships which wirelessed the news they were going to the Dutchman's aid. They have all been heard from and all arrived too late.

The more hopeful pointed out yesterday that the message telling of the loss of the Prins Maurits might have been the last of several which were lost in the storm-filled air, and which, perhaps, told of the rescue of some or all of those aboard the Dutch mailboat. The steamship which sent it might now be on its way to a distant point with the survivors aboard, at ease in the belief that their escape from death was already known to their friends.

Still another suggestion was that some of those who sailed away on the Prins Maurits might now be on a British or French cruiser, lurking in the waters off Newport News for the German, Prinz Eitel Friedrich. It is known that the Prins Maurits's first call for help was relayed along by a British cruiser. Why might it not be the same cruiser, shipping men asked themselves yesterday, which later sent news of the Prins Maurits's end? What would be more natural than that the cruiser should conceal her name and position lest it give warning to the Prinz Eitel Friedrich? What more natural than that she should suppress the news of her rescue since to tell of it would be to admit that she had been in latitude 36:30 north and longitude 74:40 west, a point some sixty miles northeast of Cape Hatteras, where the Prins Maurits first called for help.

Until they learn just who wirelessed the message that the Prins Maurits had sunk from the sea, shipping men here will not be satisfied that some at least of the lost vessel's complement have not been saved and will not yet be heard from

NEW FINDS AT GIZA.

Boston Archaeologist Excavates Portraits of Eight Princes.

BOSTON, April 6.—Four portrait heads of ancient Egyptian Princes, discovered in the excavation of the Royal Cemetery at Giza, will be sent to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, according to word just received from Dr. George A. Reisner, in charge of explorations for the Museum in Egypt. They are part of a group of eight unearthed in a pit previously examined in a Eropean archaeologist and supposed to have been exhausted. Four will be placed in the Museum at Cairo.

"The importance of these portraits," writes Dr. Reisner, "from the artistic, the historical, and the merely human point of view, makes the groups a find almost equal to the group of statues found in the Mycerinus Temples. The men and women whose faces they show us had spoken with Cheops and Chephren and had seen the first and second pyramids in building."

Dr. Reisner thinks that some of these portraits support the theory, hitherto advanced, that the Egyptian rulers of the Fourth Dynasty, 2900-2750 B. C., had negro blood. One of the heads of a princess he describes as "of a distinctly Negroid type."

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As many sets of these S&H Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

Today, Greenhut's Inaugurate a Most Unusual and Important

Sale of Upholsteries

Featuring Lace Curtains, Portieres, Bed Sets, Etc.

All of fine quality in newest designs; unlimited quantities; and at prices that will result in very big distribution.

A mere suggestion of the importance of this sale is given by the few items printed here. But come for whatever upholstery supplies you need, with the assurance that you will save money on every item.

$6.50 Irish Point Lace Curtains—mounted on French net; at $4.95

$3.50 Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains—very choice selection of designs; at $2.95

$5.50 Figured Armure Portieres—trimmed with gimp edge; at $4.75

$8.50 Lacet Arabe and Marie Antoinette Bed Sets—at $6.50

Utility Boxes at $3.75

Matting covered boxes, splendidly constructed, covered with fine Japanese matting, trimmed with solid bamboo; 36inches long, 18 inches wide, 15½ inches high.

Cedar Boxes at $6.75

These are beautifully finished, made of selected cedar; fancy feet, casters and hinges. Each chest has strong lock and key. Size of chest, 35 inches long, 18 inches wide and 19½ inches high.

Today, a Great Money-Saving Sale of

Velvet & Tapestry Brussels Rugs

Mill Samples in a choice selection of new designs from America's leading manufacturers. Big reductions in price for today.

Seamless Velvet Rugs; Size 9x12 ft.

$26.50 Velvet Rugs $21.50
$24.50 Velvet Rugs $19.50
$22.50 Velvet Rugs $16.50

Seamless Velvet Rugs; Size 8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6.

$24.50 Velvet Rugs $19.50
$22.50 Velvet Rugs $16.50
$19.50 Velvet Rugs $14.50

Mill Sample Tapestry Brussels Rugs

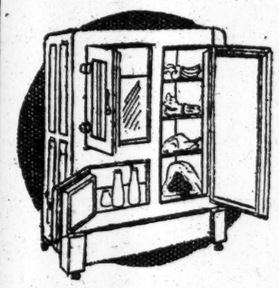
Size	Former Price	Sale Price
9 x 12 ft.	$17.50	$12.75
9 x 9 ft.	$14.50	$10.25

Seamless Tapestry Brussels Rugs

Large selection of newest designs and colorings.

Size	Former Price	Sale Price
9 x 12 ft.	$17.50	$14.75
9 x 12 ft.	$14.50	$11.75
9 x 12 ft.	$12.75	$10.50
9 x 12 ft.	$10.75	$9.50
8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6	$15.50	$11.75
8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6	$12.50	$10.50
7 ft. 6 x 9 ft.	$11.75	$9.50
7 ft. 6 x 9 ft.	$9.75	$7.75

Bargains in Refrigerators



$6.50 Lift-Cover Style "Leader"—38 in. high; ice capacity about 40 lbs. $5

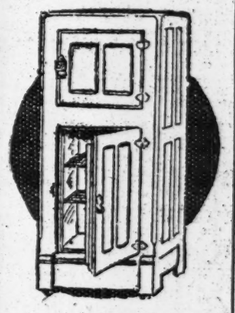
$7.50 Lift-Cover "Leader"—same as above; white enamel lined $6.25

$11.50 Apartment House "Leader"—ice chamber door in front; 50 in. high; ice capacity about 75 lbs. $9

$12.75 Apartment House "Leader"—same as above; white enameled provision chamber $10.25

$18.95 Side Icer "Universal"—44 in. high; ice capacity about 75 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber $15

$21.50 Side Icer "Universal"—45 in. high; ice capacity about 90 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber $18



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These wares are of 90% aluminum; for durability they are unexcelled; they are easily kept clean, and are welcome additions to any kitchen.

Sterling Quality Aluminum Tea Kettle—3½ qt.; regularly $1.75; this sale only, at ... 98c

Boss Grade Aluminum Tea Kettle—heavy aluminum handle; 4-qt. capacity; regularly $2.25 ..... $1.65

Same as above, 5-qt. capacity; reg. $2.75 ... $1.85

Same as above; 6-qt. capacity; reg. $3 ..... $1.95

Rice or Cereal Boiler—1¾-qt. capacity; reg. $1.25 ... 89c

Rice or Cereal Boiler—2½-qt. capacity; regularly $1.50 ..... 95c

Coffee Pots—heat-resisting handle; 2-qt.; regularly $1.25 ..... 75c

Tea Pots—heat-resisting handle; 1½-qt.; regularly $1.10 ..... 65c

Lipped Preserving Kettles—heavy bale handle; 1½-qt.; regularly 39c 22c
4-qt.; regularly 75c 49c
5-qt.; regularly 90c 65c
6-qt.; regularly 95c 69c

Lipped Saucepans—3-qt.; regularly 49c 35c
4-qt.; regularly 69c 49c
5-qt.; regularly 85c 65c
6-qt.; regularly 98c 70c

Aluminum Frying Pans—high grade; extra heavy; 7½-in. diameter 22c
8-in. diameter 29c
8¾-in. diameter 39c

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

You Can Save and Make Money by Raising Chickens.

Everything for the Poultry Keeper

at the most moderate prices in New York
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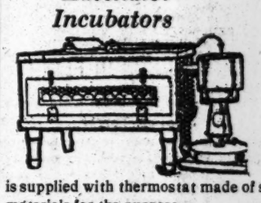
Sanitary Hovers

This particular make possesses an advantage over all others; it has overhead radiant heat. It is warmest at the outer edge, is absolutely fireproof, and the chicks do not crowd. The air is kept wholesome through diffusion through the curtain. No draughts under the hover. It hovers 100 chicks and has enough ventilation for many more $8.50

"Hatchalot" Incubators



With ordinary care, the "Hatchalot" Incubator will produce a chick from every hatchable egg. Substantially made of clear cypress, the best of all woods for withstanding the action of heat, cold and moisture. Layer of asbestos between double walls of top. It is supplied with thermostat made of strong zinc and steel, the best materials for the purpose $7.50

6-IN-ONE EXERCISER AND FEEDER—a necessity for poultry keepers; it makes the chicks work to get their food; at $3.75

2-PIECE DRINK FOUNTS—1 qt., 20c; 2 qt., 25c; 3 qt. 30c

WALL FOUNTS—galvanized iron; 1-gallon size 50c

ROUND BOTTOM GRIT OR SHELL BOX—no clogging of grit; at 50c

SANITARY POULTRY FOUNTAINS—cone shaped; made of galvanized iron:

1 quart 20c
2 quart 30c
4 quart 35c
8 quart 50c

RAT-PROOF CAGES—most effective in keeping cats and rats away from the chicks; simple, reliable and economical; at $4

RECTANGULAR GRIT OR SHELL BOX—no clogging of grit; at 40c

ECONOMY FEEDER AND FOUNTAIN—with hook for hanging on wall; made of galvanized tin; 5¾x1⅝ inches; at 10c
6x1¾ inches; at 20c

CHICKEN FEED TROUGHS—grated top; easy to clean; 10 inch; at 24c
20 inch; at 45c

DRY FOOD HOPPER—at 49c

POULTRY FOUNTAINS—round and made of galvanized iron—

1 quart	15c	4 quart	29c
2 quart	22c	8 quart	45c

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Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

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A Lightweight Double-breasted Spring Overcoat.
A Smart Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers or Breeches.
A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.

All made of fine quality worsted whipcord in two shades of gray and in tan—the whole outfit complete at $43.50; or, as follows

Overcoat $25.00—Suit $16.50—Cap $2.00

Suit with 2 pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—$23.50

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Sports and Travel Outfits

including Golf, Riding and Fishing Suits; Bathing Suits; Motor and Traveling Coats; Raincoats, Sweaters, Lounging Robes, Bath Robes, Negligee Shirts, Outing Shoes, Hats, etc.

Also the popular makes of

Golf Clubs and Balls; Caddie Bags, Golf Scores and Tees; Polo Sets, Tennis Rackets, Covers, Posts, Nets and Marking Tapes; Croquet Sets; Baseballs, Baseball Bats, Masks, Protectors, Gloves and Mitts.

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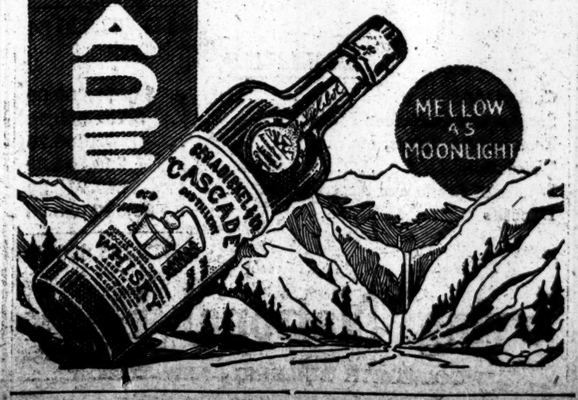

'ART AND ARTISTS,' BY MRS. HAVEMEYER

Discusses Mary Cassatt and Edgar Degas and Their Work with a Critical Taste.

RELATES MANY ANECDOTES

Paintings by Both Artists in Loan Exhibition Are Used in Illustrating the Lecture.

At the Knoedler Galleries yesterday afternoon Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer spoke for nearly an hour on art and artists, devoting her attention chiefly to Mary Cassatt and Edgar Degas and their works, which were liberally represented in the Loan Exhibition now open in those galleries. A friend of both artists for many years, Mrs. Havemeyer told many anecdotes illustrating their temperament and character, but her address was not confined to personal anecdote. On the contrary, it contained critical estimates, very simply and directly given and indicating to the audience the rarer qualities in the art by which they were surrounded. When the speaker was no more than a girl she had enough appreciation of Degas to buy with her own pin money the first picture by him that ever came to an American collection.

"As a matter of curiosity, I may add," she said, "that I paid the large sum of five hundred francs for it, a sum that materially reduced the balance of my pin money and evidently helped to swell Degas's bank account, for he graciously thanked Miss Cassatt, who acted as broker, saying he 'sadly needed the money.'"

To Miss Cassatt Mrs. Havemeyer paid the tribute of calling her the fairy godmother of her collection who was willing to travel far and wide in discomfort and fatigue for the sake of hunting down good pictures for her friend. Miss Cassatt was not the pupil of Degas, but had known his work for many years before she met him. In a letter quoted by the speaker Miss Cassatt writes:

> How well I remember, nearly forty years ago, seeing for the first time Degas's pastels in the window of a picture dealer on the Boulevard Haussmann. I used to go and flatten my nose against that window and absorb all I could of his art. It changed my life. I saw art then as I wanted to see it.

After the two painters met they became friends, but it was a friendship of mutual criticism and spicy estrangements, "for Degas was addicted to the habit of throwing verbal vitriol, and Miss Cassatt would not have been the daughter of the Cassatts if she had not been equal to parrying his thrusts."

"I have been amused," Mrs. Havemeyer said, "during the long years I have known them at the little luncheons or dinners planned by friends in order to effect a pleasant reconciliation."

Of the art of Degas she gave a keen account, of which the following extract will serve as an example of its high quality:

> The "Cafe Concert" which you see before you is not, perhaps, the attractive place we Americans recall on the Champs Elysees, but rather a true record of what it really is. The dazzling lights are there, the gay crowd is suggested, but you cannot fail to see the crass banality of the scene. A woman stands upon the stage singing a popular song, "Le chanson du chien." Look at her and observe the common type. You feel at once that she has crowded herself into the uncomfortable gown, that the gloves are a strange annoyance to her. There is nothing elegant about her pose. Her hands suggest the movement of a dog, and the gesture is done as only Degas could do it with a flash of drawing. The lines of the mouth, as she bawls forth the vulgar song, her exultant exaggeration, showing she is conscious of her power over her audience, all this and much more which I have not time to point out to you show clearly what the cafe chantant is, what part it plays in Parisian life, the kind of creature that furnishes the amusement, and although you cannot see them distinctly, you know immediately the class of pleasure seekers who can be entertained by such a performance. Degas, the keen, subtle philosophizer, reveals the cafe concert as it is from its heart and core, from cause to effect.

Five of Miss Cassatt's recent works are in the Loan Exhibition, having been painted last Winter for the especial purpose of showing them here for the benefit of the suffrage cause, of which she is an advocate. These Mrs. Havemeyer described in the process of making, telling a pretty anecdote of the one called "Mother Holding a Child Asleep in Her Arms." The first idea was not at all to have the child with its back to the spectator, clinging to its mother's shoulder, as it is shown, but facing about bravely like the other children. The warm air in the "glass studio," or inclosed veranda, where Miss Cassatt painted was soporific, however, and the artist had many struggles with her rebellious little model, who persisted in burying its face and going to sleep with its back turned. Finally the artist said: "That is the way the child likes to be, and that is the way I shall paint it," and revised her composition accordingly.

Many people were present to see the pictures on the opening day and to hear Mrs. Havemeyer's address, which quite refuted the impression held in many quarters that a collector is only superficially acquainted with the art he collects.

BENEDICT YACHT SAVED SHIP

Commodore, Back from Cruise, Tells of Heroic Work in a Gale.

Commodore E. C. Benedict returned yesterday from an 8,000-mile cruise in West Indian waters on his steam yacht Oneida, in excellent health, accompanied by eight guests. He went at once to his home in Greenwich, Conn.

In an interview at the New York Yacht Club pier, foot of East Twenty-third Street, the Commodore described the cruise as the most exciting he had ever made.

The chief adventure occurred on Jan. 20, when he received a wireless message from the authorities at St. Kitts asking the yacht to look out for the Government sloop Southern Cross, which was two days overdue.

Commodore Benedict said the Oneida went out in a storm and after searching several hours found the sloop disabled, with Acting Governor Jarvis of Montserrat and her crew lashed to the deck to prevent them being washed overboard. The Oneida brought them safely into the harbor of Montserrat, which the Commodore described as a wonderful sight.

"It was inspiring to see the whole population of the lime-growing island come down to the beach to cheer us as the yacht steamed into the bay."

On her way up the coast the Oneida got the full force of the gale and, snowstorm which raged from Friday night till Sunday morning, which was the worst, the Commodore said, that he had ever experienced.

His next trip will be made overland shortly to San Francisco to visit his sister, who is 87 years old, and to make an automobile trip with her through California.

The guests who accompanied Commodore Benedict were Colonel and Mrs. John P. Finley, U. S. A.; Miss Mary Finley, Mrs. Ramsay Turnbull and Miss Turnbull, daughter and granddaughter of the Commodore; Miss Catherine Huntington, Miss Dorothy Mitchell, and Dr. Keating of Flower Hospital.

Takes His Life When Wife Dies.

Patrick Walton, a B. R. T. conductor, shot himself in the head, dying instantly, yesterday because his wife died last Wednesday and he was inconsolable. He lived at 2,025 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, and went to a deserted spot in Ninety-sixth Street, near the Shore Road, to kill himself. A policeman found him after hearing the report of the shot.

SAFFORD WANTS TO TELL ALL

Tanzer Witness Anxious to Go Before Federal Grand Jury.

Frank D. Safford, the hotel clerk who identified James W. Osborne as the man who accompanied Rae Tanzer to the Hotel Kensington at Plainfield, and who is now awaiting in the Tombs the action of the Federal Grand Jury on the charge of perjury, sent yesterday through his attorney, Jacob B. Engel, an application to District Attorney Marshall to be permitted to come before the Grand Jury and tell all he knows of the case. He is willing, he says, to waive immunity. It is likely that his offer will be accepted.

The Grand Jury continued yesterday its investigation of the charge against Rae Tanzer. Among the witnesses, who were examined by Assistant District Attorneys Roger A. Wood and Samuel Hershenstein before it, were Harold Spielberg, the lawyer to whom Rae Tanzer went when she had decided to admit her mistake in identifying James W. Osborne as the missing Oliver, and Post Office Inspectors Swain and Mayhew, who worked up the case. Others were Attorneys W. G. De Meza and William Newcorn of Plainfield.

They are the attorneys for Kitchin, the proprietor of the Hotel Kensington, and it was they whom he consulted when Slade & Slade came to him to ask for an identification of James W. Osborne. As he discovered the importance of the case and the amount of publicity it involved, he sought their advice, and they advised him if he was willing to take any part in the matter not to appear against the Government unless he was absolutely certain that he was right.

CAROLINE KLINK GUILTY.

Girl Who Sold Government Jobs Sent to Blackwell's Island.

For thirty days pretty Caroline Klink, 17-year-old daughter of Jacob Klink, a baker, who lives at 1,431 Park Avenue, will occupy quarters on Blackwell's Island and have time to reflect upon the incredulity of men. Caroline, who is a stenographer, pleaded guilty before Judge Cushman in the United States District Court to a charge of violating Section 32 of the United States Criminal Code, because she had collected $2,375, mostly from family friends, on a pretense of obtaining positions for them in the United States Customs Service. Klink, who was arrested in January in connection with his daughter's affairs and was admitted to $1,500 bail, has been exonerated by the customs investigators and the Federal District Attorney's office. Inquiry has shown that he was really a victim of his daughter, and that he not only paid her $75 for a position, but in consequence resigned his position with a large baking company.

PASSES HARBOR BILL.

Assembly Indorses Plan to Build an Artificial Island.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—The Assembly tonight passed, by a vote of 102 to 20, the Hoff bill giving the Board of Land Commissioners the power to lease Middleground Shoals, off the Red Hook district of Brooklyn, in the Harbor of New York, for development. The measure precipitated one of the hottest debates of the session.

Assemblyman Burr of Kings attacked the measure on the ground that it looked like a grab. Then Minority Leader Alfred E. Smith came to the bill's defense, asserting that the right to build the island in the harbor might be granted to the City of New York as well as to any one else.

Assemblyman Hoff of Kings, author of the bill, said it was the intention of the persons back of it to build an island for piers. He refused to give the names of the persons who asked him to introduce it.

Assemblyman Stevens of Richmond wanted to know if the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company had anything to do with the measure, but his curiosity was not satisfied.

It required 100 votes to pass the measure, inasmuch as it affects the ceding of property.

MONTENEGRO ASKS HELP.

Wants Red Cross to Send Mission to Fight Typhus Epidemic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Through the Department of State, the Government of Montenegro has appealed to the American Red Cross for assistance to cope with an epidemic of typhus in that country.

The State Department received a telegram from the American Minister at Athens saying he had been informed by the Montenegrin Government that there was much typhus in that country, coupled with a great dearth of physicians, medicines, and disinfectants.

IDEALS OF WOMEN HIGHER THAN MEN'S

Judge Wadhams Tells Equal Franchise Society They Commit Fewer Crimes.

VOTE WILL PERFECT THEM

Only Then Will Woman "Be the Full-Blown Rose in the Garden of Man's Heart."

"The smoke will curl from the chimney, children will gather around the parents' knees and woman will be the full blown rose in the garden of man's heart"—when she has the vote.

That was the figure of speech with which Judge William H. Wadhams finished a strong suffrage speech before the Equal Franchise Society at its headquarters, 8 East Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon. Judge Wadhams had come to speak to the women at the end of a busy day in the Court of General Sessions. He told of the founding of the Republic, the need of an intelligent electorate and of the school house with the key in the door to admit, at first, only boys, then girls two hours a day. The girls were keen for education.

"They went forth and challenged the world," he said, "and now there are more educated women than there are educated men. Women came into the school house thinking and doing. It is impossible to deny them the ballot, which is merely an expression of opinion. We have given them an education by the State, there are more women graduates than men, and it follows that the power they have acquired must be expressed and it cannot long be delayed.

"We have admitted women to business, there are veritable rivers of women going to their work side by side with the men, we have permitted them to go into the learned professions, to be doctors and lawyers. They are teaching men in law and the application of law and shall they be denied the right to say what the law shall be? They earn money in business and turn it over to the State in taxation and cannot say anything about the use of that money. Have we so soon forgotten the Boston Tea Party? They must obey the law and pay the penalties of the law. Those who have the penalties imposed should have the privileges of citizenship.

"They say women differ from men. So they do. Their ideals are generally higher, they commit fewer crimes. Of the offenders who daily pass before me less than 1 per cent. are women. They do not debauch their intellects with strong drink, so they have clearer mental processes. Do they lack in reason and logic? Yes, as compared with men. Less than 100 years ago men gave them as education just a little reading and writing. But women have charm, idealism, and virtue which make up for a little lack of logic, and without it they are still useful. Without them the State is nothing but bachelor barracks.

"Not only do we want the women but we need them now in the State of New York. It is because of the difference of women that I favor woman suffrage. We in the State live in barracks, bachelor barracks. We want the women to come in to make the State what they have made the home, beautiful and lovely.

"To do away with chivalry? Is that a pretty phrase of speech and a bitter word in law? To give women long hours of work and no rest on Sundays, as was advocated by men of the State, for the canneries, when I was on the floor of the Legislature? I am glad it was not permitted."

He told how the women were classed with the children, criminals, and lunatics.

"True chivalry says, 'Come from such a place and sit with me, come into the realm of intellectual power,' he said. "I would hand woman up and have her sit with me as a queen. So, I would have the power and virtue of the State made up of men and women together. Women would receive more respect, greater admiration. There would be more sharing of power and more real companionship."

Mrs. Morgan to Add Story to House.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan had plans filed yesterday in the Building Bureau by her architects, Delano & Aldrich, for altering her residence at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. A one-story addition is to be erected on the easterly part of the house and a mansard roof on the main building. The cost of the changes has been placed at $10,000.

MAYOR URGES CITY BILLS.

Tells Senator Ogden Mills What They Will Do for New York.

Mayor Mitchel sent a letter yesterday to Senator Ogden Mills, at Albany, outlining the city's reasons for urging the passage of several bills. They are essential to the development of the city and to the economics and businesslike conduct of its government, he said. Regarding the Trade Waste bill, the Mayor said it was designed to permit the city to charge for the collection and final disposition of trade waste. Of the bill to make the Commission of Accounts a one-headed Commission, the Mayor said that past experience had clearly demonstrated the ineffectiveness of a two-headed commission. The Markets bill, he said, does nothing more than to consolidate in a single department, under the jurisdiction of the Mayor, the functions now discharged by the Controller and the Borough Presidents.

The Excess Condemnation bills, the Mayor wrote, "are designed to permit the city to take advantage of the Constitutional amendment enacted in January, 1914, which permits the city, in its discretion, to acquire real estate in excess of that required for a given improvement, in order that it may reap the profit of the enhanced value of such excess property so acquired." Regarding the Board of Education bill the Mayor wrote:

"This bill, reducing the number of the Board of Education, is designed to secure better control and a more businesslike conduct of the affairs of the board. A reduction to either nine, ten, twenty-one, or twenty-three would be a very substantial improvement over the existing condition."

The Coroners bill, to abolish the Coroners and appoint medical examiners instead, the Mayor said, "will, for substantially less than the cost of the present Coroners system, bring to the aid of the police and prosecuting authorities an efficient agency of crime detection."

He urged the Home Rule bill, affecting salaries and positions, and said all the bills had been unanimously approved by the Board of Estimate.

JULIAN B. BEATY MARRIES.

Ex-Superintendent of Public Buildings Weds Miss Constance D. Peck.

The wedding of Miss Constance Dawbarn Peck, daughter of Mrs. Cornelia D. Peck of this city and Sound Beach, Conn., and the late Professor Harry Thurston Peck, to Julian Bonar Beaty, was celebrated at 8 o'clock last evening in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street. The Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony before the altar, which was banked with palms and Easter lilies.

The bride, whose cousin, Waring L. Dawbarn, gave her in marriage, wore a robe of white satin, embroidered with silk and pearls, with a bodice of silk net. A court train depended from the shoulders and over this fell her tulle veil, which was caught up and held at the coiffure with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Mildred Hunter acted as maid of honor. She wore a gown of pompadour silk in shades of green and purple. Her leghorn hat was topped with purple flowers to match the gown, and she carried an old-fashioned bouquet.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Ethel Dawbarn, Helen Ballard, Dorothy Gaston, Mildred Beaty, Marion Hees and Edith Develin. They were gowns of green taffeta with very full corded skirts, topped with chiffon crepe hats. The hats were edged with leghorn and trimmed with bands of black velvet, which fell from the back of the crown in long streamers. They carried Dolly Perkins roses with showers of sweet peas.

Mr. Beaty had as best man his brother, R. Ernest Beaty of South Carolina. The ushers included Sandford G. Etherington, Samuel J. Reid, Jr., Louis De Freelick, Charles Higgins, all classmates of Mr. Beaty at Princeton; Louis Graves, Albert Springs, Leonard McAneny and Alfred W. Haywood, Jr.

Following the church ceremony a reception was held at the Ritz-Carlton. After a trip through the South Mr. and Mrs. Beaty will make their home in this city. Mr. Beaty was formerly Superintendent of Public Buildings, and was Secretary to former Mayor Kline.

HOE PRICE OVERBID AT IVES BOOK SALE

Volume Sold for $2,000 at Dispersal of World-Famed Library Brings $3,250.

FAMOUS BUYERS ATTEND

First Session, with Thomas Kirby Himself on the Block, Nets $17,391.

Thomas E. Kirby, the veteran, himself conducted the opening sale last evening at the American Art Galleries of the literary treasures of the late General Brayton Ives.

Just twenty-four years ago, for the American Art Association, he auctioned off the first library formed by the same enthusiastic book collector. That sale, which lasted from March 5 to March 14, 1891, and included valuable books, manuscripts, oriental porcelains, jades, swords, and lacquers, realized the very handsome grand total, for that period, of $275,310.75.

The total for last evening's session was $17,391. The attendance was large, a good proportion of those present being women. Despite the prediction that the European war would seriously affect the prices of the costly and rare volumes dispersed, the bidding was spirited, and the amounts paid averaged high. There were many books from the great Robert Hoe library, and the prices paid at its sale were so great that it was believed the Ives collection would suffer much by comparison in the sums realized for these same Hoe items.

Despite this belief, the volume that brought the highest price of the evening was the Robert Hoe copy of "Les Oeuvres Maistre Guilliaume Coquillart," an octavo printed in Paris in 1532, ruled throughout in red ink, and in a famous binding by Trautz-Bauzonnet. In the first session of the Hoe sale George D. Smith had to bid $2,000 to obtain this rare treasure. Last evening he was outbid by James F. Drake and R. H. Dodd, who, in their competition for the volume, quickly ran up to the Hoe record of $2,000, and then kept bidding spiritedly until at $3,250 Mr. Dodd gave up the struggle, and the treasure was knocked down to Mr. Drake.

This was the most striking feature of the evening's sale, an item bringing $1,250 more than it did even in the Hoe dispersal.

As a rule, however, the books from the Hoe library that came under the hammer last evening sold at smaller figures, some at very decided decreases. Among those who attended the Hoe sale and were present were Dr. Joseph Martini, Messrs. Smith & Dodd, Frederick W. Morris, Gabriel Wels, Lathrop C. Harper, Joseph Sabin, J. F. Drake, Charles Sessler, and Dr. A. W. S. Rosenbach of Philadelphia and Walter M. Hill of Chicago. Those who were missing were Mme. Belin, the celebrated rare book dealer of Paris; the late Bernard Quaritel of London, Dr. Leo Baer, the German book collector now fighting at the front for his native land despite ill-health and partial blindness, and Maurice Sloog, who is in the ranks of the Allies.

The other chief items of the session were as follows, with the prices paid and the names of the successful bidders:

Robert Browning's "Pauline," first edition, in the original boards, one of but few copies in existence, octavo, London, 1833; the first book, and of exceeding rarity. Tht William Harris Arnold copy; W. T. Wallace.....$1,425

Daniel Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," first edition, three volumes, London, 1719-20; Walter M. Hill.....1,000

"The Fables of Aesop," large paper copy, London, 1793, in binding by Bidford; Walter M. Hill..... 225

"The Decameron," translated by John Payne, London, 1893, extra illustrated; G. D. Smith..... 210

Paul Bowrget's "Physiologie de l'Amour Moderne," one of fifteen copies on Japanese paptr, Paris, 1891. Hoe copy brought $320 at his sale. James F. Drake..... 245

Roman Breviary, printed on vellum, from the press of Nicolaus Jenson, Venice, 1478; one of twelve known copies; G. D. Smith..... 490

The rare first or Kilmarnock edition of Robert Burns's "Poems," 1786, slight tear on first page, and some doubt as to the genuineness of last page; Gabriel Wels..... 300

First New York edition of the same work, printed in 1788. The Hoe copy, brought $330 at his sale; G. D. Smith. $265

"Les Demandes faites, par Charles VI.," edited by G. A. Crapelet, royal octavo, Paris, 1833. The Hoe copy, brought $465 at his sale; G. D. Smith..... $190

The Kelmscott "Works of Geoffrey Chaucer," only 425 copies printed; Lathrop C. Harper..... $290

"The Floure and the Leafe," by Sir Thomas Clanvowe, in binding by De Sauty. The Hoe copy, brought $160 at his sale; Mr. White..... $135

"Puyloli," by Jules Claretie, unique copy of the first edition on Japanese paper. The Hoe copy, brought $510 at his sale; G. D. Smith..... $350

Francesco Colonna's "Hypneroto Machia Poliophili," first edition, on thick paper, folio, Venice, 1499; the most famous book from the Aldine press. The Hoe copy brought $900 at his sale. Dr. Joseph Martini..... 800

"Chronique et Histoire," by Philippe de Commines, Paris, 1539, in binding by Trautz-Bauzonnet. The Hoe copy brought $405 at his sale. Walter M. Hill..... 230

"Le Contreblason," printed by Simon Vostie in Paris in 1592. The Hoe copy brought $360 at his sale. G. D. Smith..... 240

Jacques Daddeville's "L'Honneur des Noble Blason," printed in the early part of the sixteenth century, in binding by Lortic; only one other copy known, that in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris, which lacks the last leaf. The Hoe copy brought $300 at his sale. G. S. Helman..... 400

There will be two more sessions of the literary sale today, one at 2:30 P. M. and the other at 8:15 P. M. The sale of Gen. Ives's beautiful old Chinese porcelains will be held tomorrow, Friday and Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and his masterpieces of engraving and etching will be autcioned off Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

MILLET-BISSELL WEDDING.

Son of Late Artist Marries Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Bissell.

Lawrence Millet, a son of the late Francis D. Millet, the artist, and Mrs. Elizabeth Merrill Millet of Worcestershire, England, and Miss Eugenie Bissell, a daughter of Dr. Joseph B. Bissell and Mrs. Bissell, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Bissell residence, 46 West Fifty-fifth Street, by Bishop Hayes of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in the presence of the immediate families only. The house was decorated throughout in apple, peach, almond, and other Spring blossoms, and in the drawing room an aisle outlined by ribboned posts topped with flowers led to a huge rosebush covered with pink flowers, before which the ceremony was solemnized.

The bride wore an unusual wedding gown of white chiffon over flesh-colored satin, and over the chiffon quantities of white tulle were draped, caught here and there with sprays of orange blossoms. The long tulle sleeves were confined at the wrists with twists of satin ribbon, a girdle of silver tissue bound the waist and trails of orange blossoms fell from one shoulder of the low-cut bodice. A tulle-lined white satin court train depended from the shoulders and near the end clusters of orange blossoms were fastened.

The tulle veil was bound closely about her coiffure with mingled orange blossoms and pearls and she wore a string of pearls, the gift of Mrs. Bissell. Her bouquet was a novelty in wedding flowers, being a combination of white pansies and peach blossoms.

Mrs. W. A. Burton of England, formerly Miss Jessie Krogstad of Washington, D. C., was the matron of honor, and the bride's younger sister, Miss Katharine Bissell, was her maid of honor. Both were gowned in pink taffeta frocks having long pink tulle tunics held out with wire hoops covered with tiny pink beads. The low-cut corsages were trimmed with white lace. Their hats had pink taffeta crowns and white lace brims draped with pink tulle and pink roses. They, too, had unusual bouquets of vari-colored pansies and pink and white apple blossoms.

Mr. Millet had Samuel Eliot of Boston as his best man. There were no ushers. A reception for several hundreds guests followed the ceremony.

Mr. Millet and his bride are going on a motor honeymoon trip and on their return will live in Oyster Bay, L. I. Mr. Millet is a brother of Dr. John A. P. Millet of Boston, who married Miss Alice J. Murrell two years ago.

Miss Marjorie McElroy Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. McElroy of Cryder's Point, L. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marporie McElroy, to John I. Merritt, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Merritt of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

HAYWARD PRODS HEDLEY.

Commissioner Says Secretary's Letters Must Not Be Ignored.

The Public Service Commission took action yesterday to force the public utility companies to pay more attention to the complaints received against them. Commissioner Hayward at the public meeting brought up a case in which Frank Hedley, General Manager and Vice President of the Interborough, had ignored two letters of Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the commission, forwarding a complaint with regard to the Ninth Avenue elevated local trains. The commission therefore adopted Mr. Hayward's motion to make this complaint a formal one, and to hold a hearing upon it. This will require Mr. Hedley or some representative of the Interborough to attend at the office of the commission and put in an answer. Mr. Hayward said:

"We cannot afford to permit the Secretary's letters to be ignored. It may be he writes too many, but as long as that is the system in vogue, I propose to see that the letters from the Secretary which are really letters from the commission are not treated with contempt."

The commission instructed Secretary Whitney to notify the officers of all public service corporations that unless they answered letters within a reasonable time, the commisison would hold formal hearings on the complaints and require their attendance.

On motion of Commissioner Cram, counsel was instructed to begin mandamus proceedings against the B. R. T. to enforce the order for the erection of a new station at Cumberland Street on the Myrtle Avenue elevated line.

Jews to Meet in Memory of Peretz.

A meeting was held last night at the offices of the Jewish newspaper, Forwards, 175 East Broadway, to discuss plans for a memorial meeting to be held in Madison Square Garden in commemoration of Isaac Loeb Peretz, the Jewish writer who died in Warsaw, Poland, a few days ago. It is planned to raise money with which to erect a statue of Peretz at Canal Street and East Broadway.

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Johann Hoff

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Candidates must show extended study of municipal problems of sewage disposal and an experience of ten years as Sanitary Engineer, five years of which should have been in sewage disposal work.

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Applications will be received from April 6 to 4 P. M. April 20 at Room 1400 Municipal Building.

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THE Country Morning Room! Its very name evokes a memory of spacious casemented windows and radiant sunlight, of gaily tinted walls and cheerful furniture which satisfies the eye with its grace yet makes withal, for unrestricted comfort.

Just such Furniture as this is to be found among the Hampton Reproductions. Here one can pick out the ample Lit-de-Repos, its deep capacious seat heaped high with down-filled cushions — the graceful carven table of Italian walnut—the Queen Anne chairs, homelike in their suggestion of Dutch quaintness or the stately Screen of oak with its panelings of rich hued silken brocade

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Sizes 14 to 17

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MEN'S STORE—35TH AND BROADWAY ENTRANCE. SPECIAL ENTRANCE 35TH ST.

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Up-to-the-minute Spring Overcoats of a knitted fabric

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The styles put them in a class by themselves.

The colors—blues, dark Oxfords, Cambridges, green mixtures, popular brown shades.

The fabrics are of the knitted variety; fine texture, light weight, and so fashioned that it will not wrinkle or lose its shape.

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Be sure to keep Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" handy and take a dose at the first chill or shiver to insure best results.

If you wait till your bones begin to ache, it may take longer.

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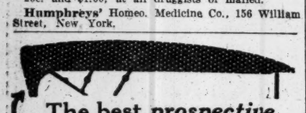

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ALL WILL APPEAL CASES

Will File Motion for a New Trial Within a Few Days—Could Get Nineteen Years in Prison.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 6.—Mayor Donn M. Roberts of Terre Haute, and all except two of the other twenty-six defendants in the election conspiracy case who were found guilty by a jury in the Federal Court here today, returned to their homes tonight to remain until Monday morning, when they will be sentenced by Judge Anderson. In the meantime, preparations for an appeal were being made by their attorneys.

United States District Attorney Dailey, upon whom the burden of the Government's case has rested, left the Federal building a few minutes after the verdict was returned. He was accompanied by his wife, who has attended all the sessions of the trial. The telephone in his office rang almost continuously all day, persons calling who said they wished to congratulate him.

The trial and the investigation which preceded it has cost the Government approximately $12,000. The expense for witnesses for the trial was estimated at $5,000. Motions for a new trial will be filed within a day or two for the majority, if not all, of the defendants, it was said. These, if overruled, will be followed by motions to arrest judgment.

Only two of the twenty-seven convicted men are in jail here tonight. They are Alexander Aezel, alias Steel, who was arrested some time ago and held under $5,000 bond on a charge of attempting to corrupt Government witnesses, and Timothy Conway, who just before the trial opened received a jail sentence in a local court for carrying concealed weapons.

The possible cumulative punishment on each of the men found guilty under the four counts of the indictment, is fines totaling $26,000 and imprisonment for nineteen years.

All of the defendants, many of whom were accompanied by relatives, took the verdict calmly and there was no demonstration of any kind.

Among those found guilty are Donn M. Roberts, Mayor of Terre Haute and candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor; Eli H. Redman, declared elected Vigo Circuit Judge by ten votes. Elmer E. Talbott, Controller of Terre Haute until his resignation because of the trial here; Dennis Shea, Sheriff of Vigo County; Maurice Walsh, County Sealer of Weights and Measures and treasurer of campaign funds. Harry S. Montgomery, President of the Board of Public Works; John M. Masselink, City Inspector of Weights and Measures, and a member of the State Legislature in 1911; Thomas C. Smith, City Judge; George Ehrenhardt, member of the Board of Public Works; Edward R. Driscoll, Secretary of the Vigo County Democratic Committee, and Hilton Redman, son of Ell Redman.

The indictment on which the men were tried is in four counts. The first count is on the conspiracy to injure persons in the exercise of their civil rights. Conspiracy to defraud the United States by corrupting the election is charged in the second count, which is based on the section of the Criminal Code which was used in the dynamite conspiracy case here two year ago. The third count alleges that in furtherance of the scheme to defraud the United States the defendants placed letters in the mails, and the final count charges a scheme to defraud the gamblers and saloon keepers of Terre Haute, and in furtherance of this scheme a letter was placed in the mails.

The Federal Grand Jury began its investigation under the direction of District Attorney Bailey about two weeks after the election of Nov. 3, 1914, and returned the indictment Dec. 24, naming 126 men. United States Marshal Mark Storen and his deputies began making arrests Christmas night, and took into custody 116 of the men indicted. The remaining ten have not been apprehended.

Eighty of those arrested pleaded guilty Jan. 12, 1915; eight more had entered the same plea before the trial was begun, and another when the trial was almost over pleaded guilty. For Mayor Roberts and twenty-six others A. O. Stanley, ex-Congressman from Henderson, Ky., filed a demurrer, which was overruled by Judge Anderson Feb. 1. The trial was delayed until March 8, after the adjournment of Congress to accommodate Mr. Stanley.

PEARY'S "ALASKA DINNER."

Celebrates Sixth Anniversary of His Discovery of the North Pole.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The sixth anniversary of the discovery of the north pole by Rear Admiral Robert Peary, was commemorated tonight by a dinner, given at the Willard, in honor of William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, and called the Redfield-Peary-Alaska dinner. Among the guests were David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; Senator Chamberlain, E. Lester Jones, Superintendent of Coast Survey; Admiral Colby M. Chester, Melville E. Stone, Dr. O. H. Tittman, President of the National Geographic Society; Commissioner Thomas Riggs, Jr., of the Alaskan Railway, Dr. A. H. Brooks of the Alaska Geological Survey, and A. A. Jones, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Jones, speaking of Alaska, said: "The resources are comparatively untouched; yet there has been obtained products of the value of about $550,000,000, or almost $1 for each acre of the entire territory."

Secretary Redfield, in his speech, commented on the foolishness shown in Alaska affairs and added:

"The whole discreditable record is one from which at last it has been learned that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and that wise expenditure is true economy. We know now that Alaska is not a heap of snowdrifts. Alaska is a great producer and promises to become a greater one; so much so that he would be bold indeed who would set limits to her possibilities."

'OH, YOU LEON!' PUPIL CRIED

Little Girl Arrested as Ringleader on Teacher's Complaint.

Leon Goodrich, Principal of Public School 62, in Grand Street, near the Bowery, and Robert Fansel, Assistant Principal, appeared in the Children's Court yesterday to testify against Anna Cohen, 14 years old, of 31 Canal Street, one of their pupils.

Mr. Goodrich complained that the little girl shouted, "Oh, you Leon!" at him as he was leaving the school. A number of the girls shouted, "Oh, you Fansel!" at him, Mr. Fansel testified. The Principal said that about fifteen girls began the practice of shouting at the teachers after school hours a month ago, and that he was convinced little Anna was their ringleader. He begged her to desist, he said.

Mr. Fansel had Anna arrested on Monday, after cat calls had been added to the shout of "Oh, you Fansel!" The girl testified that she did not make a hissing sound to annoy Mr. Fansel, but she was adjudged guilty of disorderly conduct and juvenile delinquency, and remanded to the custody of the Children's Society until Friday, when sentence will be imposed.

NEW YORK DAY AT THE FAIR.

City's Building and Exhibit Dedicated at San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The City of New York, the only municipality in the world officially represented at the Panama Pacific International Exposition with a building and an exhibit of its own, held dedicatory ceremonies this afternoon and, taking its own splendid showing as a cue, pointed the way in speeches and with tangible evidence to civic progress.

Henry Bruere, City Chamberlain of New York, represented Mayor Mitchel at the dedication. About him, covering all the walls of the building, were photographic, statistical, and bas relief examples of the great growth that has come to Manhattan and its environs within recent years.

Realty Dealer Accused of Forgery.

Raymond McGee, a real estate dealer, of 3 East Third Street, Mount Vernon, was turned over to Lieut. Silverstein of the Mount Vernon Police by Magistrate Krotel in Harlem Court yesterday, on a charge of having forged a check for $160. The law firm of Bernstein & Quinn of Mount Vernon was the complainant.

40 GIRLS' PICTURES GIVE WIFE 'NERVES'

H. F. MacNamara Threatened to Parboil Her for Removing Photographs, She Says.

KISS TO ANOTHER "CRUEL"

Husband, Sued for Separation, Tells How Complainant Burned His Baby Blue Pajamas.

A pair of baby blue pajamas figured in the separation suit of Mrs. Mary B. MacNamara against Henry Frank MacNamara that was up yesterday before Justice Whitaker in the Supreme Court. Mr. MacNamara is employed by the brokerage firm of E. F. Hutton & Co. at a large salary. He lives at 420 Riverside Drive and is a member of the Lotos Club.

Mrs. MacNamara was married to a Mr. Watson in 1900 when she was 27 years old. She learned that he had not been divorced from his first wife, so she left him. Later Mr. MacNamara paid all of her expenses to Nevada, where she got a divorce. When she returned she was married to Mr. MacNamara.

As man and wife they did not get along very well. They quarreled almost constantly and one day Mr. MacNamara told his wife that his two marriages to her were only fakes, that the Nevada divorce was no good, and that she couldn't get a separation from him. In her complaint and on the witness stand yesterday Mrs. MacNamara told how cruelly her husband treated her. On one occasion when she was lightly clad he threw a lighted match in her lap and burned her.

The witness told of returning home unexpectedly one evening and finding a Mrs. Andrews in the apartment with her husband. She objected, whereupon Mr. MacNamara and his companion locked her up in the guest room. Mr. MacNamara, according to his wife, decorated his rooms with the photographs of forty chorus girls, and supplemented the list with the pictures of two old flames. These pictures got on Mrs. MacNamara's nerves and she removed them. Her husband was very angry and threatened to parboil her.

Mrs. MacNamara said that once her husband excused himself for not killing her with bichloride of mercury because it was too slow. She hired two detectives and with them trailed her husband from the Lotos Club in May, 1913, to the Great Northern Hotel, where he dined with a pretty blonde girl with whom he later drove to the stage door of a threatre where he kissed her goodbye. Objection was made to this testimony, but Justice Whitaker interposed: "When a married man goes out and kisses another woman it is cruel, not only to the wife, but to the other woman."

The MacNamaras agreed to separate, the husband to pay his wife $25 a week, but in May, 1914, it is alleged, he told her he would pay her no more.

William H. Johannson, a detective, testified that the blonde girl was Bettie Marshall, and that he saw the defendant kiss Miss Marshall not only at the stage door but on the Brooklyn Bridge.

Mr. MacNamara recited how his wife burned the baby blue pajamas just because they belonged to him. He said she always wanted money, and if she didn't get it threatened to ruin him. Mr. MacNamara testified that once she said to him:

"I wish you were dead. I would like to go to your funeral."

Mrs. MacNamara wants $60 a week alimony. The case will be continued today.

C. F. MURPHY'S FRIEND DIES.

William Garvin Stricken in Home He Had Occupied for 51 Years.

William Garvin, who lived at 507 East Sixteenth Street for fifty-one years, died in Bellevue Hospital last night. He was found unconscious in his rooms on the ground floor of the Sixteenth Street house by the janitor, who called to collect the April rent. It was believed he suffered a stroke of apoplexy. He never regained consciousness.

Garvin, who was a friend of Charles F. Murphy and a rodman in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, lived in the house from the time he was 4 years old. Twenty years ago he buried his parents from the house and thereafter lived alone. His surviving brother, James, is a letter carrier in Station O.

TO LIGHTEN STOCK TAX.

Bill in Senate to Aid Small Corporations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—Senator Ogden L. Mills today introduced a bill which would lighten the taxation of small corporations organized without designated monetary value of stocks, often known as "wild cat" companies. Senator Mills's measure provides for the taxation of these corporations on the basis of one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the amount of capital mentioned in the certificate of incorporation. Under the present law the tax is 5 cents on every share.

The new bill would not change the tax when the par value is $100, but would relieve what Senator Mills thinks is a hardship on stock the real value of which would be seriously affected by a tax of 5 cents.

Another bill introduced by Senator Mills would not limit the capital stock of ocean steamship companies to $4,000,000. It also provides that steamship companies need not specify in their certificate of incorporation the waters to be navigated.

Won't Release Schnitofsky.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—Gov. Whitman said today that he contemplated no action in the case of Alfred Schnitofsky, serving a twenty-year sentence in Sing Sing on charges of assault and larceny. The Parole Board last year recommended to Gov. Glynn commutation of the sentence, but Gov. Glynn refused to act. Gov. Whitman said today that when the Schnitofsky case was heard last Fall before the Parole Board there was no evidence presented which showed that Schnitofsky was innocent. Gov. Whitman as District Attorney of New York County prosecuted Schnitofsky. Deputy Warden Johnson of Sing Sing several days ago asserted his belief in Schnitofsky's innocence.

Blind After Suicide Attempt.

Patrick Fay, a printer of 43 Fourth Avenue, who attempted suicide March 1, by shooting himself in the right temple, was discharged by Magistrate Campbell in Essex Market Court yesterday. The wound has left him blind.

BIG FLEET COMING NORTH.

Will Arrive in Chesapeake Bay Friday—To be Here in June.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Daniels received a radiogram today from Admiral F. F. Fletcher, commander in chief of the Atlantic battleship fleet, stating that the fleet would arrive at Tangier Sound, in the Chesapeake Bay, on schedule time next Saturday. The fleet is conducting manoeuvres en route north from Cuban waters and may even arrive as early as Friday.

Upon the arrival of the fleet Secretary Daniels will proceed on the naval yacht Mayflower for a conference with Admiral Fletcher on various important questions of policy affecting the department and the fleet. During this conference Secretary Daniels will discuss plans with Admiral Fletcher for the fleet manoeuvres to be held in New York Harbor and the subsequent review of the fleet by President Wilson in June.

Another important question that the Secretary will discuss with the Admiral will be the plans for the setting up of the new office of Chief of Naval Operations, authorized by the new Naval bill. Before naming the new Chief of Operations, Secretary Daniels is anxious to whip into shape the changes in the regulations for naval administration. He has obtained the views of the General Board and held a conference with Admiral Dewey on the matter. Now the Secretary wishes the views of Admiral Fletcher. The Chief of Naval Operations will be charged with the preparation of the fleet's plans for effectiveness in war.

Railroad Men to Convene.

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Dispatchers, Agents, and Signalmen of America will hold its biennial session and its ninth annual convention at Grand Central Palace beginning on Monday, May 17. The National Railroad Supply and Service Exposition, which will be given under its management, will open at the same time. The purpose of the order, which is a labor organization, is to settle differences between railroads and its members without resorting to strikes. Many safety appliances will be shown at the exposition. More than 200,000 invitations have been distributed among railroad officials and workmen.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TWO HIT BY AUTO

4 CRUSHED IN WRECK OF AUTO AND TAXICAB

SAFETY FIRST SOUND SPARTON

Dead Boy Taken Home.

SWERVES AUTO AND KILLS MAN

Chauffeur's Effort to Avoid Collision Fatal to Cha-

"I'm Used to Knocks," Says Suffragist Hit By Auto Near Home

JUDGE'S AUTO HITS CYCLE.

Auto Kills Brother of John A

ADVERTISEMENT.

SAXON ROADSTER $395

A New Prescription

Doctors know that "keeping in the open" is one of the best ways to *get well* after being ill, and still better, is one of the best ways to *keep well.*

What easier way to health could there possibly be than the daily use of a Saxon? It's cheaper than a hospital bill, or a trip to the mountains or the sea-shore. It's just the thing for wives and daughters who stay too much in-doors.

Saxoning is all pure pleasure—so easy to drive—there is no mental effort—so comfortable to ride in—there is no physical fatigue. Buy a Saxon for your health's sake and get the benefit of it during these health-giving spring days.

We are always glad to give demonstrations
Open Evenings. Telephone 7811 Columbus.

There is an opportunity for live aggresive dealers to handle Saxon Cars in territory still open. Write or call for further details.

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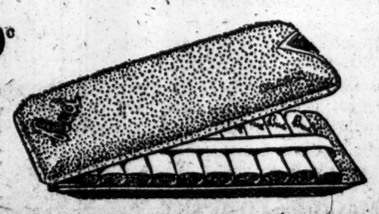
A case with ten perfect cigarettes 20¢

Made of selected Pure Turkish Tobacco with a Blend which is appreciated by smokers of discrimination.

Plain or Cork Ends.



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Five feet long
American Beauties

OTHER ROSES—ALL VARIETIES

$3.00 doz. Inches 36 2 doz. for $5
$2.50 " 30 2 " " $4
$2.00 " 24 2 " " $3
15 inches long, doz. $1.00

Phone your order and we will deliver promptly.

ROSES Fleischman
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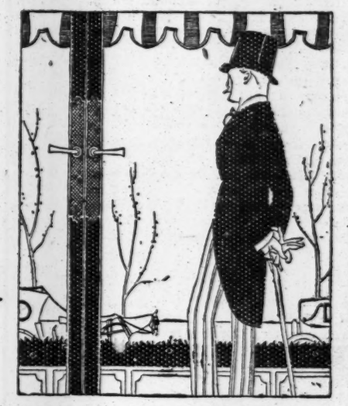
KNOX Hats



Dictating the vogue in hats is a Knox prerogative—Brown derbies, Black derbies, Soft hats, and Sport hats. A hat for every occasion.

452 Fifth Avenue at 40th Street
161 Broadway—Singer Building

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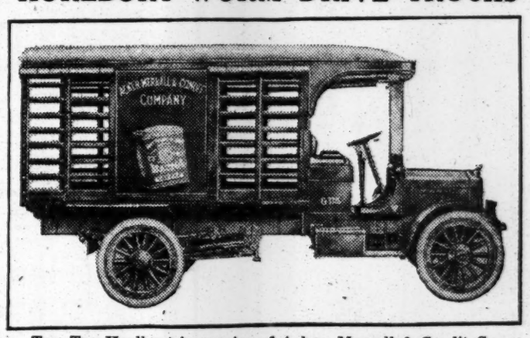
Made in New York *Consult Users*

HURLBURT WORM DRIVE TRUCKS



Two-Ton Hurlburt in service of Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.

HURLBURT WORM DRIVE TRUCKS have never failed. That is why every user gives the Hurlburt Truck his enthusiastic endorsement. The design is identical with the most advanced European practice. The materials and workmanship are the best that money can buy. When you buy a Hurlburt Truck you deal directly with the manufacturer. No commission paid to agencies and branch houses. Hurlburt Trucks are looked after and maintained by a factory organization thoroughly skilled in every department of Motor truck making.

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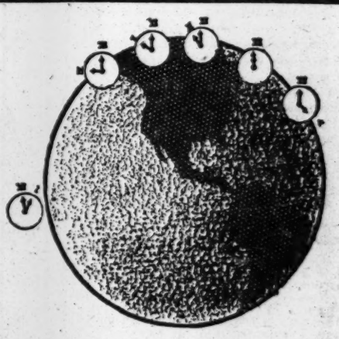

By the Clock

When it is midnight in New York it is 11 o'clock in Chicago, 10 o'clock in Denver, 9 o'clock in San Francisco, 5 A.M. the next morning in London and 1 P.M. the day before in Manila.

By Western Union it is NOW.

There's a Western Union Service to meet every need.
Full information gladly given at any office.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

An Exceptionally Low-Priced Distribution of

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Follows a Change in Patterns

This is very good news for seekers of Wedding and Anniversary Gifts, coming at the moment when thousands of people are anticipating After-Easter Weddings and Anniversaries.

It follows the withdrawal from our factories of certain patterns, which are no longer to be produced in their present form.

The combined collection presents a very wide variety of fine and beautiful pieces of

Sterling Silver Hollow Ware

At Prices that were Formerly a Half More

This is one of those occasions that interest the woman who is anxious to beautify her own home, when there is such a large saving from our usual moderate prices.

Shapes and patterns are of the highest character throughout.

Here are a few suggestions of the prices and reductions:

Sterling Silver Hollow Ware

Tea Set and Kettle, 6 pieces, Colonial Design	was $257.50	now $180.00
Tea Set, 5 pieces, Queen Ann Design	" 136.50	" 90.00
Coffee Set, 3 pieces, Queen Ann Design	" 49.50	" 32.00
Coffee Set, 3 pieces, fluted with applied border	" 121.00	" 75.00
Chop Dish with Cover	" 56.00	" 35.00
Meat Dish Colonial Border 16 in.	" 60.00	" 40.00
Meat Dish Colonial Border 18 in.	" 75.00	" 53.00
Meat Dish Colonial Border 20 in.	" 100.00	" 65.00
Sandwich Tray with handle, pierced design, 9¾ in.	" 23.00	" 15.75
Cheese and Cracker Dish heavy pierced design, hammered strap border	" 43.00	" 17.50
Fruit Bowl, pierced border 8⅞ in. diameter 3⅝ in. high	" 23.00	" 15.00
Fruit Bowl, applied border 12" diam.	" 32.00	" 22.50
Mayonnaise Bowl Plain	" 11.50	" 7.00
Marmalade Jar heavy cut glass, silver knob	" 5.25	" 2.00
Salad Caster, pierced frame, oil and vinegar bottle	" 10.50	" 6.75

Sterling Silver Flat Ware

Tea Spoons,	were 7.00 to 14.00 dos.	now 5.25 to 10.50 dos.
Dessert Spoons,	" 16.50 " 21.00 "	" 12.25 " 15.75 "
Table Spoons,	" 21.00 " 25.75 "	" 15.75 " 19.25 "
Dessert Forks,	" 16.50 " 21.00 "	" 12.25 " 15.75 "
Medium Forks,	" 21.00 " 25.75 "	" 15.75 " 19.25 "
Dessert Knives	were 22.00	now 14.50 "
Medium Knives	" 25.00	" 16.50 "
Butter Spreaders (large)	" 18.00	" 12.00 "
Oyster Forks	" 13.00	" 8.50 "
Coffee Spoons (small)	" 6.50	" 4.25 "
Ice Cream Forks	" 18.00	" 12.00 "
Bouillon Spoons	" 14.50	" 9.50 "
Butter Knives	" 2.25	" 1.50 "
Cold Meat Forks, large	" 4.25	" 2.75 "
Olive Spoons, Long Handle	" 2.25	" 1.40 "

The above is in a fancy pattern in French Gray Finish. Other colonial and fancy patterns are also here to select from, at similar reductions.

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TIPS THEIR LIVING, PORTERS TESTIFY

Could Not Exist on Salaries Paid by Pullman Company, They Tell Industrial Commission.

SYSTEM SAVES PASSENGERS

Would Not Be Safe on Train if Porters Only Got Wages, One of Them Testifies.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Pullman sleeping car porters went on the witness stand before the United States Commission on Industrial Relations today and told the commission that the tipping system meant bread and butter to them. They couldn't pay expenses on the road with the salaries, to say nothing of paying rents and maintaining families, they testified.

A statement was made that Pullman car conductors do not consider it dishonest to "knock down" on seat sales enough to pay their expenses on the road. These average $30 a month and come out of salaries ranging from $70 to $95 a month.

The first of the porters to testify was Tom S. Crenshaw, who has worked on a sleeper running between St. Louis and Savannah, Ill., for twenty-one years. His salary is $42 a month.

"Well, what do you make in tips?" asked Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the commission.

"About $75 a month," replied Crenshaw.

"So altogether you get about $117 a month," calculated the Chairman. Have you a family?"

"Yes, Sir; wife, four children, two married, and I take care of my mother. The children not married are in school."

The next witness was G. H. Sylvester of New York, a porter on the Twentieth Century Limited of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road. His salary, he said, was $27.50 a month, and tips averaged about $77 a month. He has been on the present run for thirteen years. He has always earned the small bonus offered by the company, his uniforms are bought for him because he has been more than ten years in service, and no charges have ever been brought against him, he said. His train leaves New York in the afternoon and arrives in Chicago the next morning, and under the rules, he is not entitled to any sleep except what he gets during the lay over.

"But, don't let any of them tell you they don't sleep," he said with a grin. "The man that tells you he don't sleep is a dangerous man. I don't mean that we go to bed, but we nod when we are supposed to be on guard in the aisle. All the Superintendents here know that."

"But it is against the rule?" suggested Mr. Walsh. "They don't care about that, all they care about is that we don't get caught at it. We sit up just to guard the car, anyway they know it, and a breath of air will awaken an experienced porter. Its instinct and the car really is guarded."

"And yet charges have never been brought against you?"

"No, because I always figure that there is a spotter on every train."

"But wouldn't the spotter catch you when you nap?"

"I never do so until everybody is asleep."

Commissioner O'Connor asked what would be the effect if Congress passed an anti-tipping law.

"Why, the porters would simply quit. You can see that for yourself they couldn't live on $27.50 a month."

"But suppose wages were not raised?"

"Well, I want to tell you that if the porters were getting nothing but wages and a passenger with $2 on his clothes got on, he wouldn't be safe."

"Better than QUEED"

ANGELA'S BUSINESS

By Henry S. Harrison

"The most satisfying of Mr. Harrison's remarkable trio of novels," says *The New York Times*. "To the joy of his readers Mr. Harrison can no more help seeing the humorous side of things and writing with a twinkle in his eye than he can help breathing."

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FOWNES DOETTE
"Between Seasons" Glove

A truly smart, satisfactory glove that is washable.

Stylish, comfortable, hygienic.

The latest shades; grey, stone and chamois, also white and black.

For men, women, and children.

Name in every pair;—

Ask your dealer

ALDERMEN RIDICULE HOUSEHOLD PRYING

They Vote, 58 to 2, Against Paying $2,100 a Year to a Municipal Examiner.

CALL HIM A PEEPING TOM

Hear Questions on Cost of Street Sweepers' Living and Make Scornful and Sarcastic Comments.

The Aldermen had fun yesterday with the circular recently sent to sweepers in the Street Cleaning Department by the Bureau of Standards of the Board of Estimate, asking the men to tell how much they pay for their wearing apparel and that of their wives and children, as well as what their living expenses are generally.

One Alderman said the circular did not go far enough, and should include questions as to how much the sweepers pay for tobacco, beer, shoelaces, &c. Another resolution, offered by Alderman Pendry, stated that the board disapproved of the action of the Bureau of Standards in "breaking into the sanctity of the homes of laborers in the Street Cleaning Department by asking insulting questions."

The matter came before the board in the form of a request from the Bureau of Standards for the establishment of a new position under its jurisdiction, that of "Municipal Examiner," to pay $2,100 a year. Amid much laughter Alderman Frank Dowling started to read the list of questions asked by the bureau, such as how much a wife pays for her corsets, hairpins, nightgowns, &c., when several members objected. Alderman Curran, leader of the Fusion majority, moved that it be expunged from the record.

"Let the reading go on," said Alderman Kochendorfer. "We want to know how the city spends its money for such foolish investigations."

When Curran continued his objections, Alderman Esterbrook, who was presiding, said:

"You're a married man, Mr. Curran, and there's no reason why you should be shocked."

Dowling read the list through, and then made this comment:

"I am opposed to establishing this position of municipal examiner. If the questions asked by the Bureau of Standards of the poor sweepers is a sample of what his work will be, I think every member of the board should vote against it. These men are what we used to call 'Peeping Toms.' They pry into the homes of the poorest class of the city's employes without having any idea of increasing their salaries. They seek to humiliate the men who give their lives to the city and then get nothing but disease. Any one with an ounce of manhood wouldn't answer such questions. If these officials asked what their so-called efficiency experts, the long-haired individuals, pay for their wives' corset-covers and garters, there would be a rough-and-tumble fight. They want to know what a poor sweeper pays to go to a ball park. Why, on the wages they receive they couldn't afford to look through a knot-hole. I read recently that Oliver Osborne bought clothes for some women. I wonder if Oliver is not working over there in the Bureau of Standards."

Alderman Curran said he didn't want to comment on the "remarkable list of questions" that had been sent out, but he opposed the attempt to establish a new position. The position, he said, was intended for William Van Wert, an examiner of grades and salaries in the Bureau of Standards. The bureau, he said, should select men from the civil service list in the proper order.

President McAneny said he had had nothing to do with the sending out of the list of questions, and he was sorry it had been sent out, but he voted for the resolution because provision had been made for such a position in the last budget and had been cut out. At that time, he said, it was to pay $3,000 a year and the amount had been reduced to $2,100.

"By establishing this position you will save $900," said Mr. McAneny.

"And by defeating the resolution we will save $3,000," put in Mr. Dowling.

On the vote the resolution was lost by 58 to 2, President McAneny and Alderman Pouker voting for it. It was then that Alderman Pendry offered his resolution calling the questions insulting. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Recreation, while the Board laughed. Alderman Quinn then offered another resolution saying that the questions did not go far enough and suggesting that the circular be sent back to the Bureau of Standards to be revised to make it possible to find out, under pain of instant dismissal, how many pipefuls of tobacco the sweepers used, how many shoelaces they had worn since birth, how many cigarettes they had bought, or how many had been given by friends; how much beer they consumed and the brand, "and the complexion of each man's grandmother, living or dead."

This resolution, amid more laughter, was referred to the Committee on Education.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

A New Work by D. G. Mason—Ossif Gabrilowitsch Assisting.

The Kneisel Quartet brought their New York season to an end last evening with their sixth concert in Aeolian Hall. Mr. Kneisel is well-known to have an ear to the ground for new compositions. He is disposed to be friendly to American composers. Last night he played for the first time in New York a new composition, by Daniel Gregory Mason, a piano quartet in A major, Op. 7. Mr. Mason is a member of a family distinguished in music in America; one of the faculty of the musical department of Columbia University, better known to the public as a writer of books about misic than as a composer of music. A sonata by him for pianaforte and violin has been played here, and has found favor as a serious work, of high principles.

Such is also the pianoforte quartet heard last evening. Mr. Mason is not, in this music, daring, an innovator. Many modern composers are observed to go through a "Brahms period," as half a century ago many went through a Mendelssohn period, sometimes emerging safely. In this quartet, as in the sonata, Mr. Mason seems to be still in a Brahms period. This is especially to be observed in the first movement and in certain characteristics, especially rhythmical, of the second, marked allegro scherzando. They seem to be the best and most substantial portions of the work. The second movement is graceful, and has a suave charm in its syncopations, its melodious fleetness. There are attractive qualities, too, in the slow movement, but it wanders before the end is reached, and the impression at last is of a desire for depth of feeling rather than the attainment of it.

The last movement, as is true of many last movements, even though they may have been composed first, is the least successful, the least significant in its themes, the most abounding in waste passages. Mr. Mason writes all through his work fluently, gracefully; sometimes, it seems, too fluently and too gracefully, so that even a jarring note of more strength and unconventionality would be welcomed. Nor is he always wholly successful in his instrumentation. There are passages where his writing for the stringed instruments is ineffective. The part for the piano is more "grateful."

This was played by Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch with the highest degree of skill and appreciation of what the pianoforte should be in ensemble music; with finish, crisp delicacy, rhythmic buoyancy. Messrs. Kneisel, Svecenski, and Willeke made their contribution also to a most admirable performance, which did all that there was to be done for the work. It gave great pleasure to the audience, evidently, and was enthusiastically applauded; and must of the applause was intended for Mr. Mason, who sat in one of the boxes.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch's admirable powers as an ensemble player were also shown in Haydn's trio in G minor, with the well-known finale in the "Hungarian style. The highest point of the evening was reached in Beethoven's quartet in A minor, Op. 132, of which Mr. Kneisel and his associates gave a nobly beautiful and gravely eloquent performance, one that revealed its innermost secrets as an open book. Afterwards—by a not wholly fortunate arrangement—came the sextet in D minor by Arnold Schönberg, Op. 4, "Verklärte Nacht," in one movement, that was played for the first time in New York at the last preceding concert. It is a work that shows the earlier Schönberg as a much more approachable spirit than the later one, of which New York has heard scarcely more than rumors.

BOY FIRES BUILDING ON RANDALL'S ISLAND

Confesses He and Companion Lighted Pile of Paper in the House of Refuge Laundry.

EMPLOYES PUT OUT BLAZE

Officers Declare 16-Year-Old Lad Has Mania for Starting Fires—Want Him Sent to Elmira.

As the result of a small fire yesterday in the House of Refuge on Randall's Island efforts probably will be made to have a 16-year-old inmate transferred to the State Reformatory at Elmira on the ground that he has a mania for starting fires.

Henry Samara, who was 16 years old in January and was sent to the Island from the Bronx Children's Court for disorderly conduct on July 22 last, was seen coming from a closet near the laundry, in which a squad of the inmates do the institution's washing, shortly before fire was found in the closet early yesterday afternoon. Accompaning him was George Jacko, also 16 years old, of Brooklyn, who was sent to the island last year for juvenile delinquency. Both were arrested on a charge of arson last night.

As soon as the fire was discovered the officers of the institution and 100 of the boys' fire brigade got out the House of Refuge fire apparatus and commenced fighting it, and an alarm was turned in which brought the fireboat Lawrence. When the boat arrived the fire was out and the fire fighters were chopping into the plaster walls of adjoining rooms to extinguish any sparks which might have lodged between the walls. The damage was slight.

An investigation was started when the fire was out, and Samara and Jacko confessed that they had started it. The boys are not allowed to carry matches, but they said that they carried a lighted taper from the ironing room, where gas is used in heating the irons, to the closet and ignited a pile of paper with it. On looking up the boys' records it was found that Samara was formerly an inmate of the Lyman School in Massachusetts, and that he had been sent to that school for setting fire to a haystack and barn when he was only 11 years old. He had told conflicting stories regarding his motive in that instance, one to the effect that he wanted to "get even" with the farmor for barring him from his apple orchard; another that he had been farmed out" to the family owning the farm by a charity institution in Massachusetts, and had started the fire because they made him work too hard. After the boy's family moved to the Bronx, according to the institution's record, he "borrowed" money in his mother's name without her knowing anything about it.

An official at the island said yesterday that the effort to have young Samara, and possibly his accomplice, transferred to Elmira would be made for its moral effect on the other boys in the institution.

Samara and Jacko were arrested on Randall's Island last evening and taken to the Third Branch Detective Bureau in Manhattan, where they were quizzed, and then locked up on a charge of arson. Detectives Quaine and Murphy said Samara made a full confession, telling them that, with Jacko, he had planned to escape from the house and go West on freight trains. Jacko corroborated this confession.

Samara said that it was he who carried the burning taper and lighted the papers while Jacko stood on guard. The boys slipped back to the ironing room and locked the door, then ran to the second floor and climbed into an adjoining building through a broken window. They reached the basement and were trying to pry plaster from the iron bars of a window with a chisel Samara had found when they were caught.

Jacko said he lived at 663 Woodward Avenue, Brooklyn. Samara gave as his address 2,061 Washington Avenue, the Bronx.

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Advice in regard to mixtures for special locations, treatment of soil, fertilizing, etc., freely given.

Call at our store or write to us.

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$2,500 GIFT TO CHILD LEAGUE

Adolph Lewisohn the Donor—Flower Ball at the Plaza Tomorrow.

Adolph Lewisohn has presented the International Child Welfare League with $2,500. This follows an offer to double the sum if the league could raise $1,700 for its home garden movement which is now beginning in West Chester. The original amount was raised largely through the flower lectures by Mrs. Herbert Spencer Hardy, the amateur, in a series of Lenten lectures. Andrew Carnegie has also presented the league with $150 toward the work, which will be extended as fast as money is raised. The Flower Ball to be given by the league at the Hotel Plaza on Thursway evening will net, it is hoped, a large sum.

Preceding the ball will be a delightful skit, "Androcles and the Tryon," written (with apologies to G. B. S.) by Littlefield McCoy. Besides Androcles in the cast are Tommy, the lion; Paul Poiret, a Cannibal Chief, Umgalooloo, Umgapoohnooh, and many pretty models who will wear charming frocks furnished by well-known firms. There will be an auction of smart gowns and hats by Frank Tinney. The lyrics of the piece are by Edward H. Bierstadt, the music by C. Linn Sellers, and the production is in charge of Douglas J. Wood.

On the committee on invitation for the ball are Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. C. Chauncey Stillman, Mrs. Stephen C. Millett, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Howard Carroll, and Mrs. J. Brewster MacDonald.

Officers of the league are Dr. G. Stanley Hall, honorary President; Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, President; Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis, General Secretary; Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, founder; Bernard Griffin Barton, Treasurer.

Committee on Home Gardens, Adolph Lewisohn, Chairman, and Mrs. Herbert S. Hardy, Vice Chairman. The league wishes to give every little child a garden either in its own yard or on land it will provide. "Every dollar you contribute," it says to donors, "helps some little one to find his place in the sun." Tickets of admission, $3, can be had at the Plaza or from Mrs. J. Brewster MacDonald, 830 Park Avenue.

Fan Breaks Man's Hand.

Charles S. Steifel, a plumber of 465 East 145th Street, was taken from Yorkville Court to Flower Hospital yesterday after his right hand had been nearly amputated by a large ventilating fan in the courtroom. Several bones in his arm were broken. Steifel had been a spectator in the courtroom and at recess tried to stop the fan and got his hand caught in it.

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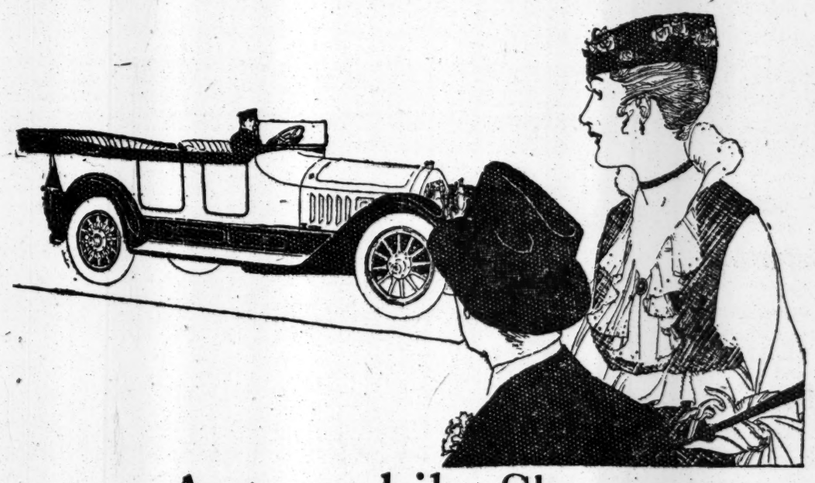

Automobile Show

Spring Sale *of* Locomobile Exchange Cars

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A Record Attendance

This is a unique sale. We have never had so many callers in the fifteen years of our New York Branch. Orders for guaranteed Locomobiles are being received so rapidly that we urge those who have not already placed their orders, to do so before these unusual cars are sold.

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Better Value Than Any New Car at the Same Price

No man who expects to buy a car, at any price, within the year can afford to miss this sale.

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The exchange Locomobile Sixes we offer at this Show have been carefully inspected, refinished and put in perfect mechanical condition. They carry the same guarantee as our New Locomobiles.

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Ground Floor — *Open Evenings*

RIORDAN DRUNK, MURPHY DECLARES

Assistant District Attorney Tells of His Conduct at Accident Inquest.

HEARST MAN CHOSE COUNSEL

Editor's Secretary Admits He Arranged for Limburg to Act Without Compensation.

When Coroner Patrick D. Riordan started out to investigate the fatal accident on the Ninth Avenue Elevated Railway on Dec. 9 last he was intoxicated, according to Deputy Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy, who testified yesterday at the investigation of the Coroner's conduct in that case before Lloyd P. Stryker, sitting as a Commissioner by appointment of the Governor. Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train, who left the inquest because dissatisfied with the way it was conducted by Coroner Riordan, said men had told him in the Criminal Court Building that the Coroner was "as drunk as an owl."

Mr. Murphy said he investigated the elevated accident. It was between 10 and 10:15 o'clock in the evening when he arrived at the police station where two bodies had been taken. He was informed that the accident had occurred around 6 o'clock. It was not until 2:20 o'clock the next morning that the Deputy Assistant District Attorney said he saw the Coroner.

Henry A. Wise, formerly United States District Attorney, objected to testimony about the Coroner's condition that night, on the ground that it had no bearing on his subsequent conduct at the inquest. A brief argument in support of the admissability of the testimony was made by ex-Judge Edward W. Hatch, counsel for the Interboro, and Mr. Wise gave in, laughingly saying:

"Well, I don't care; what difference does it make? A good many judges are a great deal better drunk than sober."

Mr. Murphy then said:

Riordan Talked Thickly.

"I asked him to come into the Captain's room. We went into the room and I closed the door behind us. I asked him to sit down. He was unsteady on his feet, and talked quite thickly. He said something about a chair and then started an incoherent argument.

Mr. Murphy said he went out and told the Coroner's Clerk the Coroner was intoxicated, and it would be better to get him out before the newspaper men saw him.

Mr. Wise asked Murphy if he could diagnose a case of intoxication, and when he asserted confidently that he could he was asked how he had acquired such knowledge. Mr. Murphy hesitated, and then explained that he often had seen persons at police stations who were pronounced drunk by the police surgeons.

"What constitutes intoxication?" asked Mr. Wise.

"Intoxication is a state in which a man is unable to take care of himself, to think clearly, to speak coherently, or to walk steadily."

"Have you ever tried it out on yourself to see how much you could carry?" asked Mr. Wise.

"No, I never have," answered the witness.

"Didn't you try it the same night you met the Coroner?"

"I had two drinks," said the Deputy Assistant District Attorney.

Train's Family Connections.

Assistant District Attorney Train said he had questioned the propriety of the Coroner's having Herbert R. Limburg as his adviser at the inquest when the District Attorney's men were supposed to conduct such investigations. He intimated strongly there was a connection between the inquest and a morning newspaper for which he believed Mr. Limburg was counsel.

Asked if he had given similar consideration to the fact that his family relations through Cornelius Vanderbilt connected him with the directorate of the Interborough, Mr. Train said he did not know Mr. Vanderbilt was a Director until after the investigation was under way. He explained the family connection this way:

"My wife's father was a brother of his grandmother. You can work it out for yourself. I've met Mr. Vanderbilt once."

Mr. Train said he had advised the District Attorney to "wash his hands" of the Coroner and present the whole matter to the Grand Jury.

"The Coroner didn't know what to do," said Mr. Train. "He was floundering around, asking Mr. Limburg for advice. He wanted to be nice to me, and yet to keep me in place, and couldn't do it either. He was wholly ignorant, unseemly, and the examination was conducted in such a way that stenographers and others were being paid at high rates with the taxpayers' money for material that was wholly incompetent and wasteful."

O'Reilly Furnished Counsel.

L. J. O'Reilly, private secretary to William R. Hearst, was a witness at the morning session, when several clippings from The New York American were submitted in evidence. Mr. O'Reilly said he had known Coroner Riordan since 1906. Following the elevated accident, he said, the Coroner had told him he was in need of legal advice. Arrangements were made for Mr. Limburg to act without compensation.

Mr. O'Reilly also told of a visit to the office of the District Attorney, where he suggested that Mr. Limburg's advice was likewise available. He said he was informed by Mr. Perkins that the case was quite simple and could be handled by the District Attorney's assistants.

The investigation will go on at 10 o'clock this morning in the Aldermen's chamber at the City Hall.

HIGH PRICES FOR AMERICANA

Collection Formed by Wilberforce Eames Auctioned.

Prices averaged high at the concluding sale yesterday in the Anderson Galleries of Part IV. of the collection of rare Americana formed by Wilberforce Eames of the New York Public Library.

"A Narrative of Events and Difficulties in the Colonization of Oregon and Settlement of California," &c., by Hall J. Kelley, octavo, Boston, 1852, went to the Hudson Book Company for $255. The author was the eccentric historian of Oregon and the Northwest Coast, and this copy formerly belonged to himself.

The same bidder paid $145 for Hall J. Kelley's "History of the Settlement of Oregon and the Interior of California," octavo, Springfield, Mass., 1868, a supplement to the 1852 book, and equally rare. Kelley's own copy of "Reasons for a Public Confirmation of the Title in the Lands Purchased in 1791 by Certain American Citizens of Indian Chiefs on the Northwest Coast of North America," a pamphlet of seven pages, went to the same bidder for $67. Kelley, who was born at Northwood, N. H., in 1790, published the first map of Oregon Territory that was ever compiled. He led a company of Americans from Monterey to Oregon, but they were evicted by the Hudson Bay Company. He returned to Boston broken in health and fortune.

Frederick W. Morris paid $97.50 for the extremely rare "Claim of the Inhabitants of Newark in virtue of the Indian Purchase made by the First Settlers of Newark in 1667," written by David Ogden, and printed at Woodbridge, N. J., in 1766. R. H. Dodd obtained for $49 the "Oregon Spectator," Vol. I., No. 1, Oregon City, Feb. 5, 1846, the first American newspaper printed on the Pacific Coast. E. H. Wendell gave $48 for Ferdinand Pettrich's "Portraits of Distinguished Indians," folio, Baltimore, 1842. The total was $2,621.

Vincent Hackett Dead from Gas.

Miss Minna Wigert of 502 East Seventy-seventh Street worried yesterday when her fiancé, Vincent Hackett of 215 East Forty-eighth Street did not call on her. Monday he had a bad cold and had been despondent over his health. So she called at his home last evening. She could not get into his room and called help. A policeman broke the door down and found Hackett dead. The gas was turned on. Coroner Healy said that his death was accidental.

THREATENS TO DUMP ANTIQUES IN RIVER

Algot Lange, Brazilian Explorer, Can Find No One to Buy His Prehistoric Pottery.

DUG FROM AMAZON ISLAND

Valuable Collection, but No Room for It, Say Natural History Museum Heads.

If Algot Lange, the explorer, does not alter his vehemently expressed intention, and if the Harbor Police do not interfere, 5,000 pieces and fragments of prehistoric pottery dug from the mud of a sunken island at the mouth of the Amazon River will find a second watery resting place at the bottom of the East River. Mr. Lange was most positive yesterday in discussing his intentions.

"I'm going to dump the whole collection into the East River off Ward's Island next Monday," he said. "I've already begun arrangements for a tug to take it out to deep water. Do you suppose the harbor police will stop me? How and where should one get a permit to dump prehistoric pottery into the river?"

Mr. Lange was in the Municipal Art Gallery in the Washington Irving Building, Irving Place and 16th Street, where the collection has been on public exhibition since March 24, and his attitude was the result of his indignation. In Mr. Lange's opinion the collection is worth $25,000 to any one who wants it, but he said that those who appreciated it either had no place to keep it or wanted to force him to give it away.

No Room Anywhere.

"I'd like to put the collection into the American Museum of Natural History," Mr. Lange said, "but they have no room for it. It's too large. You see there are more than 5,000 pieces, which fill thirty-six cases, and it would take a big room to display them. There's the same trouble with the Field Museum in Chicago. They haven't room there. There are some private museums in New York and other cities that want the collection, but they know I'm a bit on my uppers and want to go back to South America, anyhow, so they think I'll give them the collection or sell it to them, maybe, for $4.98.

"But they don't know me. The collection is a white elephant on my hands. I want to go back to South America for three years, and I can't afford to have the collection stored again. But that won't make me give it away when I don't want to. I'm going to dump it into the East River, and they can dig for it as I did."

Dr. F. A. Lucas, Director of the American Museum of Natural History, corroborated Mr. Lange as to the antiquity and historical interest of the collection, and admitted that he had been forced to refuse it because of lack of space.

"I'd like to have it in the museum," Dr. Lucas said, "for it is really valuable and unique. But we haven't a foot of room to spare. We're overcrowded now. I hope, however, that Mr. Lange won't throw the collection into the river. I don't think he will. It is a burden on his hands and he naturally feels provoked because he can't dispose of it to his satisfaction, but certainly some proper disposition can be made of it."

Mr. Lange said he discovered the things in his collection by accident.

Snagged by an Idol.

"I was navigating the shallow waters of Arary Lake, which is in the centre of Marajo Island, at the mouth of the Amazon, when my boat struck something I thought was a rock. When I examined the obstacle, I found it was an ancient idol about four feet high. Our party then landed on a tiny island in the lake and made an investigation. We found that the bottom of the lake, which is really the top of a sunken island, was full of prehistoric stuff.

PLAN AHEAD FOR JOBLESS.

E. H. Gary's Committee Prepares for Next Winter's Unemployment.

The Mayor's Committee on Unemployment of which Elbert H. Gary is Chairman, announced yesterday that for next Winter it will seek to minimize seasonable unemployment by having those thrown out of work in one industry put into jobs right away in another industry. John R. Shilladay, executive secretary of the committee, said the plan was being successfully carried out in Boston, and will be tried here.

Mr. Shilladay said that the committee had also started to take the census of city employes holding temporary jobs who are to be laid off. By co-operation with private employers it is said, places will be found for many laborers, clerks, mechanics and others dismissed by the city. Mayor Mitchel has already given instruction to the Park Commissioner to employ as many as possible of the men recently laid off in the Dock Department.

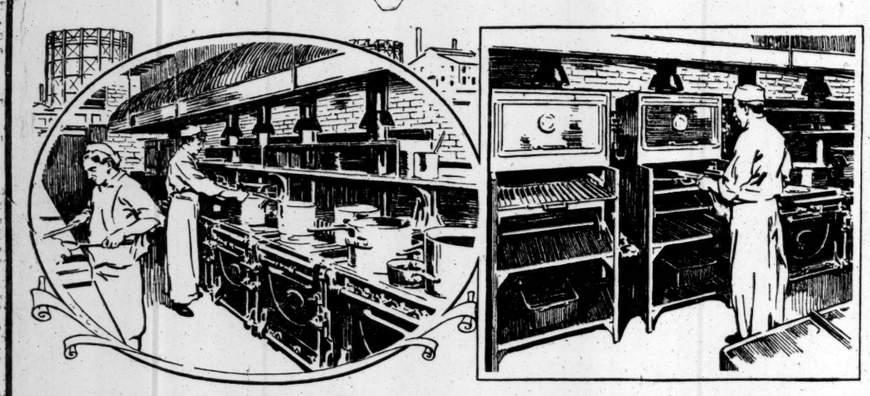
The Mayor, Mr. Gary, George W. Perkins, Mrs. James Speyer, Miss Charlotte Boyd, Averill Harriman, and Theodore Rousseau, Secretary to the Mayor, will inspect the workshops organized by the Unemployment Committee this morning. The first stop will be at Fifty-sixth Street and North River at 10 o'clock.

JURY CONVICTS LA SALLE.

Slayer Gets from 20 Years to Life for Political Killing.

Antonio La Salle, who shot and killed James Minott at Oliver and Madison Streets on Jan. 1 in a quarrel growing out of the Foley-Rofrano feud in the Second Assembly District, was convicted yesterday of murder in the second degree. He was sentenced immediately to Sing Sing for from twenty years to life imprisonment.

Joseph La Salle, a brother of the convicted man, also charged with the killing, will be placed on trial later.



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No. 30 East 42d Street *Tel. Murray Hill 4830*
No. 2084 Third Avenue *Tel. Harlem 5385*
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No. 32 West 125th Street *Tel. Harlem 3533*
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The new Diamond Stylus, of course, does away with the bothersome process of changing needles that scratch and *wear out* valuable records after a short period of use.

The carefully rounded, highly polished diamond reproducer simply *floats over* the sound grooves of the New Edison Records, reducing wear to a minimum. Edison records may be played a thousand times without injury or deterioration. They are unbreakable.

But the main value of the Diamond Stylus lies in the fact that it brings out all the delicate overtones that give character and richness to the tone. Without mechanical timbre or artificial sound, it creates that full, round lifelike tone peculiar to the Edison.

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You may hear any selection you wish from the great library of New Edison Records—the great artists—the most renowned instrumentalists—the most fascinating dance and popular melodies.

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11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Light Cavalry Overture
Brass Orchestra
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Elizabeth Spencer.
Monte Christo—Valse Tzigane
Instrumental Quintette.
Toreador Song—Carmen—Baritone
Thomas Chalmers.
Mignonette—Violin
Samuel Gardner.
La Nozze de Figaro—Soprano
Lucrezia Bori.
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Play Strong Defense Game, but Their Attack Against the Pelicans Is Weak.

Special to The New York Times.

GULFPORT, Miss., April 6.—The losing streak which the Giants have been maintaining in the minor league fold was halted today by dint of heroic exertion. Obtaining a change of venue from New Orleans to this municipality, the New Yorkers threw the hooks into the Pelicans by a score of 2 to 1. Manager McGraw was not among those who witnessed the triumph. Having seen his men lose two games in succession the manager spared himself the sight of a third successive appearance by his troop and remained in New Orleans. By so doing he missed seeing the said troop play a strong game on the defense, but a weak game on the offense.

The referred-to heroic exertions of the Giants had to do chiefly with the defense. Their batting slump continued and they carried on the warfare in that department in a half-hearted sort of way, seemed to be bored by having to play ball, and played as if trusting to their pitchers and the fielding to make a narrow lead suffice. In the first inning they ran bases expertly, and Lobert and Fletcher worked a clever run-and-hit play, but the attack for the rest of the game went into a decline, barring a brief resuscitation in the seventh inning.

Lobert and Fletcher played good ball all around, and the latter's wielding was swift and over wide territory. Lobert batted Snodgrass home in the first inning following the former's walk and steal. Murray scratched a single in the seventh inning and scored on a lusty triple by Smith, whose batting was stronger than his throwing. He pegged weakly and two bases were filched on him.

Tesreau blanked the Pelicans throughout the first five innings and had them completely under mastery. Schauer struck out six foemen in the last four innings and did tip-top work with one fleeting exception, when he was out in the eighth he gave a walk and the next two adversaris made up. A run came in and two men were still hovering on the bases. Schauer throttled the insurrection by whiffing the next man. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW ORLEANS	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'dr's, cf..2	1	0	1	0		H'd'x, cf..4	0	0	3	0	
Doyle, 2b..4	0	0	1	1		Sylv'r, lf.3	1	2	1	0	
Lob't, 1b..4	0	2	1	3		Ed'son, rf.3	0	1	1	0	
Fisher, ss..4	0	0	2	0		Tho's, 3b..4	0	2	1	3	
M'Kle, lb.4	0	0	11	0		Pyck, 2b..4	0	0	0	5	
M'ray, lf..3	1	1	2	0		Reilly, ss.4	0	0	2	3	
Th'pe, rf.3	0	0	0	0		Knaupp, c.4	0	2	6	1	
Meyers, c..3	0	0	2	0		M'Myn, p..1	0	0	0	2	
Smith, c..2	0	1	6	0		*Cheberry .1	0	0	0	0	
Tr'eau, p.2	0	0	0	2		Frost, p..1	0	0	0	0	
Sch'r, p...1	0	0	0	0		†Dobbs ...1	0	0	0	0	
Total..31	2	7	26	13		Total..34	1	8	27	16	

*Batted for Morgan in the fifth inning.
†Batted for Frost in the ninth inning.
Errors—Hendrix, Frost.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

First base on error—New York. Left on bases—New York, 6; New Orleans, 8. First base on balls—Off Schauer, 1; off Morgan, 2; off Frost, 1. Struck out—By Tesreau, 1; by Schauer, 6; by Morgan, 2; by Frost, 2. Three-base hit—Smith. Sacrifice hit—Thorpe. Stolen bases—Snodgrass, Merkle, Sylvester, Knaupp. Hit by pitched ball—By Tesreau, (Edmondson.) Hits—Off Tesreau, 3 in five innings; off Schauer, 5 in three innings; off Morgan, 3 in five innings; off Frost, 4 in four innings. Umpire—Mr. Pender. Time—One hour and forty minutes.

SUPERBAS STRIKE SNAG.

Richmond Moist Ball Pitcher Vanquishes Brooklyns, 4 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 6.—Jack Dunn's International leaguers had their one big inning in today's game against the Superbas, which netted them a quartet of runs. These, however, proved enough to win, as the very best the big leaguers could tally was a trio of counters. Score, Richmond, 4; Brooklyn, 3.

Big Pfeffer evidently held the Virginians too cheap, figuring that his teammates would eventually win out in the last five innings. On two or three occasions they threatened to make things interesting for Morrissette, but his moist delivery was working so nicely that Manager Dunn allowed him to pitch the full nine innings. The Superbas on two or three occasions had a chance to win the game.

Rucker pitched the last three innings and held his opponents to one hit. Nap used very little else than a slow drop ball. This, however, allowed him to put many a strike over on the Virginians.

Two bases on balls off Pfeffer, an error by Getz on Berger's sacrifice, singles by Hoffman and Kellogg, a hit batsman, and Breckenridge's sacrifice fly to centre in the fourth inning won the game.

In the seventh, with the Superbas two runs behind and the bases full, Rucker had a chance to win the game with a single, but he fanned. In the eighth Cutshaw got as far as third. Like Rucker on the previous inning, Myers and Zimmerman fell down. The Dodgers certainly miss the hitting of Daubert, Wheat, and Stengel.

A young pitcher named Schaulfen, brother of Catcher Schaulfen of the local team, will report to Manager Robinson in Washington tomorrow, where the Superbas are scheduled for games on Wednesday and Thursday. The score:

RICHMOND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Long, 3b..3	1	0	0	0		O'M'a, ss.4	1	1	2	3	
Berger, lf.3	1	0	2	0		Sch'tz, 3b.3	0	0	0	0	
H'man, rf.4	1	1	1	0		C'sh'w, 2b.4	0	1	2	1	
Ball, 2b...3	1	1	1	2		H'mel, lf..3	1	1	1	0	
K'log'g, ss.3	0	1	2	5		Meyers, cf.4	1	1	1	0	
McI's, 1b.2	0	0	14	2		Z'm'n, rf..4	1	1	0	0	
B'k'ge, cf.1	0	0	2	0		Gets, 1b...4	0	2	12	3	
Sch'lfe, c.3	0	0	3	8		M'Cr'y, c..2	0	0	8	1	
M'sette, p.3	0	0	2	6		Miller, c..1	0	0	2	1	
						Pf'fer, p..2	0	0	2	8	
Total..25	4	4	27	16		R'ker, p...1	0	0	0	3	
						*Smith ...1	0	0	0	0	
						Total..33	3	7	24	17	

*Batted for Rucker in ninth inning.
Errors.—Schultz, Getz, Kellogg, McInnis, Schaulfe, Morrissette.

Richmond	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	x	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	—3

Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Richmond, 8. Sacrifice fly—Breckenridge. Sacrifice hits—Schultz, Hummel, Berger. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Richmond, 2. Stolen bases—O'Mara, Hummel. Double play—Getz and Cutshaw. Bases on balls off Pfeffer, 2. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 2; by Rucker, 2. Hit by pitchers—By Pfeffer (Breckenridge, McInnis;) by Morrissette (Miller). Wild pitch—Morrissette. Passed ball—Miller. Hits off Pfeffer, 3 in 5 innings; off Rucker, 1 in 3 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Bigbie and Hooper. Time, 1:28.

Northern League Troubles.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—The National Baseball Commission today dismissed an appeal from a ruling of the National Board brought up by the Winnipeg Club of the Northern League relative to the reorganization of that league. The National Board had ruled that a change in the ownership of a club was an internal affair of the league and was permissible if made for the benefit of the league and the benefit of baseball in general. The Northern League reorganized last December by replacing Winona in its circuit, and awarding the Winnipeg franchise to new owners. The Winnipeg Club protested that such reorganization was irregular and illegal and appealed the case. The commission recommended that an amicable adjustment be made by the Winnipeg Club and the Northern League, but if this can not be done that the case be taken to the civil courts.

N. Y. U. Nine to Open Home Season

New York University will inaugurate its home baseball season today, when the Violet nine plays Hamilton College at Ohio Field. Though the field was soft yesterday as the result of the snow, it is expected that it will be sufficiently dried out by this afternoon to make playing practicable. Although the first game was disastrous, the Violet nine expects to put up a hard battle against the Clintonians, who defeated New York last year.

YALE DEFEATS OLD PENN.

Quakers Unable to Get Hits When Runners Are on Bases.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 6.—Yale scored their second consecutive victory of the season this afternoon at Terrapin Park, when they defeated the University of Pennsylvania in a long-drawn-out game, 5 to 2. Another large gathering of local society folk turned out, while there was also a large crowd of followers of collegiate sports on hand.

Pennsylvania had numerous chances to score both in the early innings and the final stages of the game. They had the bases filled several times, but the needed hit was not forthcoming. A rally in the seventh inning, when they practically knocked "Lefty" Underwood from the mound, gave them their two runs. Irwin singled to left and continued to second when Vaughn made an error and scored on McNichol's drive down the right field line. Koons reached first safely when Melbourn booted his grounder, while McNichol scored with the final Penn run. Mann drew a free pass, and then Underwood was replaced by Way; but Machett, who hit for Speliman, failed to come across with the needed hit, popping to second. The score:

YALE.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PENNSYLVANIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mid'b'k, cf..2	1	1	3	0		Moors, ss..3	0	0	4	1	
Melb'n, 2b.4	2	2	1	2		White, 3b.4	0	0	4	0	
Hanes, rf..4	0	1	0	1		Irwin, lf..3	1	2	0	0	
Legore, ss.5	1	0	2	1		M'N'l, rf..4	1	2	2	0	
Reilly, 3b.3	0	1	4	2		Miller, cf..2	0	0	2	0	
Vaughn, lf.4	0	1	1	0		Koons, c..4	0	0	4	3	
Bush, 1b..3	1	1	7	0		W'lace, 1b.4	0	1	8	0	
Hunter, c.5	0	2	2	1		Mann, 2b..3	0	1	3	5	
Under'd, p.3	0	0	0	3		Spell'n, p.1	0	0	0	2	
Way, p...1	0	0	0	1		Wisner, p.1	0	0	0	3	
						Vreel'd, p.1	0	0	0	0	
Total..34	5	9	27	11		*Machett..1	0	0	0	0	
						Total..31	2	6	27	14	

*Batted for Wisner in seventh inning.
Errors—Melbourn, Reilly, Vaughn, White.

Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5
University of Penn.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Irwin, Wallace. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Stolen bases—Melbourn, Legore, Reilly, Bush. First base on balls—Off Way, Spellman, 3; off Wisner, 2; off Vreeland, 8. Batters hit—By Spellman, (Melbourn;) by Vreeland, (Hanes;) by Way, (Miller.) Struck out—By Underwood, 6; by Way, 6; by Spellman, 1; by Wisner, 1; by Vreeland, 1. Left on bases—Yale, 12; Pennsylvania, 8. First base on errors—Yale, 1; Pennsylvania, 1. Wild pitch—Spellman. Passed ball—Koons. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Horner.

Cornell Defeated by Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 6.—Drummon, a freshman twirler, made his season's debut today, Virginia defeating Cornell 4 to 1. The Maryland lad held the Ithacans to four hits, and would not have been scored on had Berkely held Gordon's line drive in the fifth inning. Phillips drove in all of Virginia's runs. With two on in the seventh inning he lined out a triple. Berkely opened this inning by smashing the ball up against the left-field fence. Capt. White followed with his third hit of the game. The Ithacans put up a superb game in the field, Keating's work being especially brilliant. The score:

VIRGINIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CORNELL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
P'chall, 2b.4	1	1	1	4		G'don, cf..4	0	0	2	0	
B'kely, ss.2	1	1	1	2		Whi'y, lf.2	0	0	0	0	
White, 1b.3	1	3	13	1		Budd, lf..2	0	0	0	0	
Pilips, cf.4	1	2	3	1		Bills, ss..4	0	0	1	2	
E.S'th, cf.4	0	0	1	0		Clary, c..4	0	2	3	1	
Stick'y, 3b.4	0	1	2	3		Mellen, 3b.4	0	1	4	2	
E.W.Smith, lf.	0	0	1	2		D'van, 2b.4	0	0	2	3	
						K'ting, 1b.3	1	1	12	1	
Frye, c...3	0	0	6	1		Led'g, rf..3	0	0	1	0	
D'mond, p.4	0	0	0	3		Regan, p..2	0	0	0	3	
Total..32	4	10	27	14		Total..32	1	4	24	12	

Errors—Paaschall, Berkely, White.

Virginia	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	..	—4	
Cornell	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	

Two-base hit—Berkely. Three-base hit—Phillips. Stolen bases—Gordon, Keating, Frye. Double play—Berkely, White, and Stickley. Sacrifice hits—Mellen, E. W. Smith. Bases on balls—Off Regan, 4; off Drummond, 1. Left on bases—Cornell, 6; Virginia, 7. Hit by pitched ball—Keating. Struck out—By Regan, 2; by Drummond, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Chewning.

MAY ENJOIN McCONNELL.

Cubs Probably Will Prevent Pitcher Playing with Chifeds.

CHICAGO, April 6.—An injunction to prevent Pitcher George McConnell from playing with the Chicago Federals, with whom he has just signed, probably will be sought by the Chicago National Club, according to President Thomas.

Mr. Thomas said today $3,000 had been spent by the Chicago National League Club on McConnell, $2,500 of which was paid to the Buffalo Internationals for him, and $500 in railroad fares and training expenses.

Mr. Thomas complains that McConnell refused to ascertain what offer would be made him by the Kansas City Association Club to which he was released by the Chicago Nationals. McConnell formerly pitched for the New York Americans.

Walsh Erasmus Baseball Leader.

John Walsh, second baseman on the Erasmus Hall High School baseball team, was yesterday elected Captain of the nine for the coming season. In former years ot had been the custom at Erasmus to elect the baseball Captain by a vote of the Faculty Athletic Committee, but yesterday all candidates for class nines met in the Assembly Hall, and they chose Walsh. This system has been adopted as a result of the new inter-class competition, which is in vogue at the school, and in the future all Captains will be elected by the students. Walsh is considered one of the best all-around second basemen in scholastic circles.

Federal League Umpires Assigned.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Umpires for opening games in the Federal League next Saturday were assigned today by President Gilmore. Howell and Finneran were assigned to Chicago, Brennan and Shannon to Kansas City, McCormick and Westervelt to Baltimore and Johnstone and Fyfe to Brooklyn.

Sunday Baseball Bill Smothered.

ALBANY, April 6.—It now appears improbable that any bill legalizing Sunday baseball will be passed by the Legislature of New York this year. The Rules Committee made its final report tonight on all measures in the committee that had the McElroy Sunday Baseball bill, and it was not reported out. It would have permitted free games and those to which admission was charged.

Mahan Harvard Nine's Sprinter.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 6.—Eddie Mahan, Harvard's football Captain, and one of the pitchers of this year's baseball nine, won the sprinting competition, held by the baseball squad today. F. P. Coolidge was second and Charles Brickley, Captain of last year's football eleven, was third. The distance was fifty yards. No time was taken.

Results of Baseball Games.

At Greensboro, N. C.—Boston Nationals, 14; Greensboro, 0.

At Washington, D. C.—Philadelphia Nationals, 5; Washington, 3.

At Atlanta, Ga.—Atlanta, 5; Pittsburgh Nationals, 4.

At Louisville—Louisville, 5; Boston Americans, 2.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 7; Detroit, 6.

At Chattanooga—Chicago Nationals, 4; Chattanooga, 3.

At Washington—Holy Cross, 7; Georgetown, 6.

At New Orleans—Illinois, 9; Tulane, 0.

At Birmingham, Ala.—Cleveland Americans, 12; Birmingham, 5.

Big Evening H. S. Outdoor Meet.

Arrangements for a big outdoor athletic meet will be made at a meeting of the evening high school games committee to be held at the Board of Education Building on Friday afternoon. The success of the indoor meet held under the auspices of the evening high schools has caused the members of the committe to favor a similar outdoor meet.

Middlebury College Track Schedule.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., April 6.—The track schedule of Middlebury College was announced today as follows:

April 24, Inter-Class meet; May 1, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy; May 7, Lawrence University at Middlebury; May 12, University of Vermont at Burlington; May 21, 22, New England Intercollegiates at Cambridge.

YANKEES WHALING OUT HITS IN SOUTH

Fourteen Safe Drives Amass Eleven Runs and Victory at Norfolk.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., April 6.—The local Norfolk Tars of the Virginia League furnished little opposition to the rejuvenated Yankees on their triumphant career through Dixie and surrendered gracefully to the Bill Donovan caravan by a score of 11 to 2.

The Yankees exhibited more of that newly acquired batting prowess which featured the work of the club in their games with Savannah and the Dodgers. The Yankees whaled out fourteen hits, the New York outfield excelling in the clubbing.

Between them High, Cree, and Cook reached first base eleven times, cracked out eight hits, scored six runs, and stole five bases. However, they had nothing on Dan Boone, who went on another batting spree and collected three hits and a pass in four times up.

The two Rays—Fisher and Keating—worked for Donovan and had little trouble fooling the local batters when hits meant runs. The Tars could not touch Fisher for four innings, but in the fifth inning a double and two singles coming in succession failed to bring Norfolk a run.

A fumble by High, coming in the eighth inning, was all that saved the Norfolks from a shutout. With one out, Pitcher Weller hit Keating for a single, and when Cleveland's single rolled through High to the fence Weller scored and the batter reached third, from where he scored on Steinbrenner's sacrifice fly.

Humphries, the first Norfolk pitcher, had little "stuff" with which to fool the New York players, and he took the brunt of the Norfolk beating. Thirteen of the New York hits and ten of the Gotham runs were made at his expense.

When Weller relieved Humphries in the seventh, the Yankees were kept from running around the bases, and he struck out five in his three-inning term on the mound. Boone was the only one to hit the late arrival for a base hit, his single in the ninth scoring the Cuban Aragon with New York's eleventh run.

The New York Yanigans, under the leadership of Duke Farrell, were awaiting the regulars when they arrived here this morning, and Donovan sent several of his reserves into the closing innings. The entire detachment will proceed to Richmond, where they will play Jack Dunn's new International League team tomorrow. Score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NORFOLK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meisel, 3b.4	1	1	0	2		C'land, 3b.4	1	1	2	2	
B'm'n, 3b.1	0	0	0	0		Stein'r, 2b.2	0	0	2	3	
Tho's, c...4	3	3	3	2		Cook, cf..4	3	3	2	0	
Cree, cf...4	3	2	4	0		Gray, rf..4	0	0	0	0	
Pipp, 1b..3	1	1	6	0		Sarac'e, lf.3	0	0	2	0	
Mullen, 1b.1	0	0	4	0		Foley, 1b.4	0	2	8	2	
Cook, rf...5	0	1	3	0		Stew'rt, c.4	0	2	9	6	
Peck'n, ss.4	0	0	0	0		Carnes, ss.4	0	0	1	0	
Arag'n, ss.0	1	0	0	0		Hump's, p.2	0	0	2	0	
Boone, 2b.4	1	3	3	4		Weller, p..1	1	1	0	1	
Sw'ney, c.2	1	0	6	1							
Schw'z, c.2	0	0	1	0		Totals .32	2	7	27	13	
Fisher, p.3	0	1	0	0							
Keat'g, p.1	0	0	0	2							
Totals .38	11	14	27	10							

Errors—High, Steinbrenner, Carnes.

New York	2	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	1	—11	
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2	

First base on error—New York. Two-base hits—Stewart, High, Carnes. Sacrifice hit — Pipp. Sacrifice fly — Steinbrenner. Stolen bases—High (2), Cree, (2), Pipp, Cook, Boone, Aragon. Left on bases—New York, 6; Norfolk, 6. Bases on balls—Off Keating, 1; off Humphries, 1; off Weller, 2. Struck out—By Fisher, 6; by Keating, 1; by Humphries, 4; by Weller, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Humphries, Cree. Wild pitches—Humphries, 2. Passed balls—Stewart, Schwert. Hits—Off Fisher, 4 in 5 innings; off Keating, 3 in 1 innings; off Humphries, 13 in 6 innings; off Weller, 1 in 3 innings. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Norcum.

MAGEE GRILLS HOFMAN.

Brookfeds' Manager Says Utility Player Is a Disorganizer.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 6.—A state of war still exists between Manager Lee Magee of the Brookfeds and Artie Hofman, and if one should take the remarks of both manager and player seriously there is very little likelihood of their squabble ever being smoothed over. Although he is accompanying the squad on its way north, Artie declares that he will leave the party when Cincinnati is reached and go to his home in Akron, Ohio. He says that he will remain there until Robert B. Ward, owner of the Brookfeds, calls him to Brooklyn.

In reply to this Magee said: "Hoffman had permission from me a week ago to visit his home on the way North. Whether he reports in Brooklyn or not makes little difference to me. In fact, the club would be better off without such a disorganizer as Hofman within its ranks.

"If Robert B. Ward calls Hofman to Brooklyn he can have my resignation. It will be a question of the Brooklyn club having my services or those of Hofman. I shall stand by the fine of $10 which I levied on Hofman when I caught him breaking one of the most stringent rules I have laid down for the players, that of smoking a cigarette."

Hofman declares that he is now a free agent, but Magee asserts that he can prevent the utility man from playing baseball for the next two years inasmuch as his contract with the Brooklyn club is for that length of time.

Hap Myers will probably cover first base at the start of the season should Hofman remain in Akron, but Magee has begun to develop Claude Cooper for that position because Cooper is a much better batter than Hap.

Schoolboy Swimming Champs.

Entries for the elementary schools swimming championships are being received by the Public Schools Athletic League and it is expected that at least three hundred schoolboys will take part in the events at the West Sixteenth Street Baths on Saturday morning, April 17. There will be five events: 20-yard swim, 85-pound class; 40-yard swim, 100-pound class; 60-yard swim, 115-pound class; 80-yard swim, unlimited weight class and a 160-yard relay race, unlimited weight class, with four-boy teams, each boy swimming 40 yards. Gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded to those finishing first, second and third and the Arthur McAleenan championship trophy will go to the school scoring the greatest number of points in the meet.

News for the Golfers.

If present plans are carried out, team golf matches, so much in favor a few years ago, will be popular again this season. W. Roy Barnhill, Captain of the Fox Hills Golf Club, is arranging a series of these home and home affairs with various other metropolitan clubs, and has met with considerable success. Foxhills is capable of putting a strong team in the field, for the first ten men on the compiled list are handicapped in the Metropolitan Association at 5 or less. The team will be selected from the first thirty-two men on the club handicap list. When dates for matches are arranged, the Captain will notify the team members, taking up the first on the list, according to the number the other club will wish to play. If any of the first selected men cannot play on the dates chosen, the next man on the list will be chosen. Theselection of the teams, therefore, becomes automatic and eliminates the possibility of misunderstandings.

Alec Findlay, Jr., formerly the professional of the Ridgewood Country Club, has been engaged for the season by the Hawbrth Country Club, and will take up his new duties immediately.

George Sargent, former national open champion, is in town, and says that the golf season throughout the United States will be the greatest ever known. He will return to Chevy Chase this season and take part in all of the big tournaments, as usual. He says that in Washington the game has been increasing in leaps and bounds and that a large number of women have taken up the sport.

NATIONAL AMATEUR BOXING.

Few New York Boys Win in Preliminary Bouts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 6.—Two New York boxers, both representing the Union Settlement A. C., were successful in the preliminary contests of the national boxing championships of the Amateur Athletic Union held here tonight under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association. Matty Herbert, the clever Gothamite who holds the metropolitan championship in the 108-pound division, scored over P. McGrath, one of the Canadian contingent from Toronto, after three rounds of slashing boxing. Both boys did a lot of punching, and there was only a slight margin in Herbert's favor at the finish of the third round.

C. Simonson, another Union Settlement representative, outpointed Johnny Marto of East Boston in three rounds. This exhibition was another hummer, and in fact most of the bouts contested tonight were of the interesting variety. Knockouts were few and far between, and the judges were called upon to make a number of close decisions. This was true in the 115-pound class contest between Charles Pilkington, who also is a standard bearer of the Union Settlement A. C. of New York, and Gerard Friel, a Somerville, Mass., boy. The judges disagreed after three rounds of fighting and the referee ordered another period, in which Friel did the better work and was returned the winner.

The boxers from Pittsburgh and Cleveland met with more than a fair share of success. Howard Root, the little Cleveland boy, considered one of the best in the 108-pound class, was a victor in both the first and second rounds. In the opening contest he won in three rounds from Steve Pastenak of Salem, Mass., and in the second round he triumphed over Edward Foley of Boston in two rounds, the referee halting an uneven exhibition.

Wilbur Johnston, a Pittsburgh 115-pounder, won from Charles Deangelus of Revere, Mass., in three rounds in his first bout, and on his second trial secured the judges' decision over Dave Brown of Toronto in a limit bout.

Dick Jorio, a New Yorker, affiliated with the Greek-American A. C., was unable to withstand the body blows of John Rokos of Cambridge in one of the 135-pound class bouts, and lost the decision in three rounds. Oscar Gardner of Cleveland defeated Andrew Kane of South Boston in this division. The bout went the limit.

M. J. Crowley of Malden, Mass., the New England champion at 135 pounds, outclassed Edward Nack of Lynn, and the referee stopped the tilt in the second period.

Allie Nack, Union Settlement A. C., New York Metropolitan title holder at 125 pounds, lost to T. Emery of Cambridge in three rounds. Emery used a right-hand hook with telling effect and kept Nack on the defensive for the greater part of the three rounds.

"Cuff" Logan, the crack 145-pound boxer from Cleveland, knocked out T. Murray of Cambridge, in two rounds.

August Ratner of the Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association, New York, made the best showing of any of the Gotham champions when he defeated Dan Johnstone of Toronto in the second round of the 145-pound division. Johnstone knocked Ratner down in the first round, but the New York boy soon recovered, and in the second round held his opponent even. Then in the final session he gave the Canadian such a severe lacing with right and left hand uppercuts that he almost sent him to the canvas for a knockout.

CANADA'S BOWLERS LEAD.

In First Place in All Three Events of National Tournament.

After two days of the National Bowling Association tournament at Grand Central Palace the Canadians have asserted their supremacy by assuming the leadership in all of the events—the two and five men team matches and the individual high record for three games. The Canadian five-men team took the lead in its particular event on the opening night, and the efforts of the Philadelphia, New York, White Plains, Jersey City, and Newark teams yesterday proved unavailing in attempts to dislodge the visitors.

It had been expected that the "Al" Baltz quintet, one of the crack teams from the Quaker City, would succeed in dethroning the men from Montreal, but the team fell down badly and scored the small total of only 2,683. The White Plains bowlers from this country could do was to place teams in third and fourth positions. The Canadians now lead, with their Monday night total of 2,805, with the Nationals of Montreal second, with 2,752. The Broadway Palace team of this city went to the post third, with a total of 2,730, which shows the creditable average of 910, and the Jersey City Elks five is fourth, with 2,699. The Strachans of Montreal, the Canadian champions, are fifth, with a total of 2,653.

The two-men team matches which opened yesterday afternoon also brought the Canadians to the front. The best score was made by Catternich and Labelle, who scored the creditable total of 1,172, even though it is far behind the world's record. Walker and Sparley, also of Montreal, went into second place with a total of 1,147, and there was a tie for third place between Darling and Blondeau and J. and E. Pelletier at 1,148. E. Pelletier is the leader in the individual score with 602. Frederick H. Hobbs of New York is second with 583, and J. A. Blondeau of Montreal is third with 579.

ONE COURT TENNIS MATCH.

Payne Whitney and G. H. Brooke Default in National Tourney.

BOSTON, April 6.—Owing to two defaults, only one match was played today in the National Court Tennis Championship tournament at the Tennis and Racquet Club. C. S. Cutting of New York eliminated Philip Stockton of Boston in straight sets. Summary:

First Round, (Concluded.)—G. Wightman, Boston, defeated Payne Whitney, New York, by default; G. S. Derby, Boston, defeated G. H. Brooke, Philadelphia, by default; C. S. Cutting, New York, defeated Philip W. Stockton, Boston, 6—5, 6—0, 6—2.

The drawings for the second round tomorrow are as follows: C. T. Russell, Boston, vs. C. S. Cutting, New York; G. S. Derby, Boston, vs. G. Wightman, Boston; Joshua Crane, Boston, vs. E. P. Rhodes, Boston.

Uninteresting Bouts at Brown's.

Joe Tierney and Mickey Donnelly boxed ten uninteresting rounds last night at Brown's Gymnasium A. A., with whatever honors were to be distributed at the final bell going to the latter by a shade. The contest was marred throughout by holding and clinching by both principals, although Donnelly at times displayed a willingness to mix.

Young Allen and Frankie Wagner, welterweights, were the contestants in the semi-final bout, scheduled to go ten rounds, but the former quit in the seventh session, when he was hopelessly beaten. He had been floored by Wagner in the previous round with a right to the jaw, and at the time of quitting was unable to defend himself from his opponent's blows. In the preceeding bout, scheduled to go six rounds, Young Parrille, an Italian heavyweight, administered such a beating to Eli Stanton, a Greek heavyweight, that the latter was forced to retire in the fourth round.

Ruch Worcester Academy Coach.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 6.—E. H. Ruch, a former member of Harvard's track team, was appointed today athletic coach at Worcester Academy to succeed Vaughn S. Blanchard, who resigned as a result of trouble growing out of academy athletes over age competing in the Boston A. A. games Feb. 27.

Terry Mitchell Outpoints Maher.

Terry Mitchell, the Brooklyn middleweight, was entitled to the honors over Sailor Maher at the end of their ten-round bout, which was the feature last night at the Astoria Athletic Club, Long Island. A large crowd packed the clubhouse to witness the bouts, and was rewarded with some excellent boxing in each contest.

The semi-final ten-round bout between Eddie Conway and Andy Coaches was an interesting mill and resulted in a victory for the latter, who was the aggressor and earned the honors in the majority of rounds.

32,000 AT FIGHT; RECEIPTS $110,000

Jess Willard to Sail for Key West Today—May Come to New York.

HAVANA, April 6.—Jess Willard and Jack Johnson, the two heavyweight pugilists who made ring history here yesterday, are preparing to depart from Cuba. Willard, the new champion, accompanied by a numerous party, will leave for Key West early tomorrow morning, but where he will proceed from there, whether to Jacksonville, New Orleans, or New York, had not been decided late tonight.

Willard was tendered a dinner and reception by the citizens of Havana this evening. The Cubans continue enthusiastic over the new champion and seemingly cannot do enough for the former Kansas cowboy. Everywhere Willard went today cheering crowds followed him.

Johnson remained in seclusion most of the day. It was reported that he was packing his belongings preparatory to leaving for Santiago tomorrow and proceeding thence to Jamaica. Johnson, however, denied this and declared that he would depart Thursday or Friday for the Island of Martinique. He discharged his camp followers today. The big black says he no longer is of interest to the public and desires to be left alone. He declared today that he wanted to go on a long sea voyage to some country where he is not known.

The promoters of the fight today finished the counting and dividing of the gate receipts of the fight. They announced tonight that the battle drew into the box office $110,000 and that the attendance was 32,000.

The natives of Cuba are still fight mad. Groups of them were in the cafés and hotels and on street corners today and tonight arguing about yesterday's battle at Marianao or illustrating awkwardly the various punches delivered by Willard and Johnson. Photographers who took pictures at the ringside did a land office business. Enlarged snapshots of the knock-out sold for $5 apiece, while sidewalk vendors got rid of thousands of postcard sizes for 10 cents.

NO SHARE FOR WILLARD?

Curley Says Expenses Exceeded Receipts in Johnson Fight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 6.—An American automobile renter complained in the courts today that Jack Johnson owed $642 for auto hire. The complainant declared he understood Johnson's plans were to leave suddenly Jamaicawards without paying.

Johnson was also served with papers in a civil suit wherein he is charged for damages for withholding baggage.

It looks like Willard will not receive a cent cash for his share of the battle's gate receipts. The great figures first announced regarding the sales have been reduced now that settling time has come. It was stated last night the gate was $110,000. Tonight Jack Curley says the total was $60,000, which the expenses exceed.

Willard and Johnson were presented tonight with handsome gold wat

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1915.

TAXING THE CITY FOR THE STATE.

President McANENY appeals to the sense of fairness "up State" regarding the imposition of a direct tax of which the city must pay more than all the rest of the State. The appeal is such a one as he would respond to, and deserves a better fate than is probably to be meted out by the masters of the city. Mr. McANENY remarks that it is unreasonable to pay capital expenses out of income. The canal has been carried near to completion by bonds, and should be finished in the same way. No one raises any question that the canal should be completed. No one in the city complains against the city paying its customary large share of the cost of an enterprise. The city is an inseparable part of the State, for better or for worse, and its financial officers only ask that the city's burden shall not be greater than it can be forced to bear. In that lies the city's hope, as well as an argument more convincing to the country legislators than an appeal to their better instincts, which have proved a poor reliance hitherto.

What would be the effect upon the country if the plan to overburden the city is carried out? The proposal is to finish the canal by putting an average of $7,000,000 into the State budget for four or five years. That is reasonable from the State's point of view. It has raised twice as much, and the city did not feel the State tax at that time because its own tax rate was moderate, on a low valuation. It is different now. In one year the valuation on real estate in this city was raised $800,000,000, and the rate is now collected upon 100 per cent. of the market price. Indeed, the valuation and rate are almost confiscatory. There are thousands of complaints and many compulsory reductions by legal process. It is under these conditions that the country proposes to add $5,000,000 to the city tax to be paid to the State on canal account, as an alternative to borrowing the money, and putting into the budgets of both city and State merely the interest charge, rather than the capital expenditure. To the State the alternatives seem equally eligible on the theory that the city can be made to pay. But suppose the city cannot be made to pay? The State then must make up the difference, and can be made to do it. The State does not hold the city at its mercy when the city is up to the legal possibilities of taxation, and the country districts are far below it.

The State cannot compel the city to raise its valuation above the market rate, but the city can compel the country districts to come nearer to it than at present. The State cannot compel the city to raise its rate above the constitutional limitation of 2 per cent. for city or county purposes, which it now approximates. It is true that the addition of the direct State tax might carry the city rate above 2 per cent., 2.06 per cent. being suggested. But the effect of such a rate would be to set in motion a train of litigation and inspection of up-country valuations and rates which it would be prudent for the farmers to avoid. If the equalization of city and country rates and valuations were to become real instead of farcical the country would find itself bearing the taxes which it seeks and hopes to unload upon the city. Economy is much more popular and real in the city than in the State just now, and the rural districts will find it a force to reckon with.

For example, the city this year is reducing salaries, and is resisting the Legislature's orders to spend money for various items. At the same time the State at large feels its taxes so little that the State pay roll has increased since 1910 by over three millions. If the comparison of State expenditures be carried back no more than ten years, the jobs have been multiplied by three, and the pay roll in some cases by five. That is the reason why a direct tax is necessary, rather than canal expenses. When the city's taxes have risen to the verge of confiscation, and beyond it in so many cases that the tax officials are embarrassed by demands for relief, it is in no mood to contribute an additional State direct tax for such purposes, in addition to the canal tax. By asking this of the city the proposers of the plan risk starting a train of happenings which they will find it difficult to control.

The appeal to their prudence is more promising than the appeal to their fairness. It is not a question of voting, but of compliance with the requirements of the law regarding tax valuation and collection. The resort will be to existing laws, not to laws to be asked for, which the country vote might defeat. The lawmakers should consider that their laws already are responsible for the larger part of the city's expenses. The State debt is now $159,260,000, and in 1893 it was $660. That shows the rate at which the State is traveling, with the assistance of the levies upon the city in manifold ways. The time has passed for the State to preach sanity in the city's finances. The time has arrived even for the spendthrift city to put the brakes on the State.

THE ROPE AND THE CHAIR.

The decision by the United States Supreme Court that death in the electric chair is less painful and more humane than hanging will be accepted as final. It upholds a decision of the highest court in South Carolina and the question is not likely to be brought up again. The electric chair was substituted for the gallows for humane reasons, and there has been no disposition in any State which has put the chair in use to return to the old method. But much of the traditional horror of execution by rope was due to the publicity attending it. The introduction of the electric current as the instrument of capital punishment was almost simultaneous with the adoption of laws against public executions. As for the instruments themselves, not even the amiable Mikado of GILBERT and SULLIVAN could have decided definitely as to their comparative merits, and as no man who has been put to death by either process has yet been able to communicate to an eager world, even through the services of a spirit medium, his opinion of the operation, there is no better known way of deciding which is either the most humane or the least painful than by the formal judicial process.

The shock to the spectator of seeing a man hanged is undoubtedly greater than any he receives from witnessing an execution by the modern scientific method. Opponents of capital punishment, however, will never be reconciled to any method of what they call legal murder. They are not yet in the majority, by any means, though they may grow in numbers. Certainly they have a fairly plausible argument in favor of their cause in the fact that so many murderers, under the present administration of criminal law, escape the prescribed penalty. Iteration of that fact should in time lead an intelligent and fair-minded people either to insist that all persons fairly convicted of murder shall quickly pay the penalty or to demand the abolition of the penalty. It must be borne in mind that the Supreme Court's decision is the result, after a long delay, of the protest of a murderer that the electric method was introduced in his State after his crime was committed and therefore should not be employed in his case. The murderer, who has thus managed to prolong his life, must now die if the letter of the law is observed. Perhaps he will, but the chances are about even that he will escape death because of the delay.

WHAT SHALL GERMANY PAY?

When H. G. WELLS, the English novelist, proposed that the Allies should declare a perpetual trade boycott against Germany, nobody felt obliged to reason with him. He is a person who knows economics for purposes of fiction and sees his subject tragically. Several English writers reminded him that the Allies would cut themselves off from a very lucrative trade, and that was the end of it. But when a sober French writer like JEAN FINOT proposes that Germany, after she has been physically crushed and disarmed, shall be required to pay the Allies an indemnity of $34,000,000,000, which is his estimate of what the war will have cost them at the end of twelve months, the fallacy is not so obvious and might, if allowed to go unchallenged, take possession of the imagination. The thought of making Germany settle in full for all the loss inflicted would especially appeal to the French. It might seem to them a poetic requital. After the Franco-Prussian war the Germans extorted from France, besides Alsace-Lorraine, 5,000,000,000 francs in money.

The arithmetic by which M. FINOT arrives at his preposterous figure need not be disputed. It is based very largely upon estimates and includes such indefinite items as the economic value of a human life in terms of currency. Having determined his figure he discusses the ability of Germany to pay it. He satisfies himself on that point. Herr HELFFERICH, one of Germany's foremost financial authorities, estimates the annual income of the German people at $10,000,000,000. Supposing that to be cut one-quarter in consequence of the war, there would remain a national income, or earning power, of $7,500,000,000, and that, thinks M. FINOT, would enable the German people to defray indemnities of $34,000,000,000, payments to be spread over a period of years, of course. The amount is first ascertained by a process of arithmetic and then happens very fortunately to be within the power of the Germans to pay. If the war should continue two years the bill on the same estimate would be $68,000,000,000. If it should continue three years the amount would be $102,000,000,000. Could the Germans pay so much as that? M. FINOT must know that at last you reach the limit of what the traffic will bear, and then arithmetic no longer matters. But that is not really the point. The cost of this war cannot be assessed upon any one people. All Europe will have to pay. None can escape the toll.

In the cave time of man's past, pillage was apparently clear gain. The marauding man or tribe seized the other's goods and was much better off immediately. Argument would have been quite hopeless. The apparent price was only the risk of losing your own life and goods, and if that were survived, the rest was pure benefit. The ultimate price was that civilization thereby was retarded, but naturally nobody could be expected to see that, or to care. The wonder is that it was ever realized. It was a great step forward when the gains of barter and trade were seen to be greater than those of pillage. The first notion of exchange was to cheat. You always expected to get more from the other fellow than he got from you. That fallacy persisted for a great while, even into modern times, almost up to the present time. That trade is a series of transactions in which both sides are benefited, and cannot long or profitably endure on other terms, is a comparatively recent discovery. M. FINOT would not think of disputing it. But evidently, in his passion, he forgets the greater parallel truth that in the miraculous civilization of man's economic affairs the welfare of one people has ceased to be independent of that of any adjacent people. One cannot flourish greatly or for long at the expense of another. The indemnity paid by France to Germany on account of the war of 1870 was of immense immediate benefit to Germany, stimulated her financially, enabled her to go on a gold basis, and gave her a great start forward in the commercial race, but will M. FINOT deny that she is paying now a terrific price for it? What assurance can he give that though the Allies required of Germany on account of this war an indemnity of $34,000,000,000, and got it, they would not ultimately pay a very dear price for that?

True wealth consists not in what you have but in what you can produce. To take away from Germany the power of production represented by a sum of $34,000,000,000, to transfer it to France, Russia, and England, might immediately increase the productivity of those countries by adding suddenly to their stock of capital, (though a great deal of it would probably be absorbed in process of inflation,) but it would so straiten Germany that its power of production would be very much reduced. The consumption of a people is limited by their production. To lame the power of German production would be to affect the German power of consumption in like degree, and all of Europe would feel that. The whole world would feel it.

That is only the economic aspect. There then is the emotional factor. The ability of a great people to increase the material wealth of the world would be disastrously affected in two ways—that is to say, in one way directly, as might be calculated on the basis of the capital surrendered, and also in another way indirectly at the same time. Their productivity would not be in the same ratio as before to the capital remaining. A people under the yoke of a galling debt, oppressively taxed by their victors in war, would be less efficient than they were "on their own," as the English say. They would be rebellious, discouraged, and indifferent. The spiritual loss, not calculated in economics, would yet have significant economic consequences. And besides, Germany would not be without resources in desperation. She might flatly refuse to pay and threaten to repudiate her indebtedness to her creditors in France, Russia, and England. She owed at least $500,000,000 on the London Stock Exchange alone when the war began.

Man has civilized his economic affairs more than his emotions. M. FINOT is only emotional. We cannot believe that the Allies will seek to crush Germany financially. They cannot afford to do it. We should trust England to see that, not that she should be moved more than her allies by feelings of generosity, but because the English are the greatest traders in the world and know the higher truths concerning commercial intercourse. And if France or Russia should propose to assess upon Germany a preposterous war indemnity, we should expect to see England argue the case for Germany and save her economic future. It would be, of course, a very strange thing to see. Germany would hardly believe it.

GOVERNOR AND MAGISTRATES.

Gov. WHITMAN was once a Police Court Magistrate. He knows that hundreds of men spend yearly from three to twenty-three days in jail before the congested Court of Special Sessions can pronounce them not guilty of crimes charged against them. He knows that hundreds more, voluntarily and with the consent of their counsel and the District Attorney, would plead guilty without trial. Also, he knows that much less than one-half are convicted on trial.

It is therefore difficult for us to believe the report that the Governor does not wish the carefully thought out scheme for reorganizing the Magistrates' Courts and Court of Special Sessions in the interest of speeding justice to be passed, and that he has sent word to this effect to members of the Legislature. Only the other day Gov. WHITMAN told a committee of the Charity Organization Society that the situation called for relief, that he believed in the principle of the bill of relief.

When a defendant pleads guilty before a Magistrate, or when the defendant and the representative of the District Attorney are both willing to accept trial before a Magistrate, why not dispose of the matter immediately? Why not clothe the Magistrate with authority in such cases? It could result only in freeing the innocent and punishing the guilty more quickly.

RESPONSIBLE SCHOOL HEADS.

A smaller and more powerful Board of Education and a Superintendent of Schools made directly responsible to the Board, with all associate, district, and other superintendents, directors, and their subordinates made responsible to the Superintendent, are the chief features of the Lockwood-Hinman bill, now pending in the Legislature.

Dr. JOHN H. FINLEY, the head of New York's educational system, drew the bill. It relieves city boards of education of a mass of petty requirements that has hampered their work, giving them control of the schools' chief activities. In this city the board is cut from forty-six to twenty-three members—six each for the main boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, two each for the rest of the boroughs, and five at large. Executive ability, not numbers, is demanded in such a body; to have reduced it to nine would have been better, but cutting it in half means something. The bill as a whole is in accord with the careful Goodnow-Howe and Moore reports to the Committee on School Inquiry of the Board of Estimate, and with the later report of Dr. ALBERT SHIELS of the Board of Education.

In fact, legislation of this character has been long demanded. Without broad powers and hampered longer by existing statutes this city's Board of Education will fail lamentably in administering to the needs of over 800,000 pupils and their teachers. The Lockwood-Hinman bill represents a well-considered effort to meet these needs.

The death of CURTIS GUILD, Jr., of Massachusetts, brings to an end a life full of honors and still full of promise. Gov. GUILD had those qualities which we often describe as typically American, although it is doubtless true that a man of his varied accomplishments and many achievements should be regarded as an exception rather than as a type. But his energy and his versatility are qualities which do unquestionably belong to the American type. Politician in the best sense, soldier, Governor, Ambassador, he won his share of honors, and he did notably faithful service in every post to which he was called. He was three years Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts and three years Governor; later he was Ambassador to Russia and was named as one of the special envoys to Mexico when that country celebrated the centenary of its independence. The honors his State bestowed upon him are a measure of the confidence his fellow citizens had in his character and capacity, and this sentiment was shared in even higher degree by those who had the privilege of his intimate acquaintance and friendship.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Settled by Custom, Not by Law.

Out in Oregon, where the women vote, at least one of them has raised a question presumably not interesting to herself alone. What she wanted to know, and she went straight to the Attorney General of the State for her information, was whether she was under any legal obligation to assume her husband's name, or whether she could continue, though married, to conduct her affairs under the name she bore while single.

In this particular case the inquiry was prompted by the fact that the inquirer had "taken up" land before her marriage and has a profession by which she makes her living, and owns a ranch besides, while her husband only lives on the ranch and otherwise supports himself. In such circumstances, she asked, should she "prove up" her land in her old or new name?

The reply of the Attorney General was that he could find no law compelling a woman to assume her husband's name—in other words, that doing so was merely a custom, apparently to be observed or not according to preference. As to the other point, that relating to the land title, he said he had no precedent to guide him, but certainly marriage had not forfeited her rights.

The application of this opinion is obviously far wider than to the problem that elicited it. In these days women might make it the basis for attacking the custom which in a measure sinks their identity in that of their husbands, and to advanced members of the sex may seem an irksome, if not offensive, affirmation of proprietary rights. For husband and wife, however, to have the same last name has its conveniences and advantages, and that custom will hardly be abandoned except for special purposes. Women who have made a name for themselves while single, as writers or on the stage, for instance, will continue to bear that name, so far as the public is concerned.

But what certainly is a foolish habit, and one that should be repugnant to self-respecting women, is that of dropping, for what may be called ceremonial purposes—addresses on letters, and the like—their first as well as their last name. Why "Mrs. Mary Smith" should expect to be, or want to be, addressed as "Mrs. John Smith" is beyond comprehension. There is neither sense nor use in that, and it ought to be as humiliating to Mary as it is displeasing to everybody else for whom she has a personality of her own.

Friends and Enemies and Mr. Shaw.

ARNOLD DALY'S assertion, made in a before-the-curtain speech at his revival of "You Never Can Tell," that GEORGE BERNARD SHAW "hadn't an enemy in the world, though none of his friends liked him," is one so like what Mr. SHAW himself would be expected to make that the temptation to say that he must have made it first is hard to resist.

Both ends of the statement are equally beyond proof and disproof, and whether or not anybody can be the friend of a man whom he dislikes is a question of exactly the sort of which Mr. SHAW is fondest. Both the abstract and the concrete problem, as set, are insoluble for lack of preliminary agreement on definitions of the words used. "Enemy," friend," and "dislike" all have many meanings. Enmity may or may not produce the desire to injure, and when that desire is lacking the enemy may call himself the friend of the object of his hostility—and, for that matter, often does.

On the contrary, the behavior of professed friends is often with difficulty distinguishable from that of enemies, since it consists in doing things which, in spite of high or innocent intentions, wound or offend as much as or more than the intentionally injurious acts of those whose hatred is avowed. Indeed, the injuries inflicted by a friend are usually harder to bear than those of an enemy, just as the faults, the weaknesses, the inappreciations, of a friend loom large, though they would excite little or no emotion if an enemy displayed them.

As words are commonly used, if nobody likes Mr. SHAW, he has no friends and innumerable enemies. His writings, at least, have many admirers as well as many severe critics, and not one of the latter can deny to them the enormous merit of interest. He cannot be ignored, no matter on what subject he speaks, and if he loves to live in constant storms of his own creation, it is a taste like another and better than some—that for always taking the popular side, for example, for rushing to the aid of victors, or making "safety first" the object of every action.

Unfortunately Only Too Plausible.

There is a disquieting credibility in the suggestion that our army officers in the field with the German forces have been recalled for fear of quarrels that may be forced upon them by the temporary associates whose military operations, in accordance with custom, they were assigned to observe.

Upon them, the theory is, there has been turned the animosity toward Americans in general which the Germans are said to feel because of our selling arms and ammunition to the Allies, and there is danger that they will be subjected to insults which, in Continental opinion, must be answered by a challenge to a duel. Whether they killed or were killed in such encounters, the consequences would be highly embarrassing and might change from difficult to impossible the technical neutrality which we are so laboriously maintaining.

Were any other explanation offered for the withdrawal of these officers at just the time when their work promises to be most interesting and valuable, it would be gladly accepted, for nobody likes to think them the victims of an ignoble revenge for acts and policies they cannot influence.

The official statement that their task is completed is not seriously to be considered—not as truth, at any rate, though it may serve other ends as well as an obvious inaccuracy can serve any end. As to them attaches something of the sacredness ascribed to heralds and diplomatic representatives, Germany might be expected to avoid even the appearance or suspicion of discourtesy or ill-treatment.

"Us Americans."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the full page advertisement which appeared in many of the New York newspapers Monday morning was an appeal that "us Americans rise with courage and decision to our responsibility" and prevent the sale of munitions of war to any of the nations now engaged in the European struggle. Every name signed is that of a man connected with some newspaper in this country printed in a foreign tongue—that is to say, a man engaged in the work of maintaining to a greater or less degree in the minds of the readers the ideals of the nations from which those readers came rather than the ideals of the country in which they live. The efforts of the hyphenateds are clever but none the less transparent to those who know the strength of their propaganda.

F. L. ORTON.

Brooklyn, April 5, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this morning's paper I see an appeal to the American people asking the American manufacturers and workmen to prohibit the export of arms and ammunition to the belligerent countries. One can easily see that this has been originated by the supporters of the countries who are unable to receive ammunition from the United States. The absence of signatures of German and Austrian papers' editors shows too well that it is a trick, as we say in French, "consu de fil blanc."

I see the names of a few editors of French papers. Let me tell you that these papers are not what they claim to be. They may be published in French, but they are not French. The only French papers in the United States are "Le Courrier des Etats Unis," "La Guepe de la Nile, Orleans," and two other papers in San Francisco. Being a newspaper man, I know what I am talking about.

H. B.

New York, April 5, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be most interesting to know, first, if the publishers authorizing this appeal would agree to have Germany destroy the greatest ammunition factory in the world, that of the Krupps at Essen, and, secondly, if they are ready to admit that, providing Germany could get ships to carry arms and ammunition from America, she would not place orders here.

E. L. LONGFORD.

New York, April 5, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why do not these very representative American citizens advertise the same thing in Germany and tell the Krupps to stop manufacturing instruments of death? Does THE TIMES object to letting its readers know who paid for this advertisement? No name of any committee appears, no addresses of those behind this wonderful movement.

H. SALTONSTALL.

Rye, N. Y., April 5, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with a great deal of indignation the advertisement, "An Appeal to the American People," which appeared in this morning's TIMES. I should like to ask how the stoppage of war materials to the Allies will hasten the end of this awful war except by helping Germany to win. It is difficult for me to understand why Italians should be so deeply interested in stopping the war. I also cannot comprehend how any Frenchman worthy of the name can be willing that the war should end as long as there is one German on French soil. Of course no Germans are interested in this appeal! JUSTICE.

New York, April 5, 1915.

IMPOSITIONS.

The von Leyden Dispatch and a Mistaken War Photograph.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I attach herewith a statement received by me from one of the subscribers to our Daily News Reports, since it may be of interest to you, and as I know THE TIMES would not knowingly print a fake story or picture.

I would like to make a reply to this, or at least some explanation to this subscriber, since I think it of sufficient importance, and hope you may find time to look into the matter and advise me, so that I may take it up further.

THE TIMES has been using considerable of the matter we send out, which is appreciated, and the leading papers all over the United States, which now use our service, have proved that the American press is willing to present both sides, if it can get dependable news.

M. B. CLAUSSEN,
Conductor of the German Information Service.

New York, April 2, 1915.

[Inclosure.—An unsigned letter to Mr. Claussen from a correspondent.]

Two very bad fakes of THE NEW YORK TIMES have just been uncovered. It contained on Feb. 24 a special cable from London stating that Professor von Leyden, writing in the Frankfurter Zeitung, had said in part: "Finally, there are the neutral nations. Most of them side in sympathy with the English, Russian, and French. Most of them entertain hostile feeling against Germany. We do not need them. They are not necessary to our happiness, nor to our more material interests. Let us ban them from our houses and our tables. Let us make them feel that we despise them. They must understand that they are condemned to be left out in the cold just because they do not merit German approval. Germany must and will stand alone. The Germans are the salt of the earth; they will fulfill their destiny, which is to rule the world and control other nations for the benefit of mankind."

The Frankfurter Zeitung now declares that such an article never has been published in the Frankfurter Zeitung, and that Professor von Leyden could not have written it, because he died on Oct. 5, 1910.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 21, in the Pictorial Section, a very fine cut was shown: "Polish Sokols Fighting for Russia." Of course, when the Sunday editor saw this picture, his heart leaped for joy, because anybody fighting for Russia finds a ready welcome in THE TIMES. Thereupon the editor decorated the picture with the caption: "The Stars and Stripes Flying in Russian Poland. This remarkable photograph, obtained for exclusive publication in the picture section of THE TIMES, shows a group of Americans of Polish descent, now volunteers in the Russian Army, resting after a march."

Meanwhile Mr. W. A. Mazur, publisher of the Telegram Codzienny, calls attention to the fact that this picture was taken in Summer, 1913, near Passaic, N. J., where the Polish Sokols enjoyed themselves in camp. Mr. Mazur recognizes many faces in the picture, especially that of Mr. F. Kozlarz, who was killed, about a year ago, in an accident in Elizabeth, N. J., and who, therefore, would be unable to fight for Russia. But neither he nor his comrades of the Sokols ever intended to do any fighting for the Czar, and Mr. Mazur takes pains to make it clear that none of them marches under the banner of Russia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES prints "all the news that's fit to print." And some others.

The news item containing the fictitious statements ascribed to Professor von Leyden was obtained from The London Standard. That newspaper on Feb. 23 printed a dispatch dated "By indirect route from our Special Correspondent, Berlin, Feb. 16," beginning as follows:

A remarkable crusade to convince the German people that they must in the future, and especially after the war has been brought to a conclusion, boycott the remainder of humanity is being conducted with astonishing enthusiasm by Professor von Leyden and other eminent German scholars.

Direct quotations were then introduced with this sentence:

Professor von Leyden has contributed to the Frankfurter Zeitung an article on this subject, from which the following extracts have been taken.

The London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in his message reproduced some of these alleged extracts. It is the custom of THE TIMES to credit such items to the papers from which they are obtained, but owing to the hazards of censored transmission the crediting phrases are sometimes lost—as apparently happened in this case.

As to the photograph published in the Picture Section of The Sunday TIMES of March 21, under the caption "The Stars and Stripes Flying in Russian Poland," purporting to show a group of Americans of Polish descent as volunteers at the present time in the Russian Army, it now develops that the picture was taken about two years ago on American soil. It was purchased in good faith by THE TIMES from Emeric de Szelnar, who produced a letter to show that he had been a war correspondent of The London Evening News and who represented that he himself had taken the photograph. After the picture had been published and its authenticity questioned, he stated that he had been acting for his employer, M. Jean Strelecki, who has a photographic studio at 239 Fifth Avenue.

M. Strelecki thereupon stated that the picture had been sold by him in good faith, that he had received it, among a large number of photographs, from his brother, now a French correspondent at the front, in response to a request for war photographs which could be offered for sale to New York publications.

The photograph bore no specific caption, and he took it to be genuine. He recalls now that his brother was in America two years ago, and he is convinced that this photograph got by mistake among the genuine war photographs which his brother forwarded to him.

Unneutral Dyes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Surely the always ill-concealed animosity of America toward Germany in the present war is finally revealed by a piece of news published in your issue of April 6—I mean the news that Thomas A. Edison is making dyes to break the German monopoly in this commodity. After selling munitions of war to the enemies of the Fatherland when the Fatherland is not in a position to buy any, we now find the American public, headed by one of its best-known men, preparing to attack German industry! Is this heeding President Wilson's command that his people should be neutral? Is it not rather a vital thrust at a war-entangled friendly nation? If Messrs. Bartholdt and Ridder and the American Independence Union will enter a protest against it, as they ought to do, they will have behind them all lovers of fair play.

HERMANN MOHR.

New York, April 5, 1915.

Polite New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I pay a tribute to the men of New York City? Having spent the Winter there, being much on the public highways, and that through the busy shopping season, I never found on the most crowded cars any but the most courteous and polite men. They never allowed a woman to stand long, and even a stranger was kindly conducted across the street and on cars.

MRS. ALICE HAMMOND.

Macon, Ga., April 2, 1915.

TO WHOM WE SHOULD GIVE ARMS.

Withhold Them From the Allies and We Fasten German Chains on Belgium and Aid in Subjugating France.

By HORACE WHITE.

New York, April 6, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The full-page advertisement which appeared in the newspapers of Monday signed by the editors of Slovak, Arabic, Syrian, Lithuanian, and other queer publications betokens on the part of the signers either inability to reason, or betrayal of the principles under which they were admitted to this country; perhaps both. They appeal to the American people to put a stop to the manufacture and sale of war material, specifying particularly powder, shrapnel, cartridges, and cannon for use in the present war in Europe.

It is a rule of law that everybody must be supposed to intend the consequence of his acts. What would be the consequence of the stoppage of the manufacture and sale of arms and munitions of war on our part? The first would be to doom Belgium to the continued mastery of Germany. The seizure and torture of that country is the most heinous and inexcusable crime that anybody now living can remember. It is a continuing crime and nobody can see the end of it. To relieve the miseries of innocent people caused by it the American people are contributing millions of dollars, and now these representatives of unknown tongues advocate a policy which, if adopted by us, would tend to make that crime perpetual. More than that. It would enable Austria to swallow Serbia, and as much more of the Serb race as she might have an appetite for. To prove the malign consequences of the act it is only necessary to ask which of the warring parties is now reaping the advantage of our war material. Of course the Allies. The German-Austrian-Turkish party are the only ones who have had, up to this time, plenty of powder, shrapnel, cartridges, and cannon. No peace is either possible or desirable which leaves German militarism dominant in the councils of Europe. Peace does not lie in that quarter.

I have seen in a newspaper a suggestion respecting the terms of peace as regards Belgium, which is attributed to Professor Münsterberg—that one-third of Belgium be retained by Germany, one-third be given to France, and the remainder to the former owners. The retention of one-third by Germany, including Liége, would evidently be to make the next war easy to begin. At the end of this war, as sure as the world stands, Belgium will all belong to Germany or all to its rightful owners.

The next consequence of the stoppage of war material from this country would probably be the subjugation of France by Germany. Thus the country which poured out its blood and treasure, to enable us to gain our independence and without which we could not have gained it then, would be requited by us! When we reflect upon the indispensable aid that France brought to George Washington in our Revolutionary War we ought not to count the value in dollars and cents of the war material that we supply to her now, but rather ought we to give her, without money and without stint, all that she can make use of. Some people may say that this is not neutrality. But neutrality of thought is not obligatory in this world, nor is it desirable. The distinction between right and wrong should never be lost sight of in weighing the claims of neutrality. The American people are not neutral in their opinions as to the merits of this war. If any political party becomes identified in the public mind as doing any act to fasten upon Belgium in perpetuo the chains which Germany has forced upon her, or to assist Germany in the subjugation of France, that party will not only be defeated in the next election but annihilated.

That there is an open door on this side of the Atlantic to which Slovenes and other oppressed peoples of Europe may flee for shelter to escape from the imperialism and militarism of their own countries, is due in part to Lafayette and his countrymen. Any act of these refugees to strengthen the imperialism and militarism from which they have thus escaped, is a betrayal of the principles upon which this Republic was founded. Germany is the quintessence of imperialism and militarism. If our polyglot editors do not know this fact their ignorance will naturally prompt Americans to be careful about admitting more of them to our shores. There was very nearly a two-thirds majority against them in the vote on the last immigration bill, and that majority is likely to increase regardless of political party lines.

Use has been made in recent publications of some words spoken by Carl Schurz during the French arms investigation of 1870. These words, shorn from their context and applied to a different state of facts, are made to serve a different cause. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 the sympathies of Americans and Englishmen and nearly all neutrals were on the side of the Prussians, because it seemed that France had begun the war without just cause. That was the reason why Carl Schurz was against France and why he made the fight against the sale of arms which had been discarded from our Government arsenals to parties who sold them to the French. Schurz was never a believer in the maxim, "My country, right or wrong." I have heard him say that that maxim was as immoral as to say, "Myself, right or wrong." Moreover, Schurz was never a hyphenated American. He was a whole American, and he was far from approving German imperialism or militarism. He did not know at that time that Bismarck had designedly laid a trap for Louis Napoleon to bring on the war in such a way as to make foreigners believe that France was exclusively to blame. In this design he was much helped by the general dissesteem in which Louis Napoleon was held—a kind of Mock Turtle sitting on the throne of the great Napoleon. If it be true that he who makes a war inevitable is the one on whom the responsibility falls, rather than the one who first declares it, then Bismarck and not Louis Napoleon was responsible for the war of 1870. But Schurz and nearly all the world thought otherwise. If the circumstances governing the war of 1870 had lodged the blame for it on Germany, Schurz would never have made his speech on the sale of our discarded arms to the French.

Returning to the present sale of arms and munitions by private persons to France, let anybody take a sheet of paper and write these words on one side of it:

"I am opposed to the continued domination of Germany over Belgium, and to the subjugation of France by Germany.

"I am opposed to the supremacy of German imperialism and militarism in the world."

Then let him turn over the other side of the sheet and write these words thereon:

"I am opposed to the sale of arms and ammunition to any nations that can prevent Germany from continuing her domination over Belgium, or prevent her from subjugating France, or prevent her from establishing imperialism and militarism as the dominating power of the world."

The effect would be similar to that suggested by Abraham Lincoln to a crowd of objectors to the use of colored troops in our civil war.

HORACE WHITE.

SWISS NEUTRALITY REAL.

It Is Not Split by German Sympathizers, as Mr. Vernle Claims.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to make a few remarks on the letter from Paul Vernle, "The Divided Heart of Switzerland," which appeared in your issue of April 5. I am a German Swiss, and I beg you not to believe that the majority of my countrymen feel and speak in the same way that Mr. Vernle does. I have been brought up in Switzerland and I know how proud we all can be of our forefathers who lived as free men through centuries in our mountains, untouched by foreign politics that might have influenced their freedom. They were free men and fought their battles in an honorable, just fashion. You can believe that all our hearts were bleeding when Germany broke the neutrality of Belgium, and not only because we were afraid that the same fate might be ours—no, indeed—but because we felt the terrible injustice, the terrible moral of it all.

Mr. Vernle seems to follow the theory that "each one for himself" is the best way of living, and that German Switzerland would gladly open its frontiers to the Germans and break its own neutrality, rather than to suffer. If the Germans were disliked before the war in Belgium I assure you that it was not without reason. Belgium was too near Alsace-Lorraine not to despise the way their native inhabitants were treated.

We Swiss as a nation always were neutral. We had the same feeling for all the States in Europe alike, and personal likes and dislikes were private matters. Although we try to live up to this in war times, who can help feeling bitter against injustice and savagery? It is natural that French Switzerland should feel more drawn toward the Allies not only for the reason that they have much of the French temperament, but for the same reason that everybody else does.

The Germans forced us to withdraw our sympathy from them. If Mr. Vernle chooses to back up Germany and treat her outrages lightly it is his own affair, but I do not think that he should do it in the name of German Switzerland.

It is time enough for us to ride with the Allies or Germany after one or the other breaks the law of our neutrality. Up to the present we are Swiss, and officially we are neutral, and we only disapprove of injustice and cruelty and brutality.

F. BERTHELTANNER.

Philadelphia, Penn., April 5, 1915.

The Sacrilegious Villa.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that a good many Mexicans either are devoid of the sense of humor or else have a very low opinion of the average American's intelligence. The pamphlet issued in Washington by Senor Enrique Llorente, confidential agent of Villa, of which you summarize the contents in today's TIMES, is a case in point. The notion that Villa's acts of robbery and violence upon the persons of ecclesiastics, men and women, and his acts of sacrilege and bestiality committed upon churches and their sacred vessels were committed by him in accordance with the laws of Mexico and military usage would be humorous except for the horrible tragedies resulting therefrom.

Does Senor Llorente believe that the American people can swallow this sort of stuff?

THOMAS F. WOODLOCK.

New York, April 5, 1915.

Miss Repplier Asks a Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does Mr. Wilson believe that the country believes that he believes he is neutral?

AGNES REPPLIER.

Philadelphia, April 3, 1915.

BANISH THE WAR TOY.

The Nursery Should Not Be Made a Miniature Battleground.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the popular songs of the day, "I Didn't Raise My Boy to be a Soldier," seems to be decidedly contradictory to the actual facts of the case. Visit any of the toy stores of the city and suggest buying something for a boy from 8 to 12 years old. The clerk will at once proudly show you a beautiful model of a warship that sails nobly along until attacked by a submarine ingeniously contrived and of mechanical perfection. A torpedo is fired, and lo! the splendid warship folds up and sinks with all on board standing at attention singing their national anthem. What a splendid thought for your son to take to bed with him that night!

If you cannot afford the warship, then soldiers, forts, cannon, toy guns, and what not are available in inexhaustible quantities. If mothers would only stop encouraging their sons to be soldiers a great step in advance for civilization would soon be made. As Elsie Clews Parsons so aptly states in THE TIMES of last Sunday, "taking war for granted, must they not habituate to it the mind of the child?" I wonder how many mothers in America more or less unconsciously encourage the warlike tendencies of their offspring. Many of the same mothers would heartily concur with the sentiments of the song referred to above and then straightway buy a war game for Harry, aged 10, who is such a "soldierly little fellow."

It is not as if there were no alternatives. Toys of all kinds exist, and the ingenuity of the American toymaker has invented many constructive toys as well as the destructive variety. The mechanical steel construction apparatus from which a hundred engineering feats may be evolved in miniature, feats just as daring as war and vastly more beneficial to the human race,

ESTATE OF COL. JAY RUNS INTO MILLIONS

Fortune Estimated Between $2,000,000 and $10,000,000 Left to Widow and Daughter.

NO BEQUESTS TO CHARITY

Bedford House, Silver, and Family Portraits by Sargent Go to Mrs. Arthur Iselin.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 6.—Colonel William Jay, who died on March 28 at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., left his whole fortune, estimated at between $2,000,000 and $10,000,000, to his widow and to his daughter, Mrs. Arthur Iselin. Colonel Jay's will was filed today with Surrogate Sawyer, and in it is no mention of bequests to charity or to any person other than his widow and his daughter.

The transfer tax affidavit filed with the will gives the value of the real estate at more than $200,000 and the personal property at more than $100,000. The true value is known to be many times this amount, though no estimate of it is given in the will.

Bedford House, the Jay house at Bedford, in Westchester County, goes to Mrs. Iselin under the will. With it are included Colonel Jay's silver plate, his portrait by Sargent, and the portrait of Mrs. Jay by Hanson Walker, as well as other paintings and all his horses, ponies, prize cattle, and other property at the farm. The remainder of the estate, in stocks, bonds, &c., is turned over to the executors in trust, $10,000 of the income to be paid annually to Mrs. Lucy Jay, the Colonel's widow, and the excess over this to be divided equally between her and her daughter. At the death of Mrs. Jay the whole estate is to go to Mrs. Iselin.

Mrs. Jay, Arthur Iselin, and Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., a close friend of Colonel Jay, were named as executors.

Colonel Jay was 74 years old when heart disease caused his death He was the only son of John Jay, formerly Minister to Austria, and a direct descendent of the John Jay of Revolutionary fame. He was a noted whip and a polo enthusiast.

FIND NO McLAUGHLIN WILL.

Widow of Late Democratic Leader Averse to Making Testament.

It is believed that Mrs. Sarah Ellen McLaughlin, widow of Hugh McLaughlin, for many years Democratic leader of Kings County, left no will disposing of her estate, supposed to amount to more than $1,000,000. Members of the McLaughlin family said last evening that no will had been found. Friends of Mrs. McLaughlin said she had always expressed aversion to making a will. She intended that her estate should go to her two daughters, Mrs. William C. Courtney and Mrs. J. Benedict Roache, her only children, and they will receive it if she made no will.

Mrs. McLaughlin was made a Marchioness of the Papal nobility by the late Pope Pius X. in recognition of her charitable work, and it was supposed that, if she left a will, she would provide generously for the charities in which she was interested. She is said, however, to have given largely to these institutions during her life.

DOMINICK ESTATE $822,619.

Major Part of Banker's Property Goes to Widow for Life.

Bayard Dominick, who was senior member of the banking house of Dominick & Dominick, left a net estate of $822,619 when he died on June 22, 1914, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. To the widow, Mrs. Ella M. Dominick, is bequeathed a life interest in $815,000; to a servant, Harriet Shafer, is bequeathed a life interest in $5,000, and there is a $2,000 legacy to St. James's Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street.

The remainder interest in the trusts passes equally to the four children, Helen Dominick Smith and Ethel, Gayer G., and Bayard Dominick, Jr.

The assets include stocks and bonds aggregating $340,645; claims amounting to $551,444; cash deposits of $25,288, and jewelry appraised at $8536. The largest claim was a note for $400,000 and interest on it, held against Dominick & Dominick, given to the decedent at the time of his retirement from the firm, five months prior to his death.

HANFORD ESTATE TO WIDOW.

Brother of Butter and Egg Merchant Is Residuary Legatee.

The will of Warren D. Hanford, butter and egg merchant, leaving the bulk of his estate of more than $150,000 to his widow, Mrs. Alice S. Hanford, was filed for probate yesterday. There is a direction that $1,000 in cash be given to Mrs. Hanford immediately and all the household effects, jewelry, and pictures. She is to get all life insurance funds and the income for life from a trust fund of $125,000.

The residuary estate is bequeathed to a brother of the testator, Arthur S. Hanford, of Sioux City, Iowa, who is also to enjoy the principal of the widow's trust fund at her death.

Miss Alice J. Flammer Engaged.

Judge and Mrs. Charles A. Flammer of 247 West 102d Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Joralemon Flammer, to John D. Hass. The wedding is to take place Wednesday evening, April 21, at the home of the bride's parents.

EARECKSON—HAYNES.

Dr. and Mrs. William R. Eareckson of Elkridge, Howard County, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Eareckson, to David Oliphant Haynes, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. David Oliphant Haynes of 11 West Ninety-fourth Street. Mr. Haynes will graduate from Yale University in June.

Catering for Wedding Receptions
[Estimates Submitted]
Dean's
628 Fifth Avenue.
ESTABLISHED in 1839

A DANCE FOR DEBUTANTES.

Costume Affair at Sherry's Is Preceded by Several Dinners.

An invitation costume dance was held in the small ballroom at Sherry's last night for débutantes and a few older girls, under the management of Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Charles Merrill Chapin, Mrs. Carl de Gersdorff, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Jr., Mrs. W. Jay Schieffelin and Mrs. Banks Taylor. Several dinners preceded the dance, one of thirty covers which Mrs. Chapin gave for her débutante daughter, Miss Mary Stevens Chapin, and another by Mrs. Thomas Hunt Talmage for Miss Lillian Hunt Talmage.

There were 55 girl subscribers, each of whom was entitled to invite three men, so there were about 200 at the dance. The managers received, but it was an informal dance with a buffet supper at midnight.

Among those who subscribed were the Misses Ruth Cutting, Josephine de Gersdorff, Louise Hoadley, Mary Jay Schieffelin, Isabel Taylor, Eleanor Green, Harriet McCook, Theodora Dunham, Marie Johnson, Jane and Frances Morgan, Priscilla Bartlett, Eugenie Rand, Gladys Fries, Eva Mali, Priscilla Peabody, Ethel King, Helen Hamilton, Marion Tiffany, Sylvia Holt, Sylvia Hyde, Mary Alexander, Anna Alexandre, Jeannette Olyphant Naomi G. Townsend, Symphorosa Bristed, Janet H. Robb, Katharine Lamont, Adrienne Iselin, Miriam Harriman, Edith McKeever, Elizabeth Clarkson, Vera Cravath, Margaret La Farge, Dorothy and Violet King, Emily Winthrop, Elizabeth McVickar, Augustine Krech, Helen Flake, Elizabeth Burrill, Margaret Payne Luce, Marie L. Rodewald, Dorothea Carroll, Jean Morris, Edith Morgan, Maud Coster, Eleanor W. Keep and Elsie Stevens.

WEDDED AT THE ST. REGIS.

Miss Fannie H. Leake the Bride of Talbert W. Sprague.

Miss Fannie H. Leake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Leake, of 8 West 130th Street, and Talbert W. Sprague, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Hotel St. Regis. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. H. Randall of the Mount Morris Baptist Church in the marble ballroom, the couple standing under a bower of Easter lilies and Bride roses.

The bride wore a gown of white charmeuse trimmed with duchess lace and chiffon, with a court train, and a tulle veil caught up at the coiffure by Juliet cap of lace and pearls. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Dorothy Leake was her sister's only attendant. She was in pink taffeta and chiffon cloth, topped by a pink bonnet trimmed with rosebuds, and carried pink Killarney roses.

Charles Morrill was best man, and the ushers were Reginald Knickerbocker, James M. Pyle, Robert McCready and George B. Taylor, Jr.

A reception followed the ceremony, about three hundred guests being present. Later there was dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. Sprague will live in New York after a trip through the South.

MISS MAUD SCOTT A BRIDE.

Weds C. Keating in Holy Trinity Church—Honeymoon in Bermuda.

The wedding of Cletus Keating, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Keating of 495 West End Avenue, and Miss Maud T. Scott, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius J. Scott of 411 West End Avenue, was solemnized yesterday morning in Holy Trinity Church, West Eighty-second Street, by the Rev. Father McCormick. The chancel was decorated with Easter lilies and marguerites, and Miss Margaret Angley, a friend of the bride, sang "O Promise Me" and Gounod's "Ave Maria."

Ralph Keating was his brother's best man. There were no ushers, and there was no reception, owing to the bride's family being in mourning. Mrs. Scott, the bride's mother, wore gray crêpe de chine and white lace topped by a gray hat, and Mrs. Keating wore tan charmeuse and Georgette crêpe topped by a black hat with black paradise plumes. Mr. and Mrs. Keating are boked to sail for Bermuda today, and on their return will live at 411 West End Avenue.

Miss Colgate to Wed J. S. Dennis.

Mr. and Mrs. James Colby Colgate of 46 West Fifty-seventh Street, have announced to their intimate friends the engagement of their second daughter, Miss Margaret West Colgate, to James Shepard Dennis, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Dennis of Morristown, N. J. Miss Colgate made her début two years ago, and is a sister of the Misses Susan E. and Hope H. Colgate. Mr. Dennis was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1910, and from the Harvard Law School in 1913. The Misses Helen E. and Dorothy Dennis are his sisters. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

WHITTLESEY—EDDY.

Mrs. Howard S. Bowns of 11 Cranberry Street, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of Miss Clara Whittlesey, her daughter by her first husband, to Welles Eddy, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Elford Baldwin Eddy of New Britain, Conn. No date has been mentioned for the wedding. Mr. Eddy is a Yale graduate, class of 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Bowns have recently returned to Broklyn, but for the last five Winters have resided at the Apthorpe, New York City.

Lewin-Franken Engagement.

Mrs. Hannah Lewin of 548 Riverside Drive announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Rose Dorothy Lewin, to Dr. Sigmund W. A. Franken of 38 East Fortieth Street. Mrs. Lewin will give a reception on April 17, from 5 to 7 o'clock, for her daughter.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver de Gray Vanderbilt, Jr., will be held on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Episcopal Church at Locust Valley, L. I., with a tea afterward at the Vanderbilt home. The child is to be named Oliver de G. Vanderbilt, 3d.

The Catholic Club will give a series of three dances during April at the clubhouse, 120 Central Park South, to be held on consecutive Fridays, beginning this week.

The third and last of the conferences given for the benefit of the destitute families of French soldier-artists will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of former Senator William A. Clark, 962 Fifth Avenue, when James Barnes will relate his personal experiences back of the German lines. After the lecture Mr. Clark will open his art gallery for inspection. Cards of admission may be had at the door.

Under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the University Settlement an entertainment is to be given tonight at the Plaza in aid of the girls' Summer camp. About a hundred society girls and young men will take part in a fantasy, also many well known artists. General dancing will follow the entertainment. Mrs. James Speyer is Honorary President, and Mrs. John R. MacArthur President of the Auxiliary.

The last dance of the Four Cotillions will be held tomorrow night, at Delmonico's.

Mrs. George Arents will entertain today with a luncheon and bridge at her residence, 524 Fifth Avenue.

The wedding of Miss Mary Ludlow Fowler and Eliot Tuckerman will take place today at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Fowler, 26 West Tenth Street.

Mrs. J. E. Alexandre will open her house, 16 East Fifty-third Street, this afternoon for a Rainbow Summer sale by St. Christopher's Guild in aid of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.

Mrs. Stephen H. Brown of 154 East Seventieth Street will give a small dance this evening.

The marriage of Miss Marjorie P. Greenfield of this city and Jesse Metcalf of Orange, N. J., will take place at 4 o'clock today in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

CURTIS GUILD DIES IN BOSTON

Ex-Governor of Massachusetts and ex-Ambassador to Russia a Victim of Pneumonia.

SOLDIER AND JOURNALIST

His Valuable Services in the Spanish War—A Noted Orator Who Received Many Foreign Honors.

BOSTON, April 6.—Curtis Guild, former Governor of Massachusetts and ex-Ambassador to Russia, soldier and journalist, died early this morning at his home here. A cold, caught on a trip to Salem last week, brought on an attack of pneumonia, which caused his death. Mrs. Guild, Dr. William S. Robbins, his physician, and a nurse were with him when he died.

Mr. Guild was born in Boston in 1816 and was a son of Curtis Guild, founder of the Commercial Bulletin of Boston, of which he himself became editor and proprietor in 1902. He came of a distinguished Colonial family, several members of which fought in the Revolutionary War, and one of whom was surgeon's mate on Commodore Paul Jones's ship, the Bon Homme Richard. Mr. Guild went to Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of A. B.

While at college he was prominent in his class and was a member of the staffs of the Crimson and Lampoon. Although not taking part in general athletics, Mr. Guild won the fencing championship of the university in 1879 and 1880. He was graduated with the highest honors in English literature and composition and in French literature and history.

During the year following graduation he toured Europe, and returned to Boston to become bill collector for his father's paper at a salary of $7 a week. He learned the business from the bottom and served in every department, ultimately being taken into partnership by his father, and finally becoming proprietor in 1902.

His Study of Rifle Practice.

Mr. Guild became interested in military matters and in 1891 joined Cavalry Troop A of Massachusetts. Gov. Wolcott appointed him Inspector General of Rifle Practice, with the rank of Brigadier General. Mr. Guild made a thorough and exhaustive study of all phases of rifle practice, both in this country and abroad, and by his writings and discussions aroused an interest in the subject that was State wide. He studied the handling of militia and regular troops and soon brought the Massachusetts regiments to the high standard they have since maintained.

The day after the sinking of the Maine Mr. Guild waited on the Governor, informed him that, in his opinion, war was inevitable, and asked that, in case it was declared, his name be filed as a volunteer. Gov. Wolcott sent him, with Gen. Dillon, to Washington to find out what the Government would expect of the State in the event of war. It was said then that only two regiments would be sent from Massachusetts, and that the Sixth would be one.

Mr. Guild immediately resigned his commission as Inspector General and joined that regiment as First Lieutenant and Adjutant. Then, without his knowledge, he was appointed Inspector General of the Seventh Army Corps under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. When the occupation of Cuba took place Mr. Guild was appointed Inspector General of the Department of Havana, and served in such an efficient manner that the Inspector General of the United States Army praised his work in his final report to the War Department. During the war he broke up the fever camp at Miami, Fla., quelled a mutiny in the Second Illinois Regiment, acted as Chief of the Secret Service, and protected the Spanish residents of Havana against the Cuban guerrillas, settled claims for land damaged, and reformed the slaughter house system in Havana.

Refused Important Posts.

When he returned to this country, a number of important posts were offered him, all of which he declined. Among these were Colonial Commissioner, First Assistant Postmaster General, and Chairman of the National Civil Service Commission. Later in the year, Mr. Guild was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor, but was defeated. He had been active in Republican politics since 1884, when he was a member of the State Committee. In 1896 he was Vice President of the Republican National Convention.

Mr. Guild was a noted orator, and in 1900 toured the West with President Roosevelt. In 1901 Mr. Guild received the nomination for Lieutenant Governor and served in that office from 1902 until 1905. He then received the nomination for Governor and was elected, serving from 1906 until 1909. In 1908 he received seventy-five votes for the Vice Presidential nomination at the Republican National Convention.

While Governor, Mr. Guild had a narrow escape when an insane man, John A. Steele of Everett, Mass., attempted to kill him. Steele was prevented from reaching him, but shot and wounded several labor leaders, who finally overpowered him.

Two years later the President appointed Mr. Guild a special ambassador to Mexico to attend the Centennial celebration of Mexican Independence. President Taft appointed him Ambassador to Russia on July 21, 1911, to succeed the late William W. Rockhill, a post to which he was particularly fitted because of his ability to speak the Russian language, and where he served until 1913.

His Many Decorations.

Mr. Guild had received many foreign honors and decorations among which were that of Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy, conferred on him for protecting immigrants and their children and the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Alexander Nevski. He was a member of the Civil Service Reform Association, the American Forestry Association, the Society of Colonial Wars of which he was a former president, the Society of Foreign Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Military and Naval Order of the Spanish-American War and the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He was also a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts of which he was president during 1901-2, and the Tavern, University, Press, Algonquin, Nahant, Country, Boston and Middlesex Clubs of Boston.

He married Miss Charlotte H. Johnson, a daughter of E. C. Johnson of Boston, in 1892, who survives him.

Francis French Wilson.

Francis French Wilson, an associate headmaster and for thirteen years a headmaster of Columbia Grammar School, died on Monday at his home in Rockville Centre, L. I., in his seventy-first year. He was born in Brooklyn and received the degree of A. M. from Columbia University in 1865. During his college course he fought in the civil war, being finally discharged from his regiment on account of physical disability. Mr. Wilson was an instructor for several years in the Anthon School, and on the death of its founder, changed the name of the school to the Wilson and Kellogg School, which was merged into Columbia Grammar School in 1902. At the time of his death, he was the head of the department of classics at the School. Mr. Wilson was President of the Board of Education of Rockville Centre.

Crocker MOURNING HOUSE
HATS, GOWNS. WAISTS, VEILS, NECKWEAR, FURS.
375 5th Av. at 35th St.
Boston—Copley Square.

SOPRANO AND PIANIST HEARD

Belle Gottschalk and Hugh Hodgson Appear at the Bandbox.

Belle Gottschalk, soprano, and Hugh Hodgson, pianist, gave a joint recital yesterday afternoon at the Bandbox Theatre. Both are young Americans. Miss Gottschalk sang a group of songs in French, another in German, representing Franz, Schumann and Wagner, and a third made up of seven songs in English by Tschaikowsky, Robert Clark, Liza Lehmann, Purcell, Chadwick, La Forge and Schneider. Mr. Hodgson played Schytte's Sonata in B flat, a group of pieces by Rubinstein, Schumann, Olsen, Grieg and Chopin and a Concert Etude and Tarantella by Liszt.

Miss Gottschalk's natural voice is of good power and generally of pleasing quality, but its use shows curious unevenness, due to an imperfect method of production, one factor in which seems to be a faulty breath control. When she has sung in public longer Miss Gottschalk doubtless will prove more interesting in the matters of tone shading and the variety of style.

Mr. Hodgson, although apparently the younger artist, showed a more senstive appreciation. His manner is serious and his playing shows considerable merit. He played the singer's accompaniments also, and did them well.

Metropolitan Opera Bills Next Week

Wagner's "Siegfried" will open the last week except one of the season at the Metropolitan Opera House next Monday night. There will be a special matinée of "Carmen" the following afternoon, and "Iris" will be given Wednesday evening. The opera for Thursday evening is "Il Trovatore" and "Fidelio" will be given Friday evening. "L'Oracolo" and "La Bohème" will be given as a double bill Saturday afternoon, and "La Gioconda" will be sung Saturday night. The soloists for next Sunday evening's concert have not yet been announced.

MISS LILLIAN B. SAGE DIES.

Head of Biology Department of Washington Irving High School.

Miss Lillian Belle Sage, Chairman of the Department of Biology of the Washington Irving High School and one of the best known educators in this city, died on Sunday at her home in Norwich, N. Y., in her 43d year. She had been unconscious for the last two months from a clot on the brain, which caused her death.

Miss Sage was born in Norwich. After graduation from Holyoke she went to Cornell University, from which she was graduated with the degree of A. B. Miss Sage taught in the schools of Norwich and Albany for a time, and then came to this city and joined the faculty of the Washington Irving High School in September, 1902. She took an active part in the work, both social and educational, of the school from the very beginning, and was one of those who worked for the new building, which was completed in 1913 at a cost of $250,000. Miss Sage designed and built the vivarium or zoo of the school, which was used for the instruction of her classes, and she instituted branches of the work among the elementary schools, which resulted in more than 12,000 children visiting and receiving instruction in animal life at the vivarium last year.

Miss Sage also planned and built the greenhouses on the roof of the school, where the students were taught to raise plants and flowers, and she started the semi-annual flower shows. She was the President of the Patrick F. McGowan Memorial Association, which, under her direction, installed the McGowan chimes and grand organ at the school. Miss Sage was also a member of the New York High School Teachers' Association, the Torrey Botanical Club, the Nature Study Club, the New York Museum of Natural History, of which she helped institute a centre in the high school, the Women's University Club, the Holyoke Alumnae, and the Cornell Graduates' Club.

Major David H. Miller.

Major David H. Miller, President of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company of Georgetown, Conn., with offices in this city at 277 Broadway, died on Monday at his home in Georgetown in his eighty-fourth year. He had been connected with this company and its predecessors for sixty-two years. Major Miller was a native of London, England, and came to this country when 14 years old. In the early days of the civil war he enlisted a company in the Twenty-third Regiment Cavalry Volunteers and became a Captain and later Major of the regiment. Major Miller was Vice President of the Fairfield County National Bank of Norwalk, Conn.; President of the Twenty-third Regiment Association, and a member of Ark Lodge, No. 39, F. & A. M., of Georgetown, Pyramid Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Bridgeport, Conn.; the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, and the Loyal Legion of this State.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on the Transylvania—The Departures.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the Transylvania from Liverpool were:

W. A. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bailey, B. H. Barrett, F. B. Behr, G. H. Bond, T. Bilsbury, J. C. Boys, W. F. Bullock, A. J. Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Clark, John Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Corbett, J. B. Cornell, E. B. Edwards, Mrs. W. Farwell, J. C. Gary, Chandler Hale, Joseph Harriman, Mrs. R. C. Haynes, A. B. Hunter, W. Jonnson, Capt. F. C. Jenks, Mr. E. E. Knowles, Dr. O. E. Lynott, A. E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Morris, J. H. Mumford, Miss A. Mumford, H. H. Patch, C. J. Piggott, Miss M. Potter, A. B. Primrose, J. Richard R. Robinson, Miss B. C. Rutherford, F. M. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Gaston Sergeant, C. A. Swinbourne, W. Taggarts, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wallace, D. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Warner, J. Whittaker, and R. Wilkinson.

Among those booked to sail today for Copenhagen on the Frederick VII. are:

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lloyd, Demarest Lloyd, Mrs. R. Schwimmer, Secretary of the peace delegation to The Hague; Mrs. L. Holbrook, Miss Laura C. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Scott R. Hayes, and Mrs. Ivan Vassilieff, widow of Capt. Vassilieff, the late Russian Naval Attache at Washington.

Tourists for Bermuda.

Some of the passengers sailing today on the Bermudian for Bermuda are:

Lady Bullock, Miss Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. Julian B. Beaty, Mr. and Mrs. Z. P. Broderic, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Christie, Mrs. S. J. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Brown, William Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hawkins, the Rev. and Mrs. Reginald Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Sawyer, the Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Carlisle, and Mrs. A. T. Whitman.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BLOCH.—April 5, 1,275 Union St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Bloch, a daughter.

Engaged

DANA—CARSON.—Mrs. Thomas C. Carson of Pittsburgh, Penn., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Alida Benham Carson, to Mr. William Shepherd Dana of Mastic, L. I.

Married

FRASER — WHALEY. — At Christ Church, East Orange, N. J., April 5, by the Rev. C. E. Hutchinson, John Fraser and Bessie Winifred Whaley.

McLAUGHLIN—WAYNE.—At Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Howard Melish, April 3, Hilda Dreyer Wayne to Hugh Ray McLaughlin of Chicago.

MEIGS—POPHAM.—On April 6, 1915, Mrs. Georgia F. Meigs to Henry M. Popham.

PAIGE—ASHMORE.—On Monday, April 5, by the Rev. William Thomas Manning, D. D., Alonzo W. Paige to Dora L. Ashmore.

COCKLE—ALVAREZ.—April 3, Dolores S. Alvarez to Dr. Edward S. Cockle.

DIETZ—VAIL.—April 4, Dorothy M. Vail to Walter E. Dietz.

SHIESS—WHELAN.—April 5, Mathilde Whelan to Emil B. Shiess.
Newark.

HAMILTON—FANCHER.—April 5, Doris H. Fancher to Frederick G. Hamilton.

Died.

ALLEN.—On Tuesday, April 6, 1915, Thomas, husband of the late Margaret Allen, in his 77th year, at his residence, 98 Halsey St., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral later.

Died.

BOYLAN.—Mr. Joseph E. Boylan, formerly of Cincinnati, died yesterday morning at the Roosevelt Hospital. Mr. Boylan was educated in France and Germany and studied at the great German universities. He was a throat and nose specialist of skill and practised for several years in Cincinnati. In 1908 he married Mrs. Ludlow Skinner, who, with their little daughter, Josephine, survives him. He also has a daughter by a former marriage, Miss Elsa Louise Boylan.

BRAND.—Suddenly, on April 5, in his 60th year, Jacob, beloved husband of Julia Harris Brand, father of Claude Z. Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral services at the Harlem Funeral Chapel, 208 Lenox Av., at 120th St., Wednesday, April 7, at 11 A. M. (House of mourning, 601 West 162d.)

BROWN.—Willard Parker Brown of Pelham Manor, N. Y., died Sunday, April 4, at the Mount Vernon Hospital. Funeral services will be held at the Church of Saint Gabriel, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Thursday morning, April 8, at 10:30. N. Y. N. H. & H. train leaving Grand Central Station at 9:18 A. M., will arrive in New Rochelle in time for the services.

CAMERON.—Mamie L., at her residence, 515 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, on April 6, 1915. Funeral service at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, West 11th St., Waverley Place, Manhattan, Friday, April 9, at 1:30 P. M.

CAREY.—On Monday, April 5, 1915, at her residence, 396 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, Mary Dowling, widow of Daniel John Carey, in her 83d year. Mass of requiem in St. Patrick's Church, Kent and Willoughby Avs., on Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

CHAUNCEY.—At his residence, 563 Park Av., on Monday, April 5, Henry Chauncey, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral private. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

COHEN.—Dora, beloved wife of Louis, mother of Robert, Herman, Harry, Mrs. Rosen, Anna, and Mrs. Furstenburg. Funeral Thursday, 10 A. M., from her late residence, 515 West 187th St.

COWENHOVEN.—At New Brunswick, N. J., April 6, 1915, Mary A., daughter of the late Nicholas Remsen and Anna Van Vechten Cowenhoven. Funeral private, on Thursday afternoon, April 8, at 3 o'clock.

COWLEY.—On April 6, Mary F. Cowley, sister of James P. Cowley, Thomas D., and Helen Gerber. Funeral from her late residence, 508 West 134th St., Thursday, thence to Church of Annunciation, where solemn high mass will be celebrated, at 10 A. M.

CROSBY.—On April 5, 1915, at 128 West 11th St., New York City, in the 59th year of his age, Walter Floyd Crosby, son of the late Edward Nicoll Crosby. Funeral service at 9:30 A. M. on Wednesday, April 7, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, West 11th St. and Waverly Place. Interment at convenience of family. Please send no flowers.

DAKER.—At Princeton, N. J., in his eighty-fourth year, the Rev. Lewis Carter Daker. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., on Thursday, April 8, at 2 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

DAVIES.—On April 6, Maurice, aged 61. Funeral services Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th St., Wednesday, 12:30 o'clock.

DE GROOTE.—On Monday, April 5, at Newburgh, N. Y., Mrs. Sarah A. De Groote. Funeral services on Wednesday, April 7, at 2 P. M.

DELANO.—On April 5, at the Berkeley, 20 5th Av., Caroline Delano, daughter of the late Moreau Delano. Funeral services on Wednesday, April 7, at 10 A. M., from the home of her brother, Eugene Delano, 12 Washington Square North. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

DU BOIS.—At her late residence, 91 Wolcott Av., Beacon, N. Y., on April 5, Frances Elizabeth, wife of the late Charles Du Bois, in her 91st year. Services will be held from St. Luke's Church Wednesday, April 7, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 11:10 A. M.

DUNHAM.—On Monday, April 5, 1915, Eliza, wife of the late George H. Dunham, in her 80th year. Funeral service at her late residence, 19 West 81st St., on Wednesday, April 7, at 4 o'clock. Interment private.

HALE.—Mary Lee 2nd, daughter of Matthew and Anne Hale of 1 Charles River Square, Boston, suddenly, April 4, aged 4 months 1 day. Please do not send flowers.

HAMMOND.—Sunday, April 4, 1915, J. Henry Hammond, for thirty-one years a trusted and faithful employe of Lewis & Conger, who here sorrowfully record their appreciation of his long service, his integrity, and loyalty.

HANFORD.—Warren Day, at 302 Central Park West, beloved husband of Alice and son of Richard R. and the late Edna Hanford of Vinton, Iowa. Funeral service will be held at the Calvary Baptist Church, 123 West 57th St., on Wednesday morning, April 7, at 10 o'clock.

HARRIS.—Suddenly, at his residence, 342 East 17th St., on April 5, Thomas A. Harris, beloved husband of Margaret Harris and father of the Rev. John A. Harris and Mrs. George T. Magee. Funeral on Thursday, April 8, at 10 A. M., thence to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, East 14th St., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary. Kindly omit flowers.

HARRIS.—Daniel, on April 5; aged 70. Grand Army services Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock at his late residence, 447 81st St., Brooklyn. Funeral Thursday, 1 P. M. Interment, Greenwood Cemetery. Brooklyn.

HATCHER.—On April 5, Emmet B. Hatcher, beloved husband of Genevieve C. Hatcher. Funeral services from his late residence, 601 West 110th St., April 7, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Pulaski, Va., April 8.

HEXTER.—On April 4, in his 63d year, Nahum, beloved husband of Rose, (nee Greenwald.) Funeral private from his late residence, 137 West 86th St., Thursday, April 8. Chicago, Ill., and Cleveland, Ohio, papers please copy. Kindly omit flowers.

HOWELLS.—On Tuesday, April 6, of pneumonia, Rachel Evans, widow of John Howells, in her ninetieth year. Funeral from her late residence, 247 West 74th St., Thursday, April 8, at 11 A. M.

JACOBUS.—On April 6, 1915, Rebecca Stevens, wife of the late Samuel M. Jacobus and daughter of the late Horatio and Sarah Dunscomb Schermerhorn of New York City. Funeral services at her late residence, 112 South Highland Av., Ossining, N. Y., on Thursday, April 8, at 11:15 A. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Terminal at 9:50 A. M.

KANE.—On Easter evening, at his residence, New Rochelle, after a long illness, De Lancey Kane, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral private. Interment at Newport, R. I. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

KING.—Emma M., widow of John M. King, on Monday, April 5, 1915. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Pendleton, 116 Winthrop St., Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, April 7, at 8 o'clock.

KNAPP.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., April 6, 1915, John Gordon, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Nelson Knapp, aged 22 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KUHNE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, April 6, Augusta Kuhne, in her 59th year. Funeral from her late residence, 238 West 106th St., Thursday, April 8, at 1 P. M. Interment private.

LANE.—Suddenly, on April 5, 1915, William B. T. Lane, husband of Sarah E. Lane. Funeral services at his late residence, 324 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday, April 7, at 1:45 P. M.

MENDELSON.—On Tuesday, April 6, 1915, Pauline Marks, widow of the late Julius Mendelson, in her 83d year. Funeral from her late residence, 10 West 93d, private.

MILLER.—At his residence, Georgetown, Conn., on Monday, April 5, Major David Henry Miller, in his 84th year. Funeral services at Gilbert Memorial Church, Georgetown, Conn., Thursday afternoon, April 8, at 2:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet the train leaving New York at 12:03 P. M.

MOREWOOD.—On Tuesday, April 6, at his residence, 156 West 76th, New York, George Barrow Morewood. Notice funeral hereafter.

NOTT.—At Morristown, on April 4, Alice E. H., wife of Charles C. Nott and daughter of the late Mark Hopkins. Funeral services at Williamstown, Mass.

PLATT.—At his residence, 201 West 55th St., on Tuesday, April 6, 1915, after a brief illness, James D. Platt, in his 80th year. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

PROCTER.—At his residence, 20 5th Av., New York, Tuesday, April 6, William F. Procter. Funeral services at St. James Church, corner of Lafayette Av. and St. James Place, Brooklyn, Thursday afternoon, April 8, at 2 o'clock.

PULTZ.—Margaret E. Pultz, beloved wife of A. D. Pultz, at her late residence, 173 Amity St., Brooklyn. Funeral private.

RINN.—April 6, 1915, beloved daughter of Frederick W. and Sara A. Rinn. Funeral from her late residence, 70 West 181st St., Thursday, April 8, at 2 P. M.

STALEY.—George. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building.) Time later. Auspices Actors' Fund.

STEIN.—A. Stein, at 45 West 110th St., at 12 P. M., April 6. Funeral notice later.

STENGEL.—On Tuesday evening, April 6, 1915, Lillian Stengel, nee Shay, in her 57th year, beloved wife of Henry Stengel. Relatives and friends invited to attend services at her late residence, 233 East 19th St., Flatbush, on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment Friday, 10 A. M.

TAYLOR.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 5, 1915, Douglas Taylor, son of the late Robert Eveleigh Taylor and Virginia Neville Simms Taylor, in the 43d year of his age. Funeral private.

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Died

TOOKER.—On Sunday, April 4, 1915, Mary Tooker, wife of George E. Tooker, Sr., at her residence, 55 Brook Av., Englewood, N. J. Funeral services Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment Brookside Cemetery, Englewood, N. J.

WALTER.—A. Irene, (nee Place,) wife of Ernest A. Walter, on Tuesday, April 6, 1915. Funeral from her late residence, 2,337 84th St., Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, Thursday afternoon, 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

WARD.—At Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, April 6, 1915, Caroline W., widow of Lewis Ward, (nee Fritz.) Funeral services April 7 from her late residence, 894 East 28th St., Paterson, N. J., at 7:30 P. M. Interment at Warwick, N. Y.

WEIGLE.—April 4, Lillie Weigle, Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av., 19th St., Tuesday, 9 o'clock.

WHITE.—Suddenly, April 6th, Frances Duchard, wife of William Kingsland White. Funeral from Church of the Blessed Sacrament

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The disturbance that was over the great lakes Monday has passed to the St. Lawrence Valley, attended by light scattered rains in the North Atlantic States and the lake region. Another disturbance is central over the South Rocky Mountain region and is moving east-northeastward. It has already caused rains in the Plains States and the Rockies and Plateau regions and thunder storms in the Southwest. There were heavy rains in Nebraska and Western South Dakota.

A further rise in temperature is reported from the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States and the Ohio Valley, while cooler weather prevails over the Rocky Mountain region and the Plains States.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday throughout the East and Southeast. In the Ohio Valley and the lake region generally fair weather Wednesday will be followed by increasing cloudiness and local rains on Thursday, while in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys the weather will be unsettled Wednesday and Thursday, with local rains. Local rains are also probable Wednesday in the South Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region.

Temperature will be somewhat lower Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and the Southwest; but it will change little in other parts of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday.

Western New York—Fair Wednesday, Thursday, increasing cloudiness.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Wednesday, Thursday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	30	42	4 P. M.	42	52
6 A. M.	29	44	6 P. M.	38	50
9 A. M.	34	44	9 P. M.	41	50
12 M.	40	44	11 P. M.	40	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 47; for the corresponding date last year it was 37; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 44.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 43; at 8 P. M. it was 51. Maximum temperature, 52 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 42 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 77 per cent at 8 A. M.; 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.08 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:20	419 E. 6 St.; Celia Schecter	$5
12:45	187 Spring St.; James Orlanda	Slight
1:50	677-679 Morris Av.; J. Sobiski	$200
3:15	17 St. Mark's Pl.; M. Litterman	Slight
8:15	1,114 3 Av.; U. S. Laundry	Not given
4:10	340 Madison St.; B. Feldman	Slight
5:25	158 Ludlow St.; A. Anschowitz	Slight
5:35	331 7 Av.; Pleckner & Weinstein	Slight
6:20	124-126 W. 47 St.; not given	Slight
7:50	1,383 Franklin Av.; M. Lipschitz	Slight
8:45	743 E. 152 St.; Samuel Klein	Slight
10:10	1,590 3 Av.; Rudolph Dorsi	None
10:50	618 Lenox Av.; Benj. Spatz	Slight
11:20	14 Clinton St.; Harry Goldstein	$15
11:41	455 E. 116th; Michael Doba	Slight
12:00	332 W. 36 St.; Charles Gander	Slight
P. M.		
12:10	53 W. 135 St.; Manheimer Bros.	Slight
2:30	Randall's Island; Dept. of Correction	Slight
2:35	129 E. 109 St.; A. Kappner	Slight
3:30	71 Sheriff St.; not given	Slight
4:00	547 E. 89 St.; House of Good Shepherd	None
4:40	155 E. 49 St.; Dr. Prelowitz	Slight
6:05	166 W. 122 St.; Louis Ross	None
7:00	18 Thompson St.; John Tobin	None
8:08	6,093 1st Av., Chas. Fazeo	Slight
9:35	509 W. 28 St.; not given	Slight
10:40	414 W. 45th St.; Glenwood Gravel Gravel Co	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M., Apr. 6: Lieut. E. J. Quinn, Com'r's office, to 16, duty in Chief Insp. office discontinued; 4 P. M., Apr. 7: Lieut. Fred. P. Murry, 2, to Com'r's office, assigned to duty at the Barge Office; T. J. O'Brien, 29, to B. B. H. squad; W. J. Smith, 276, to B. B. H. sq.; W. H. Hough, 143, to 149; W. J. Frolinghoefer, B. B. H., to 277, duty in special sq. 1 discontinued (mutual,) 4 P. M., Apr. 7: Patrol, T. H. Mullins, 6, to 26; Chas. Masterson, 26, to 6.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. C. N. Farley, 68, to 62, 10 days, 12 P. M. Apr. 4. Sergts. J. W. O'Keefe, 66, designated as Act. Lieut., 16 days, 8 A. M. Apr. 5; C. Neuhann, 69, to 77, designated as Act. Lieut., 12:01 A. M. to 8 A. M. Apr. 5; G. T. Sheridan, Traf. Div., Subdiv. D, designated as Act. Lieut., 12:01 A. M. to 8 A. M. Apr. 3. Patrol. J. J. Kilroy, 31, and J. E. Smith, 35, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 3, 30 days, noon Apr. 8; G. P. Schmidt, 147, to 3d L. D. 10 days, 4 P. M. Apr. 7; F. Sarlo, 149, to 9 L. D., 10 days, noon Apr. 7; F. J. McKenna, 168, to Boiler Squad, 10 days, 9 A. M. Apr. 9.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. C. J. McLaughlin, 21, and C. J. Mills, 58, to Comm'r's office, noon Apr. 6.

Leaves without pay: Patrol. A. L. Sichell, 26, 3 days, 4 P. M., Apr. 14; C. E. De Lancy, 29, 1 day, 10 P. M., Apr. 4; G. T. Magee, 30, 3 days, 12 P. M., Apr. 5; G. H. Rivers, 35, 1 day, noon, Apr. 11; J. E. J. Ferguson, 61, 1 day, 8 A. M., Apr. 4; M. J. Philbin, 65, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 2; F. Curran, 65, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 4; J. J. Ward, 160, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Apr. 8; G. W. Hammontree, 285, 1 day, 12 P. M., Apr. 10.

Amendment: So much of Paragraph 3, S. O. 75, c. s., as relates to Patrol. T. J. Lynch, 22, is amended to read T. J. Lynch, 172.

Fire Department.

The following-named prob. firemen will report to the Medical Board, 157-159 E. 67th St., at 11 A. M. today: Owen Bradley, Eng. 1; L. F. de Mars, Eng. 210; A. S. McCoy, Eng. 22; J. J. McLaughlin, H. & L. 24; J. J. McCusker, H. & L. 108.

The following will report to A. J. Muir at the 7th Regiment Armory for practice at 10 A. M. Thursday, April 8: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; W. J. Mertens, Eng. 24; Alexander Mcnerall, Eng. 31; Ralph Bornholz, Eng. 36; Henry Reichert, Eng. 51; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; William Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Hammeyer, Eng. 79; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; W. F. Ehler, Eng. 210; J. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 213; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; T. S. Richards, Eng. 227; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; F. M. Munn, Eng., 244; C. A. Widmer, Eng. 250; Charles Chauvin, Eng. 221; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; J. A. Chattaway, Eng. 271; Herman Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.); Ernest Bernsen, H. & L. 11; J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; E. S. Simmons, H. & L. 35; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. T. Cole, H. & L. 107; Jos. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 115; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 115; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 137; J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 145; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Penalty imposed: N. C. Englehardt, Eng. 43, neglect of duty, seven regular leaves of absence withheld.

Charge dismissed: L. E. Kneissl, Eng. 43, reckless driving.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Wm. Vanderbeck, H. & L. 1, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Apr. 7; Lieut. M. J. Fitzgerald, Eng. 259, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Apr. 7.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—Forecast: N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate s. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate, variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., probably showers; moderate s. winds.

La.—Cloudy Wed., followed by showers Wed. night or on Thurs.; moderate s winds.

East. Tex.—Showers and thunder storms Wed. Thurs., cloudy; cooler in the interior; fresh s. e. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; cooler Wed.

Utah—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.

Okla.—Showers and thunder storms Wed. Thurs., probably fair and cooler.

Ark.—Showers Wed. Thurs., cloudy.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., showers and colder.

Ohio—Cloudy and cooler Wed. Thurs., increasing cloudiness and probably showers; moderate, variable winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., showers and cooler.

Ill.—Cloudy, probably followed by showers, Wed.; not so warm in s. and cen. Thurs., showers; moderate to fresh s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., unsettled, probably rain; fresh e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Wed. Thurs., cloudy, probably rain.

Wis.—Cloudy Wed., probably followed by rain at night. Thurs., rain; fresh e. winds.

Minn.—Cloudy Wed., followed by rain. Thurs., rain.

Iowa—Cloudy, with probably rain Wed. Thurs., unsettled, probably preceded by rain.

Mo.—Showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; colder.

Neb.—Showers Wed.; cooler in e. Thurs., probably fair.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for Inspector of Fire Alarm Boxes will be received from April 7 to April 21. The salary is $1,200 a year. The duties are to inspect boxes, make repairs to minor parts, test circuits, and ascertain location of breaks. Candidates should have at least three years' experience in electrical test laboratories, the manufacture of cables, insulation, fire alarm boxes, or in the construction and repair departments of electrical telephone or signaling companies. The subjects and weights are: 1, Experience, 4; technical, 3; practical test, 3. A physical examination will precede the mental.

United States.

The commission invites attention to the opportunity for appointment of qualified persons from the open competitive examination for cadet officer, for men only, on April 14. The usual entrance salary ranges from $800 to $720 a year, with quarters and subsistence. Appointees are assigned to duty on board the various vessels of the lighthouse service and are in training for promotion after satisfactory service. Persons who desire to enter this examination should apply to the commission, Washington, D. C., or the Secretary of the board, Custom House, New York.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The second annual banquet of the Trade Teaching Alumni of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, will be held in the Woolworth Building, Manhattan, on the evening of April 24.

The Brooklyn Teachers' Association has just expressed its opposition to the Lockwood-Hinman bill on the ground that the changes it seeks to make in the Department of Education are too radical.

The Class Teachers' Organization of Brooklyn will nominate officers and discuss school legislation at its meeting at 4 P. M. today at Johnson and Washington Streets, that borough.

The oral English department of the Julia Richman High School will give the Greek play, "Antigone," in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School on the evening of April 14.

Supt. William Wirt of the Gary, Ind., schools will explain the system in operation there at a meeting of the New York Teachers' League, to be held shortly.

The Board of Regents will give a hearing on April 16 to President Churchill and other representatives of the New York Board of Education with regard to the bill the purpose of which is to reorganize that body.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JOHNSON & JARVIS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Russell C. Johnson, who did business under the name of Johnson & Jarvis, wholesale flour dealer at 511 West Twentieth Street, by Charles A. Wagner, $7,864; John C. Eidt, $197, and John H. Coates, $197. On March 15, 1915, the business was consolidated with the Smith Bullock Company, under the new name of the Johnson & Bullock Company and Russell C. Johnson became President.

Dr. VINCENZO SELLARO, 227 East Eighteenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,319 and assets $118 in accounts.

WILLIAM ADELMANN, salesman of 147 East Fifteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,260 and no assets.

ALEXANDER DENES, mechanical engineer, 131 East Twenty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,106 and an account of $265.

SAMUEL BLEUSTEIN, 901 Tinton Av., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $7,058 and no assets.

EMIL KATZENSTEIN, musician of 505 West 142d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $745 and no assets. He owes eight doctors $146.

SAMUEL BROOKS.—Judge Learned Hand has confirmed a composition of Samuel Brooks, manufacturer of waists at 113 West Seventeenth Street with creditors at 25 per cent cash. Liabilities were $20,780.

A. S. LASCELLES & CO., importers, of 8 Bridge Street, have made an offer of composition to creditors of 50 per cent., payable in six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, which has been recommended by the committee of creditors. Judge Hand has referred the matter to Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street.

I. A. SAMUELS & CO.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Sept. 11, 1914, against Isaac A. Samuels, trading as I. A. Samuels & Co., knit goods, 590 Broadway and Pittsburgh, Penn. He made a composition with creditors at 25 per cent. on Dec. 22, 1914. Liabilities were $62,-308.

ROSENSTIEL & WIENER, furs, 130 West Twenty-fifth Street, who also did business as the American Raw Fur Company, have filed schedules showing liabilities $20,607 and assets of unknown value, all of which are in the hands of an assignee.

BOULEVARD ENGRAVING COMPANY of 123 Liberty Street has filed schedules showing liabilities $4,924 and assets $5,778.

TWOMBLY CAR CORPORATION.—Frederick W. Stelle was yesterday elected trustee in bankruptcy of the Twombly Car Corporation of 1,790 Broadway, with a bond of $5,000, at a meeting of creditors. Daniel D. Sherman was elected trustee for the Twombly Motors Company, the Twombly Power Co., and the Twombly Taxicab Company.

STONE & PATTON.—Walter T. Stone and W. Oliver Patton, clothing, 177 Broadway, have assigned to Emanuel Fine.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Greenbay Pure Milk Co. asked to be adjudged bankrupt in petition listing liabilities of $22,043.52 and assets of $27,985.23. Of liabilities $12,018.75 are secured.

Voluntary petition, William P. Dunlap, Waukesha, druggist. Liabilities are $9,771.42, assets $12,800.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Angel Construction Co. and Carmine Cioffi—H. Herrmann Lumber Co., $530.47.

American Elevator Co.—Bardsley Bros. & Co., $615.23.

Alwoid Realty Co. and Lee T. Alton—E. Higgins, $5,827.19.

Aron, Adolph—Schumacker Realty Co., Inc., $100.87.

A. G. Clark Co.—J. Begg, $152.15.

Allinger, John H.—Sulzberger & Sons Co. of America, $352.35.

Baer, Joseph—H. Bernstein et al., $368.89.

Burke, John M.—Knickerbocker Distilling Co., Inc., $265.85.

Burns, Ursula C., and Walter M.—Postal Life Ins. Co., $17,047.50.

Bischof, Albert H.—L. Moos, $278.81.

Brown, Joseph—J. Goetz, $150.

Baas, Hyatt & Co., Inc.—Sargent & Co., $139.85.

Ban, Orestes Utah—John Bartlett & Sons, $538.10.

Bellom, Chas. N.—Benjamin Gillespie Co., $195.91.

Cohen Morris J.—M. J. Keslon, $118.61.

Campbell, Joseph B.—Samuel Wile's Sons Co., $225.23.

Chatterton, Augustus L.—Rahway National Bank, $12,114.86.

Cushman, Avery F.—J. B. Walker, $264.41.

Cohen, Frances A. H.—W. J. Salomon, $1,532.93.

Crawford, John L.—B. E. Dolphin, $377.40.

Cooper, Wm. H.—First National Bank of Yoken, $902.40.

Doykos, Constantine and George—N. G. Paaki, $189.91.

Doykos, Constantine—Same, $332.28.

Duysters Press, Inc., and L. E. B. Sales Co.—C. F. Ahlstron, Jr., $392.96.

Dunham, Franklin G. and Frank—B. H. Litwin, $144.40.

Deabler, Wm. F.—H. A. Prucha, $2,081.

Doelger, Louise, executrix—M. Harris, $980.22.

East River Wet Wash Laundry Co.—M. C. Chinchuck, $261.41.

Farrell, Katherine G.—O. Griffin Roofing Co., $104.85.

Fanning, Eva M.—W. P. Youngs et al., $614.60.

Freeman, Lewis B.—Stewart Sales Corp., $162.66.

Frey, William, adm. — Engel-Heller Co., $121.22.

Filley, Dolly—L. J. Earl, $168.06.

Gilpin, Helen, admx.—Jacob Ruppert, $108.12.

Grossmith, Thomas H.—H. C. Ward, $159.56.

Gerstle, Robert J., and John Williams—City of N. Y., $2,542.68.

Goodsell, P. Hamilton — J. Smitz et al., $5,052.68.

Gormley, Mary—E. Thompson, $153.

Greenwald, Joseph, and H. J. Dietz Diamond Co., Inc.—E. L. Richards, $480.80.

Horsfall, Wm. H.—M. Cristofalo, $347.89.

Houston, Arthur L.—J. C. Scal, $166.95.

Hassard, Robert H.—Jordan Bros., $325.66.

Jones Dempsey Co. — Bouker Cont Co., $407.91.

Jeffe, Jeanette C., Max M. Hart, and Frieda Hart—J. S. Herrman, $380.84.

Kunstlich, Samuel H.—National Surety Co., $765.50.

Krulwitch, Betsey, admx — A. M. Diehl, $7,054.28.

Lindner Co.—557 Fifth Avenue Corp., $243.01.

Liakou, Nicholas, and Nicholas Margaritis—M. M. Rutchik, $1,241.99.

Lobel Theatre Co., Inc., and Julius Broder—R. Rennert, $1,517.57.

Leitzbach, Adeline — National Surety Co., $1,170.45.

Madame Sherry Co.—Seigman & Weil, $174.92.

Mussom, Alfred—Massachusetts Bonding and Ins. Co., $404.10.

Morrison, Chas. V.—J. Bucco, costs, $105.98.

Muller, Francis — City Account Co., Inc., $105.84.

Murphy, James—F. Kessler, $215.15.

McKeagney, James—R. Waldl, costs, $105.96.

Murphy, James J.—W. A. Prendergast, costs, $103.40.

Minchenberg, David and Benjamin Vogel—A. Wellward, $465.71.

Mesick, David W.—W. P. Youngs, et al., $113.46.

Oehl, Fred and Frieda—H. Wandmacher, $755.29.

Nevelott, Meyer—Matinecock Realty Co., $620.64.

Newman, Max—F. Gens, $267.23.

Potter, Edw. C.—C. M. De Ronde, $555.90.

Pinelawn Cemetery—A. C. Soper, $163.91.

Power, Edw. H.—W. F. Melhush, Jr., $446.55.

Parlaghy Levoff—Packard Acme Garage, Inc., $150.

Rosenzweig, Frederick—Hind & Harrison Plush Co., $22,737.12.

Same—John and James Dobson, Inc., $14,947.04.

Riegelmann, Edward & Smithfield Keffer, executor—H. M. Dunklin, $302.65.

Reed, Edw. S. or R. S. Edwards—G. A. Conroy, $308.03.

Roesler, Benjamin J. Jr.—Dayton Automobile Repairing Co., Inc., $398.95.

Repetti, Louis M., Louis Repetti, Inc., & Charles Repetti—A. W. Rose, $5,110.41.

Sorgi, Andrew—Cambridge Tile Mfg. Co., $389.19.

Scott, Madeline and James—B. Zerman, $164.23.

Shea, Joseph E.—L. L. Weber, $344.21.

Stem, Alma C., Maisie Crane Stem and Marie D. Barnett—Colonial Bank, $1,148.17.

Tremper, Walter L.—Link Belt Co., $524.07.

Trend, Magazine Pub. Co.—N. Y. & Brooklyn Paper Co., $176.51.

Third St. Realty Co.—B. J. Ferber, $1,127.52.

Vigoni, Maria or Antonio—A. Lederer, $7,915.61.

Van Damm, Albert—Wm. Henne & Co., Inc., $144.40.

Vogel, Benjamin—J. Bayer, et al., $299.79.

Wynn, Bloomingdale, Inc.—J. S. Rickerson, $520.37.

Woodworth, Joseph V. and Dora V.—H. J. Kelesch, $344.71.

Welnberg, Philip and David V. Picker— L. Bachman, et al., $2,871.73.

Wakefield, William—C. E. Sheffner, $122.57.

Walsh, Maurice J.—R. H. Donnelley, $106.01.

Winston, James O., and Thomas S. Winston and MacArthur Bros.—National Surety Co., $1,408.53.

Whyte, Howard—D. & L. Gluck, $378.40.

E. F. Burns Realty Co.—Postal Life Ins. Co., $22,385.39.

In Bronx County.

Augenblick, Samuel—G. F. Johnson, Sr., et al., $68.

Albert, Pauline, and Charles Van Dusen—O. Ahlert, $78.24.

Buse, Henry W.—E. J. Murphy, $523.02.

Breunig, Frank—C. Finkernagle, $88.74.

Cohen, Elias A.—T. B. Ward, $160.91.

Crystal, Samuel, and Esekiel Satin—A. Karnioi, $222.27.

Cioffi, Carmine, and Angel Construction Co. —H. Herrmann Lumber Co., $530.45.

Deutsch, Gustav D.—Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., $12.72.

Davidson, William H.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $871.22.

Bstar Realty Co., Abraham Isear, Meyer Isear, and Adolph Brunn—W. Bruenn, $267.62.

Gelfant, Harry, and Alexander Picharsky—Francis H. Leggett & Co., $44.93.

Greenberg, Isidore—C. H. Smith, $32.44.

Hebrew Kindergarten and Day Nursery, Inc.; Elex E. Salkin, and Philip Repatzky —L. J. Gafney, $228.33.

McBride, Margaret A., and Katharyn C. Kiernan—W. Reisfeld, $281.81.

Nagle, Percival E.—C. Schleomer, Inc., $60.45.

Palladino, Joseph—A. Cuneo, $298.97.

Robins, Julius—J. M. Bowman, $106.45.

Salkin, Elex E., and Philip Repatzky—E. D. Beeghly, $226.72.

Scott, George S.—S. Trimmer & Sons, Inc., $65.10.

Taaffe, Thomas J.—George Ringler & Co., $4,183.52.

Wertenstein, Harry—173d St. Improvement Co., Inc., $36.72.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Biggs, Jay H.—B. Altman & Co., Dec. 8, 1914, $221.85.

Elson, Harry O.—Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor, in City of New York, Aug. 18, 1914, $270.13.

Fogarty, Thomas G.—M. C. Dugan, Jan. 7, 1915, $796.06.

Geoghegan, Elizabeth, and John Kinsley—People, &c., April 15, 1913, $1,500.

Herrick, Raymond P.—A. B. Michaells, Jan. 24, 1913, $100.90.

Heller, Hirsch & Co., Gustave R. Tuska, and Moses C. Migel—B. Tuska, March 6, 1915, $7,661.61.

Happel, Adam—Union Brass Bed Manufacturing Co., March 27, 1915, $603.78.

Levine, Max—J. M. Sterngold et al., Feb. 27, 1914, $687.78.

Mallon, Sarah J.—H. Boker & Co., Inc., March 8, 1915, $153.41.

Mackie, James B.—J. Jonson, March 15, 1915, $120.04.

Ruckert, George R.—C. F. Donnocker, April 7, 1914, $374.40.

Ripeth, Benjamin R.—Gus Balzer Co., Sept. 8, 1913, $207.17.

Smith, Joseph—B. Grossman, Feb. 5, 1915, $105.91.

Weston, Clifford—M. A. Keena et al., Jan. 28, 1914, $122.65.

Manus, David, and Ernest J. Guiddem—People, &c., Dec. 10, 1910, (vacated,) $1,000.

Sol Realty Co.—E. Mommer, Jan. 12, 1915, $47,268.29.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—FEE SIMPLE REALTY COMPANY, plaintiff, against MIDDLETOWN REALTY COMPANY and PLACID REALTY COMPANY, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of January, 1915, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue distant 49 feet 11 inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 158th Street; running thence easterly, parallel to 158th Street and part of the distance through a party wall, 100 feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, 50 feet; thence westerly, again parallel with 158th Street, 100 feet to the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue; thence northerly, along the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 feet to the point or place of beginning.

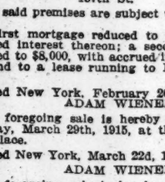
Dated New York, February 26th, 1915.

ADAM WIENER, Referee.

JOSEPH L. PRAGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LESE & CONNOLLY, Attorneys for Defendants, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 1969-1971 Amsterdam Avenue, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.



The said premises are subject to mortgages, viz.:

A first mortgage reduced to $59,000, with accrued interest thereon; a second mortgage reduced to $8,000, with accrued interest thereon and to a lease running to February 1st, 1918.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1915.

ADAM WIENER, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, March 29th, 1915, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, March 22d, 1915.

ADAM WIENER, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, April 5th, 1915, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, March 29th, 1915.

ADAM WIENER, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, April 12th, 1915, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, April 5th, 1915.

ADAM WIENER, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—FLORENCE REILLEY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Florence Reilley, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated March 29th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 10th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 6th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—FRANK C. GEVIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frank C. Gevin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 22nd, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 10th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 6th, 1915.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM VAIL, INC., Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, April 13th, 1915, at 2 P. M., at No. 3 East 12th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of valves, pipes, fittings, basins, bath tubs, and a full and complete line of plumbing supplies, as well as office fixtures, partitions, safe, desks, etc.

Inspection can be had on April 10th and 12th, 1915, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Dated New York, April 6, 1915.

CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Receiver.

MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York City.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of MILTON DRESS CO.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on Monday, the 12th day of April, 1915, at 2 P. M., at 34 West 15th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of dresses, machinery, fixtures, etc

MORRIS QUASHA, Assignee.

KAUFMAN & GISNET, Attorneys for Assignee, 271 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Supreme Court, New York County.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of ISIDOR MORRIS.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on this day, Wednesday, the 7th day of April, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 80 Eldridge St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of cotton piece goods, ginghams, flannels, white goods, toweling, blankets, safe, fixtures, etc.

HENRY H. SILVER, Assignee.

LOUIS SOLL, Attorney for Assignee, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CASSEL ROTHSTEIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, April 7, 1915, by order of the Court, at 11:00 A. M., at 326 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' suits, waists, dresses, underwear, fixtures, etc.

Train leaves Grand Central Station at 8:45 A. M.

JOHN B. VAN DE WATER, Receiver.

ISAACS & STEINHAUS, Attorney for Receiver, 233 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS LEVY, Bankrupt. — No. 19,501.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Levy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 11th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 10th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 5th, 1915.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MEYER JARMULOWSKY, trading as M. & L. JARMULOWSKY, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 20201.

Notice is hereby given that a petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Meyer Jarmulowsky, the alleged bankrupt herein, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the United States District Court, Post Office Building (Third Floor) City and County of New York, on the 17th day of April A. D. 1915 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated April 6th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21470.—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE LE MAIRE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said George Le Maire are hereby given notice that on April 2nd, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, April 19th, 1915, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated, New York, April 6th, 1915.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT Court of the United States held in and for the Southern District of New York, at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 1st day of April, 1915. Present: Hon. CHARLES M. HOUGH, District Judge.

In the matter of JOSEPH H. STOPPANI and WALTER B. HOTCHKIN, individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of STOPPANI & HOTCHKIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy. No. 19861.—Order to show cause to file claims to stocks, etc.

On reading and filing the annexed petition of A. S. Gilbert, trustee herein, verified the 1st day of April, 1915, and on all the papers and proceedings had herein, and on motion of Leon Lauterstein, Esq., attorney for said trustee, it is

ORDERED that all creditors of the above named bankrupts and all other persons, firms or corporations either claiming specific stocks, bonds, securities, or the proceeds thereof, sums of money, or asserting any alleged preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein, which are or may be in the possession, custody or control of the trustee herein, including the stocks and securities mentioned in the said annexed petition, this day filed with the Clerk of this Court, be and they hereby are required to show cause at a Stated Term of this Court for the hearing of matters in bankruptcy to be held in the Post Office Building in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of April, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, why they should not file any and all such claims which they or any of them may have with the Special Master to be appointed for such purpose and why the claims so filed if any, should not be referred to said Special Master for hearing testimony and report and why in default of the filing and proof of such claims at a time and place and in a manner which this Court may direct, said creditors, persons, firms or corporations and any and all of them should not be barred, foreclosed and enjoined from making or asserting any such claims or claims and it is further

ORDERED that service of this order be made upon each of the creditors or other persons interested herein by mailing a copy of this order to each of them at their respective addresses as the same may appear upon the books of the alleged bankrupts, and if any addresses are contained in the schedules herein which do not appear in the books of the said alleged bankrupts, by mailing a copy thereof to the creditors or other persons at such addresses on or before the 9th day of April, 1915, and by publishing a copy thereof in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks prior to the return day hereof which shall be and is hereby declared to be sufficient service thereof.

CHARLES M. HOUGH, District Judge.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MICHAEL FLOOD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michael Flood, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 5th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Broad Dealings in Stocks—Slight Reaction on Profit Taking—Credit Trade Balance.

Trading continued on a broad scale yesterday, and despite further profit-taking, a very natural phase of the market after a prolonged rise in prices, the general level of quotations showed only a very small net decline for the day. Dealings extended to a very large number of issues, and there was plenty of evidence that the general public was manifesting continued interest in the dealings. Those who have been made cautious by the long advance seem to be considerably outnumbered still by those who are welcoming a market of a sort which has not been seen in a long time. There were some stocks which showed sharp reaction yesterday, Bethlehem Steel and Missouri, Kansas & Texas were the most prominent, but this did not detract importantly from the generally firm tone of the list.

Of the three or four stocks which are usually most active Steel was the only one which showed a net loss for the day. The decline in Bethlehem was attributed to the reiteration at the annual meeting of the company's stockholders of the purpose of the management to make large expenditures for improvements and additions to property out of earnings rather than to add to the company's obligations for the purpose of carrying through the development work which it now has in hand. That has been the announced intention of the company's management all through the rise which has been going on in this stock, although the market has repeatedly talked of the likelihood of early dividends. The break in Missouri, Kansas & Texas was apparently due to reports that negotiations looking to the financing of the company's refunding requirements have fallen through. This rumor seemed to have reference to the abandonment of one proposal which had been under consideration, and it was explained that negotiations were still under way, although it probably would be another week before any definite announcement concerning them was likely to be made.

The broadening of dealings in stocks, which, in its earlier stages at least, had detracted from the interest previously taken in the bond market, has not lately prevented an improvement in the demand for bonds. Offerings are moving more freely, and although prices are below the best level attained during the January movement they are reflecting a good deal of firmness. In items of new financing the financial community is most interested at the moment in the proposed New Haven issue, which, it is learned, will probably be somewhat smaller in amount than for outstanding notes, the purpose being to pay part of those in cash and thus reduce the amount of the obligation.

The publication of our representations to Great Britain in respect to Great Britain's efforts to shut off all trade with Germany was hardly a market factor. Practically more importance attached to the preliminary statement of our foreign trade for last month, showing a credit balance of $145,000,000. Quite possibly this figure will be substantially enlarged when the full returns are received. As it stands it is far above any previous record for March, and in effect second only to the still more extraordinary balance of February, the figures being practically equal to the short-lived record established in January. Though falling short of February's total this balance for last month shows in what an excellent position we are to absorb any of our securities which Europe may want to sell. A month ago it was estimated that foreign sales here were averaging about $1,000,000 a day. A similar estimate made last week indicated an average for several days of $3,000,000 a day. This larger figure would probably not hold true for any long period, but selling even on that scale on the basis of our present trade would leave us enough to cover our current obligations to Europe and still show a substantial net balance in our favor. Never before was the country in so comfortable a position to repurchase American stocks from abroad.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4½	4½	5	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5½
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¼	2½@2¼	
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛	2¼@2⅛	

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	2	2¼	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 & 6 mos.	3	@3½
90 days	3	8 & 10 mos.	3½@3¾	
4 mos.	3	@3½ 11 & 12 mos.	4	@4¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3½	6 months	3½@4
Sixty to ninety days	3 @3½		

Other Names.

4 months	4	6 months	3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76½	$4.75¾	$4.76¾
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¼	4.76¼

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.76¾	$4.76½
Paris	5.32½	5.32
Berlin	.82¼	.82⅜
Austria	15.45	15.50
China—		
Hongkong	44.75	44.90
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.29	5.28
Holland	.39⅞	.39½
India—		
Bombay	33.50	..
Calcutta	33.50	..
Italy	5.78½	5.78
Japan—		
Kobe	49.25	49.40
Yokohama	49.25	49.37
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
Russia	..	43.00
Scandinavia	25.10	25.15
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
Rio	26.30	26.40
Switzerland	5.88	5.87

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.76¾	$4.75⅝	$4.76½	$4.75⅜

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $388,090,422; balances, $22,774,043; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $216,230.

The local banks have gained $62,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 60c premium; Minneapolis, 35c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 6.56¼ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 11-16d, up ⅛d; New York, 50¼c, up ¼c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	628,285
Same day last year	112,232
Year to date	19,454,578
Same period last year	29,067,935
Average price and change 50 stocks	65.88 — .03
Same day last year	70.09 + .04

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	66.43	Apr. 6,	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
89⅞	90	100	Adams Express	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅛
35½	35⅝	4,400	Alaska Gold Mines	35⅝	36¼	35⅝	35½	— ½
44	44½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	45	45	45	45	..
64¼	64⅝	42,200	Amalgamated Cop	63⅝	64⅝	63¼	64¼	+ ⅞
44⅞	45⅛	2,225	Am. Beet Sugar	45⅝	45⅝	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
90	92½	100	Am. P.S. & F.tr.cfs	91	91	91	91	+ ¼
31⅛	31½	5,560	Am. Can	32	32	31¼	31¼	— ½
93½	96	100	Am. Can pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ⅛
47½	48½	750	Am. Car & Fdry	49	49	48	48	— 1
93	94	220	Am. Coal Products	93½	94	93½	94	..
100	100⅝	10	Am. Coal Prod. pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	..
47	47⅛	800	Am. Cotton Oil	47	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛	+ ⅛
5½	5⅝	700	Am. H. & Leather	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
28½	29	1,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	29½	29½	27½	29	+ ⅞
30½	31	300	Am. Ice Securities	31⅝	31¾	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅞
32½	32¾	3,400	Am. Locomotive	33	33⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
4¾	5	200	Am. Malt	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
67	67¼	4,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	67¼	67⅝	67	67	— ½
103⅞	104¼	310	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	104¼	104¾	103⅝	104	— ⅛
151	155	100	Am. Snuff	154	154	154	154	+3
29½	30½	1,245	Am. Steel F'drics	30¾	31	30	30½	+3
107¾	108	2,100	Am. Sugar Refining	107	108½	106½	107¾	+ ⅞
58	60½	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	60	60	60	60	+1½
119¼	119⅞	1,610	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119¾	119⅝	119¼	119½	— ⅛
229	230	700	Am. Tobacco	229	230¼	228¼	230	+1
15	16	100	Am. Woolen	16	16	16	16	— ⅝
79½	81	100	Am. Woolen pf	81	81	81	81	+1½
9	14	450	Am. Writing P. pf	8½	10	8½	10	+1½
31	31¼	8,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	29⅞	31¼	29⅛	31¼	+1½
100⅜	100¾	4,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	100¼	100¾	100	100¾	+ ⅞
98	98¼	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	96⅝	98¼	96⅝	98½	..
38½	39	200	Baldwin Loco	38½	39	38½	39	+1⅛
72¾	73	4,078	Baltimore & Ohio	72½	73½	72½	73	..
70½	70¾	200	Baltimore & O. pf	70⅜	70½	70⅜	70½	..
70½	70¾	15	do., odd lot	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	..
..	..	10	Bank of Commerce	163	165	165	165	..
88¾	88⅞	34,800	Bethlehem Steel	93	94½	87⅞	88¼	—3½
105	106	400	Bethlehem Steel pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	+1
90½	90⅞	2,200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	91	91	90¼	90½	..
4	7½	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	6	6	6	6	+1¼
28½	30	200	Butterick Co	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+1¼
13⅞	14¼	800	California Petroleum	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅝
38	40	310	California Pet. pf	38	38¼	38	38¼	—2¼
163½	164	2,287	Canadian Pacific	164½	164½	163½	164	..
35⅞	36⅛	1,700	Central Leather Co	35½	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
44½	44⅝	100	Cent. Leather Co.pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ⅛
12⅝	12⅞	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	44⅞	45	44½	44½	— ⅛
32½	32⅝	1,000	Chi. Great Western	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
90	90½	500	Chi. Gr. Western pf	32½	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
126	128	2,610	Chi., Mil. & St. P	30½	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	..
128	129	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	126½	126¾	126¼	126¼	..
285⅝	285¾	200	Chi. & Northwest	127¾	128	127¾	128	+ ¾
394	395	6,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	29	29¼	27⅝	28⅝	+ ½
100	101	6,100	Chino Copper	30⅞	40⅜	39⅝	39⅝	..
200	200	200	Cluett, P. pf. s. 20 f	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	..
293⅛	293¾	4,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	29⅞	30¼	29¼	29¼	..
31	31	300	Colorado Southern	30⅜	30⅜	30	30	..
121	122	1,000	Consolidated Gas	121	121	120¾	121	..
63	64	700	Continental Can	64	64	63	63	— ½
96	98	200	Continental Can pf	97	97	97	97	— ½
11⅝	11⅞	700	Corn Products Ref	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
72½	73	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	73½	73½	73	73	— ⅛
60¾	61	1,500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	62	62	60	60¾	—1½
149	150	100	Delaware & Hud	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	+ ⅞
7¾	7¾	100	Den. & Rio Grande	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
13½	14	335	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	13½	13½	13¼	13½	—1½
32	..	30	Des M. & Ft. D. pf	37	37	37	37	..
6½	6¾	1,200	Distillers' Secur	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
10	10	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	+1
27⅛	27⅝	13,700	Erie	27⅞	28¼	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
44¼	44½	1,600	Erie 1st pf	44¼	44½	44	44	— ¼
35⅛	35⅜	200	Erie 2d pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	..
9½	10	200	Federal M. & S	10	10	9½	10	+ ¼
184	186	5	General Chemical	184	184	184	184	..
106¾	107½	200	Gen. Chemical pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
147½	148⅞	1,100	General Electric	148¼	149¼	148	149	— ½
128	128⅝	1,100	General Motors	128⅜	128⅝	127	127	— ½
103¼	103⅝	600	General Motors pf	103	103½	103	103½	+ ½
48	48¼	31,515	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	43⅝	48½	43	48	+1
99	100¼	100	Goodrich pf	100	100	100	100	..
99	100½	50	do., odd lot	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
119⅝	119⅞	2,700	Great Northern pf	120	120¼	119¾	119¾	+ ¼
35⅞	35⅞	3,800	G. N. ore certs.ore prop	36	36⅜	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
54	54⅜	1,900	Guggenheim Explor	54⅜	54⅝	53¾	54⅛	— ⅛
115	116	100	Homestake Mining	116	116	116	116	..
115	116	5	do., odd lot	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	..
108	109¾	100	Illinois Central	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
28¼	28¼	15,350	Inspiration Copper	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	— ½
16⅛	16¼	6,500	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	16½	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	..
68⅞	69¼	10,020	Inter.-Met. pf	70	70⅛	68¾	68⅝	— ⅛
6	7½	100	Int. Agricultural	7	7	7	7	..
91	97⅞	300	Int. Harvester, N. J	97	98	97	98	+1½
5⅜	10	3,100	Int. Paper	9⅜	10¼	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	39	700	Int. Paper pf. x d	38½	39	38⅝	39	+ ¼
1	2	200	Int. Steam Pump	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
50	..	50	do., odd lot	2	2	2	2	..
24⅞	25	900	Kan. City Southern	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	+ ⅛
81	84	1,245	Kayser, (J.) & Co	82	82	82	82	..
108	110	2,100	Kayser (J.) 1st pf	108⅝	108½	108⅜	108½	— ¼
121	121½	4	Kings El. L. & P	121	121	121	121	..
107	109	100	Kresge (S. S.) pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
33	35	200	Lackawanna Steel	35¼	36	35¼	36	+1
97	100	200	Laclede Gas	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
7½	7¾	300	Lake Erie & West	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
137	138	5,900	Lehigh Valley	137¾	138½	137⅝	137½	— ⅝
222	224	200	Liggett & Myers	220¼	223	220¼	223	+2¾
21	24	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	22	22	22	22	+1½
119¼	120	400	Louis. & Nash	119	119¾	119	119¾	+1¼
76	77	100	Mackay Cos	76	76	76	76	+ ½
127	129	200	Manhattan Elev	127⅞	128	127⅞	128	+ ½
48	54	300	Manhattan Shirt	50	50	50	50	— ⅝
46¼	46½	8,000	Maxwell Motors	47½	47½	45¼	46	— ¾
85½	86	3,760	Max. Motors 1st pf	86	87	85¼	85½	— ⅝
40⅝	40¾	7,070	Max. Motors 2d pf	41¼	41½	40⅜	40⅝	..
48	50	300	May Dept. Stores	45½	48	45½	48	+1⅜
68¾	69	8,800	Mexican Petroleum	70¾	70⅞	67¼	68	— 2
24	24½	4,800	Miami Copper	24¾	24⅞	24¼	24½	— ⅝
14	14½	10	Minn. & St. Louis	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	..
12¾	12⅞	7,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14	14	12	12⅝	—1¼
35	36½	1,700	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	38	38	35½	35½	—1½
13	13¼	14,220	Missouri Pacific	14	14	12¾	13⅛	— ⅝
..	113	100	M. Ward & Co. pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	..
52⅝	52¾	900	Montana Power	52½	53	52½	52⅝	..
100¾	101	200	Montana Power pf	100¾	101	100¾	100¾	..
118½	121	450	Nat. Biscuit Co	122¾	123	120¾	120½	+1½
..	..	5	Nat. City Bank	360	360	360	360	..
76	77	200	Nat. Cloak Co	78	78	77	77	—1⅞
102	103¼	380	Nat. Cloak Co. pf	102⅞	103	102⅞	103	+ ⅛
102	103⅝	50	do., odd lot	103⅛	103½	103⅛	103⅛	..
62	62¾	5,220	Nat. Lead Co	63	63¼	61⅝	62	— ¾
108½	110	200	Nat. Lead Co. pf	109	109	109	109	+1
13½	13⅝	5,100	Nevada Con. Cop	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
70	70½	900	N. Y. Air Brake	72⅞	73	70	70	+ ⅜
86⅛	86¼	4,200	N. Y. Central	86	86¾	85¾	86½	+ ⅜
59¾	60¼	3,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	60¾	61	59¾	60¼	+ ⅜
29	30	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
103¼	104	500	Norfolk & Western	108¾	108¾	103	103	— ⅝
106⅞	107¼	6,960	Northern Pacific	107¼	107⅞	106¾	107¼	+ ⅜
27	27	400	Pacific Tel. & Tel	27	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
122	123	1,300	Penn. R. R	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼	+ ¼
100	100	100	People's Gas, Chi	122	122	122	122	—1
2,500	2,500	100	Pittsburgh Coal	22¾	22¾	22¼	22½	..
800	950	800	Pittsburgh Coal pf	95½	95⅝	95	95	..
100	100	100	Pressed Steel Car	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ½
100	100	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	96⅞	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜	+ ⅛
25	..	25	do., odd lot	96½	96½	96½	96½	..
600	..	600	Quicksilver	½	½	½	½	..
300	500	300	Quicksilver pf	1	1	1	1	..
800	900	800	Railway Steel Sp	25½	26½	25¾	25¾	+ ½
10,050	60	10,050	Ray Con. Copper	21	21¾	20½	21	+ ¼
50,600	50,600	50,600	Reading	146⅞	148	146¼	146¾	..
90	90	60	Reading 1st pf	88	88	88	88	..
24	24	5,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	25⅝	24½	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
80	80¾	1,500	Rep. Iron & St. pf	80	80½	80	80½	+ ⅛
..	..	800	Rock Island Co. pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
2,610	2,610	2,610	Rumely, (M.,) Co	3	3¼	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
650	650	650	Rumely,(M.,)Co. pf	7½	8¼	7½	7½	+ ½
200	200	200	St. L. & San Fran	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
1,000	1,000	1,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6	6	6	6	..
500	500	500	Seaboard Air Line	15	15¼	15	15¼	..
300	300	300	Seab. Air Line pf	37	37	36½	37	+ ¼
500	500	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	37⅛	37⅛	37	37	..
700	700	700	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	31½	33	31¼	33	+3
200	200	200	Southern Pacific	88⅛	88⅝	87⅝	88	+ ¾
100	100	100	So. Pacific t. r	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	..
335	335	335	Southern Railway	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
1,000	1,000	1,000	So. Railway pf	57	57¾	56⅝	57	+ ½
700	700	700	Standard Milling	55½	55⅞	54	54	..
200	200	200	do., odd lot	55½	55½	55½	55½	..
500	500	500	Studebaker Co	64½	65¼	62½	63	— ½
1,500	1,000	1,500	Studebaker Co. pf	100¾	101	100¾	101	+ ¾
100	100	100	do., odd lot	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
50	100	50	Tennessee Copper	30½	30½	30½	30½	..
1,500	1,500	1,500	Texas Co	138½	141	138	141	+3½
600	600	600	Texas & Pacific	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅝
1,100	1,100	1,100	Third Avenue	54½	54⅜	54	53½	— ¾
600	600	600	Underwood Typew	66	66	66	66	..
8,400	10	8,400	Union B. & P. Co	6⅞	7¼	6¼	6⅞	— ⅛
1,000	1,000	1,000	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	28	30⅞	28	30	+2⅝
34,271	34,271	34,271	Union Pacific	127⅝	128⅜	127¼	128	+ ¾
200	200	200	Un. Pac. pf., s 20 f	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	..
500	500	500	United Rys. Inv	8½	8½	8	8	— ⅞
600	600	600	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	24¾	24⅞	23½	23¼	—1⅝
7,730	7,730	7,730	U. S. Rubber	65	65⅞	64½	65¼	— ⅝
200	200	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106¼	106½	106¼	106½	+ ⅛
54,860	54,860	54,860	U. S. Steel	50¾	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅞
750	750	750	U. S. Steel pf	106	106⅜	106	106⅜	+ ⅛
8,625	8,625	8,625	Utah Copper	57⅝	58	56⅞	57¼	+ ⅛
800	800	800	Va.-Car. Chemical	23½	24¼	23½	24¼	+1¼
100	100	100	Wabash pf	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
400	400	400	Western Maryland	26½	26⅞	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
2,000	2,000	2,000	Western Union Tel	65⅝	65⅝	65	65	— ¼
14,632	14,632	14,632	Westingh. E. & M	76	77¼	75¾	76⅜	+ ⅞
100	100	100	Weyman Bruton Co	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
1,100	1,100	1,100	Willys-Overland pf	125	126	124	124½	— ½
50	50	50	do., odd lot	126½	126½	126½	126½	..
100	100	100	Willys-Overland pf	101	101	101	101	+ ¾
200	200	200	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	108¼	108¼	108	108	..
200	200	200	Woolworth pf	119	119	118¾	118¾	— ½

BANK CLEARINGS MODERATE.

New York's Showing Reflects Trend Toward Improvement.

Although there are numerous indications of improving conditions, bank clearings in March were again in moderate volume, the total, according to the statement compiled by Dun's Review, which includes returns from 129 leading centres in the United States, amounting to $13,758,396,908, a decrease of 2.9 per cent. as compared with the same month last year and of 1.9 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding month in 1913. New York City continues to report a falling off, exchanges being 3.6 and 4.1 per cent. smaller than in the corresponding weeks in the two immediately preceding years.

This exhibit is, however, decidedly more favorable than those made by recent months, and while it is in part due to the fact that the two earlier years contained one less business day, it undoubtedly reflects a trend toward an improvement in general conditions.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 6.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 73 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 54 centimes.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

M. O. P. Financing.

Plans for the extension of $25,000,000 one-year 6 per cent. notes of the Missouri Pacific, which mature on June 1, it is understood, call for a continuation of the 6 per cent. rate. These notes were first put out in 1913 at 5 per cent., but the rate was increased when the notes were extended for a year. The Missouri Pacific officials, it is understood, have found too much opposition to the proposal of reducing the rate on the second extension. They were met, in fact, by the demand for an even higher rate, but the noteholders were told that a higher rate was out of the question. All friction between the Gould interests and the new banking interests behind the Missouri Pacific as regards the extension of the notes is said to have been smoothed over. Several months ago, when George J. Gould was read out of the Missouri Pacific by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., it was intimated that he would demand payment of his notes at maturity. It was said yesterday that the extension would be made without any protests from the Gould camp. The Directors of the Missouri Pacific will meet today and it is expected an official announcement will be made.

***

Another Motor Issue Rises.

International Motors, a Curb issue, started yesterday to emulate the progress made by contemporary automobile stocks on the big board. Until toward the close of last week the common and preferred stocks had both been decidedly inactive and had not made any especial impression on trading sentiment. Yesterday they easily supplied the feature of the Curb, with a total turnover of more than 9,000 shares and an advance of the common from 6, the low price of Monday, to 13½, while the preferred from a Monday bid price of 17 rose to 32.

The conventional gossip of war orders and large earnings appeared to arouse skeptical thoughts among persons in close touch with the company's affairs. One report was that net earnings since the first of the year had amounted to $350,000; in contrast with this was the statement from a source of authority that the company really had had a deficit in this period. From the same source it was learned that February, the best of the first three months, had brought net profits of about $2,000, while the others showed a

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BETHLEHEM STEEL TO SPEND $30,000,000

Development Expenditures to Come Out of Earnings—No Dividend at Annual Meeting.

25 STOCKHOLDERS PRESENT

Schwab Declined to Say Anything Regarding Dividend Prospects—Last Year's Business Gratifying.

Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, told shareholders at the annual meeting in Newark yesterday that between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000 would be needed within the next few years to extend and develop the properties of the corporation. The stockholders drew the inference from this statement that dividends on the common stock were not being seriously considered by the management. Only about twenty-five holders of stock were present, and a general apathy prevailed, although on the stock market a break of nearly 6 points occurred when news came that no intimation had been made of an early beginning of disbursements. From 94½, a new high record, the price fell to 87¾, subsequently reacting and closing with a net decline of 4½ points.

When suggestions were made that Mr. Schwab might say something definite about dividend prospects, he declined, stating that he would not say anything that might be construed as approving or showing any connection with the stock market. Mr. Schwab said that he was not interested in stock market movements.

"Heavy expenditures are in view for developing the Chilean mines and extending the plants at Bethlehem," he said, "in addition to the $40,000,000 already spent. The management feels that this construction should be provided for out of earnings, as our bonded debt is larger than our capital stock. I hope that the stockholders will approve of this policy.

"The past year has been gratifying to the officials, and I hope to the stockholders. The shareholders have been rewarded for their patience by now seeing a substantial profit on their securities. While the year so far has been very bad for the general steel business, the Bethlehem Company has been fortunate in being engaged in the manufacture of lines which are in strong demand. The general business outlook is encouraging. I think the steel business will show an improvement in volume of orders, but I hardly look for much higher prices."

The retiring Directors were re-elected for three years. The shares voted at the meeting were 123,186 preferred and 89,133 common of the total capital outstanding of 297,700 shares.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

	April 5.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$488,275	$2,181,789	$160,452,636
In. Rv. (ord)	659,805	3,158,567	247,149,816
Cor. & In T.	64,328	434,655	12,109,874
Miscel.	106,874	537,884	54,435,587
Tot. Rects.	$1,319,284	$6,312,897	$474,147,913
Expen.	1,614,403	11,809,027	567,911,399
Deficit	295,118	5,497,030	93,763,485

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

A heavy business was handled by commission houses on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, with the turnover of fractional lots a feature. Transactions of 42,790 shares were distributed over a broad list. So far as market sentiment was concerned, optimism continued to prevail, and in many sections of the market new high levels were attained. This was at a time when other portions of the list were reflecting profit taking. In the grain department May wheat opened at $1.65¼, against a closing price on Monday of $1.64⅞, reacted to $1.65, but closed at $1.65¼.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold	35⅜	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
2,780	Amal. Copper	63½	64⅝	63¼	64⅛
410	Am. Beet Sugar	45⅜	45⅝	45	45⅜
500	Am. Can	32	32	31¼	31⅜
100	Am. Car & F. dry.	49¼	49¼	48½	48½
20	Am. Ice Secur.	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
50	Am. Locomo	33½	33½	33⅜	33⅜
1,410	Am. Smelting	67⅛	67⅝	66⅝	67⅛
30	Am. Sugar	106⅜	107⅜	106⅜	107⅜
20	Am. Tel. & Tel.	119⅜	119⅝	119⅜	119⅜
380	Anaconda Cop.	29⅞	31¼	29⅞	31
90	Balt. & Ohio	72⅜	73⅜	72⅜	73¼
1,120	Beth. Steel	94½	94½	87⅞	88½
310	B'klyn R. T.	90⅜	90⅞	90¼	90⅜
60	Cal. Petroleum	14½	14¼	14¼	14¼
40	Can. Pacific	163⅞	164	163⅞	164
90	Cent. Leather	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35¼
110	Ches. & Ohio	45	45	44½	44½
10	Chi., M. & St. P.	90	90	90	90
80	Chino Copper	40	40¼	40	40⅛
320	Col. Fuel & I.	30¼	30½	29½	29½
10	Consol. Gas	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞
180	Corn Products	12	12	11⅞	11⅞
35	Dist. Secur	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
710	Erie	28	28	27½	27¼
70	Erie 1st pf	44¼	44¼	44⅛	44⅛
10	Gen. Motors	129⅜	129⅜	126⅞	129⅝
3,790	Goodrich Co	49⅜	49⅝	48¼	48¼
40	Gt. North. Ore	36⅜	36⅜	35⅞	35⅞
90	Gt. North. pf	120	120⅜	119⅜	119⅜
350	Insp. Copper	28⅜	28⅞	28¼	28¼
570	Inter.-Met	16⅛	16⅜	15⅞	16
610	Inter.-Met. pf	69	70⅛	68¼	68⅜
10	Inter. Paper	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
140	Lehigh Valley	137⅛	138	137⅜	138
110	Maxwell Mot.	47½	47½	46½	46¼
10	Max. Mot. 1st pf.	89⅜	89⅜	86⅞	86⅞
20	Max. Mot. 2d pf.	41⅛	41⅜	41½	41½
340	Mex. Petroleum	70¼	70¼	67⅝	69
140	Miami Copper	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝
150	Mo., K. & T.	14	14	12	12⅛
30	Mo., K. & T. pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
1,510	Mo. Pacific	13⅞	14	12½	13¼
500	Nat. Lead	63¼	63⅜	61⅞	62⅜
90	Nev. Copper	13¼	13½	13¼	13½
120	N. Y. Central	86	86⅜	86	86⅛
70	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60⅜	60⅝	59½	60
220	Mo. Pacific	107¼	107⅝	107	107
40	Pacific Mail	20¼	20½	20½	20½
450	Ray Copper	21⅛	21⅜	21	21
7,780	Reading	148⅛	148⅝	146¼	146⅞
110	Rep. Iron & S.	23⅜	24	23⅜	23⅞
90	Rock Isl'd, old	28	29	27⅜	28⅝
590	Studebaker Co.	64¼	64½	62½	62½
720	Southern Pac.	88	88⅜	87⅜	88⅜
240	Southern Ry	18	18⅜	18	18⅛
30	Tenn. Copper	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
40	Third Avenue	54½	54½	53⅜	54⅛
60	Union Bag	7¼	7	7	7¼
4,830	Union Pacific	127⅜	128	127¼	128
265	U. S. Rubber	65¼	66	64⅝	65¼
7,440	U. S. Steel	50¼	50⅜	49⅝	49⅞
100	Utah Copper	57	57⅜	57	57½
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	23⅜
2,110	Westingh. Elec.	76⅛	77½	75⅝	76⅛

42,800

MINING STOCKS.

1,400	Atlanta	.40	.40	.38½	.38½
700	Gold'd Merger	.25	.25	.24	.24
250	Iron Blossom	.97	.97	.97	.97
300	Isabella	.16	.16	.16	.16
1,000	Jumbo Ext	1.12½	1.12½	1.02½	1.02½
200	Portland	1.17½	1.17½	1.17½	1.17½
1,000	Silver Pick	.10	.10	.10	.10

4,850

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	108	112	108	112
American Cigar pf	99	101	99	101
Am. Mach. & Fdy	65	75	65	73
Conley Foil Co	300	315	300	315
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	160	130	160
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf	107	109	107	109
MacAndrews & F.	180	188	180	188
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
P. Lorillard Co.	200	210	200	210
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip.	195	205	195	205
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	290	310	290	310
R. J. Reynolds pf	117	119	117	119

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2	Ahmeek	328	328	328	328
2,730	Alaska Gold	36¼	36¼	35¼	35¼
635	Algomah	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2⅜
230	Allouez	46	46	45	46
1,310	Amal. Copper	63½	64⅜	63½	64⅛
3,905	American Zinc	30¼	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞
120	Anaconda	29⅞	31¼	29⅞	30⅜
300	Arizona Com	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2,735	Butte & Sup	47	47	46	46⅜
424	Cal. & Arizona	61¼	67⅞	61	61⅜
17	Cal. & Hecla	475	475	470	470
60	Centennial	20	20¼	19¼	19¼
240	Chino	39⅞	40¼	39½	40
1,638	Copper Range	46½	48½	46¼	48
10	Daly-West	2½	2½	2½	2½
685	East Butte	11¼	11⅝	11	11⅛
150	Franklin	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
581	Granby	75½	75½	73⅜	73⅜
150	Greene-Can	29¼	29¼	29	29
230	Hancock	15	15	14⅜	14⅜
20	Hedley	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
45	Helvetia	75c	75c	75c	75c
360	Indiana	7¼	7¼	7	7
272	Inspiration	29	29	28	28
130	Isle Royale	24	24	23⅞	23⅞
150	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜
1,160	Keweenaw	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3
522	Lake Copper	11	11	10½	10⅝
1,150	Mass Con.	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8¼
260	Mayflower	5½	5½	5¼	5¼
135	Miami	25	25	24½	24½
20	Michigan	1	1	1	1
1,110	Mohawk	65½	67½	65¼	66¾
131	Nevada Con	13	13⅛	13	13¼
730	New Arcadian	6½	6½	6¼	6⅜
215	Nipissing	6½	6½	6¼	6½
970	North Butte	28¾	28⅞	28¼	28¼
465	North Lake	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
50	Ojibway	1½	1½	1½	1½
50	Old Colony	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½
15	Old Dominion	46½	46½	46½	46½
115	Osceola	74½	75	73¾	73¾
245	Pond Creek	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅜
120	Quincy	70	70	69½	70
730	Ray	21	21½	20⅞	21
140	Shannon	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
597	St. Mary's L.	44	46⅛	44	46⅛
400	Sup. & Boston	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
145	Superior Cop.	32⅜	32⅜	32	32
35	Tamarack	37⅜	37⅜	37½	37⅜
330	Trinity	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜
300	Columbus	27¾	28	27¾	28c
100	Union Copper	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
880	U. S. Smelters	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24½
155	U. S. Smelt. pf	42½	42½	42¼	42¼

MINING.

70	Utah Apex	3½	3½	3⅜	3½
635	Utah Con	11	11	10½	10⅞
387	Utah Copper	57	58	57	57⅜
135	Victoria	2¼	2¼	2	2
230	Winona	3	3	3	3
80	Wolverine	48½	48½	47⅜	47⅜
50	Wyandotte	95c	98c	95c	98c

RAILROADS.

6	Atchison	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
40	Boston Ele	85	85	84½	84½
281	Bos. & Maine	34½	34½	33¾	33¾
125	Mass. Electric	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛
200	M., K. & T.	14	14	14	14
1,269	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61	61	59⅝	59⅝
6	Union Pacific	127½	127½	127¼	127¼
60	W. E. St. R. R.	65½	65⅝	65¼	65¼
3	W. E. St. R. R. pf.	89	89	88½	88½

MISCELLANEOUS.

55	Am. Ag. Chem	50	50	50	50
259	Amoskeag	62	62	62	62
5	Amoskeag pf	100	100	100	100
100	Am. Pneu. Sve	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
90	Am. P. S. pf	17	17	16½	17
286	Am. Sugar	107½	108	107½	108
5	Am. Sugar pf	112½	112½	112¼	113½
346	Am. T. & T.	119¾	119¾	119¼	119⅜
25	Am. Woolen	16½	16½	16½	16½
167	Am. Woolen pf	81	81	80½	80½
10	A., B. & W. T.	1½	1½	1½	1½
20	A. G. & W. I. pf.	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12⅜
275	East B. Land	13	13	12⅞	12⅞
244	Edison	240½	242	239	239
14,774	Edison rites	2	2.15	1.90	1.90
110	Gal. T. & F.	90	90	90	90
67	Mass. Gas	81	81½	81	81½
48	Mass. Gas pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½
3	McEl. 1st pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
50	N. E. Tel.	130	130	130	130
80	Pullman	154	154	154	154
10	Reece Folding	4½	4½	4½	4½
100	Ry. Steel Sp.	25½	25½	25½	25½
125	Swift	110	110	109½	109½
215	Torrington	30	29	29	29
4	Torrington pf	27½	28	27½	28
1,315	United Fruit	131	132½	129⅜	131
5,365	Un. Shoe Mach	63¼	63	61½	62
55	Un. Ma. pf	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28½
1,475	U. S. Steel	50¼	50⅜	49⅝	49⅝
15	U. S. Steel pf	106	106	106	106
245	West. Union	66	66	65¼	65¼
100	Wol. Land	1	1	75c	75c

BONDS.

$5,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87¾	88	87¾	88
1,000	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	99½	99½	99½	99½
500	A., G. & W. I. 5s	62	62	62	62
4,000	C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000	Ch. & E. I. 6s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
3,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
5,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96
2,000	W. T. & T. 5s	95	95	95	95

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1	Houghton	2⅜	2½
B. St. Gas	.09	.10	Iron Bloss.	.92	.98
Begole	1⅛	1⅜	La Rose	.65	.70
Butte & L.	.20	.28	Majestic	.20	.22
Chief Con.	1	1⅛	McK.-Dar.	.33	.35
Calaveras	1½	1⅝	Mex. Mets.	.17	.18
Con. Ariz.	.50	.60	M. of Am.	2	2⅛
Con. Cop.	1⅛	1⅜	N. Baltic	2½	2⅝
Cortez	.15	.30	Nev. Doug.	.40	.45
Cornelia	7⅞	8	Ohio Cop.	.15	.16
Crown Res.	.84	.88	Oneco	.96	1
Davis-Daly	1⅛	1½	So. Lake	6⅞	7
Eagle & B.	.95	1	Stew't M.	1½	2
1st Nat. Cop.	1⅜	1⅝	U. V. Exp.	2½	3
G'd Cop.	1½	1⅝	Yukon	2¼	2⅝

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

4	Bank of Balt.	155	155	155	155
21	Cons. Power	106	106½	106	106½
70	Cons. Pow. pf.	110¾	111	110¾	111
100	Cosden	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
4	Munsey Trust	110	110	110	110
20	Penn. W. & P.	68	68	68	68
33	Union Trust	65½	65½	65¼	65½
515	Un. Rys. & El.	25¼	25¼	25⅛	25⅜

BONDS.

$5,000	Balt. El. 5s std. 99	99	99	99	
9,000	City Balt. 4s, ctfs	95	95	95	95
500	Con. Pow. notes	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
2,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	102⅜	102¾	102⅜	102¾
1,000	Ga., Car. & N. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	Ga. Pacific 6s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
1,000	Ga. Ry. & El. 5s	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3,000	M. & St. P. Jt. 5s	102	102	102	102
1,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s	35	35	35	35
6,000	Petersb. 5s, A.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
9,000	Unit. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	81¼	81¼	81	81
7,000	Unit. Rys. & El. inc. 4s	61	61	61	61
1,000	Unit. Rys. & El. notes	100	100	100	100

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
340	Am. Sewer P.	18⅛	18⅝	18½	18⅝
20	Caney R. Gas	24½	24½	24½	24½
905	Crucible Steel	14⅝	15	14⅜	15
240	Cruc. Steel pf.	82	83½	82	83½
15	Harb.-Walk. pf	99	99	99	99
100	Ind. Brewing	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
35	Ind. Brew. pf.	16	16	16	16
10	Lone Star G.	104½	104½	104½	104½
70	Mfrs. L. & H.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
30	Nav. F'pr'f. pf.	18	18	18	18
140	Pitts. Brew	4½	4½	4½	4½
53	Pitts. Brew. pf.	16	16	16	16
220	Pitts. Coal	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
1,010	Pure Oil	15	15	15	15
12,000	San Toy	8c	9c	8c	9c
72	Un. S. & Sig.	93¼	94	93¼	94
30	West. Air B.	120	120	120	120
245	West'h'e Elec.	38	38½	38	38
80	West'h'e Mach.	12½	12½	12½	12½

BONDS.

$1,000	Pitts. Brew 6s.	55¾	55¼	55¼	55¼
3,000	C. D. & P. T. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Activity in Curb Stocks Continues, with Prices in Some Instances Much Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 214,479 shares of stock and $8,500 of bonds. In addition, there were sales of 3,200 rights. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 85,514; oils, 2,155, and mining, 126,810. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
44	†Am. Graph	80	82½	80	80½
6,700	Am. Zinc	30¼	30½	30	30
900	B.-A. T., ord.	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
200	B.-A. T., o.b.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18½
1,000	†Elec. Boat	63	65	61	63
165	†El. Boat pf	85	85	85	85
7,100	†Int. Motors	8	13½	8	13
1,200	†Int. Mot. pf	20	32	20	30
350	†Int. M. M.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
300	†I. M. M. pf	6	6	5½	5½
405	†Kelly S. T.	134	135½	129	135½
270	Kel. S.T. new 1st pf	84	84½	84	84¼
15	Kel. S.T. new 2d pf	138	138	138	138
25	L. V. C. S.	165	165	165	165
950	Man. Transit	⅝	1	⅝	⅝
200	Marc. of Am.	2⅜	3⅛	2⅜	2⅜
800	N. Y. Transp.	12½	12⅝	12	12
110	†Pyrene Mfg.	8⅝	*8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
13,500	Corp. of R.-H.	8	8⅝	8	8⅜
1,100	†R. & H., new	6½	6½	6½	6½
10,000	Sterling Gum	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3½
100	†Tob. Products	57	57	57	57
580	Tob. Pr. pf	100½	100⅝	$100	100½
20,000	Un. C. S., new	11¼	11¼	11	11⅛
3,000	U. C. S. pf., new	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1,100	U. C. S. C. of A.	112	112½	110¾	110¾
15,000	U. P. Sh., new	3½	3½	3⅜	3½
1,000	†World Film	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½

RIGHTS.

*3,200	N. Y. Central	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1,500	Anglo-Am. Oil	16½	16	16¼	+ ¼
11	Atlantic Ref.	576	570	570	— 18
1	Colonial Oil	100	100	100	— 5
10	Crescent P. L.	37½	37½	37½	— ½
10	Eureka P. L.	228	228	228	+ 3
350	Illinois P. L.	140	134	139	+ 6
10	Nat. Transit	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
20	Ohio Oil	143	142	142	— 1½
20	Prairie P. L.	145	143	145	+ 3
2	Solar Refining	233	233	233	— 6
5	South Penn. O.	275	275	275	— 2
7	So. Pipe Line	215	211	215	+ 3
14	S. O. of Cal.	294	292	294	+ 2
75	S. O. of Ind.	416	410	412	— 2
25	S. O. of N. J.	397	395	396	..
35	S. O. of N. Y.	187	186	187	+ 2
8	S. O. of Ohio	427	427	427	— 3
50	Union Tank L.	82	82	82	+ 1
2	Vacuum Oil	198	198	198	— 2

MINING STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,700	†A- C. M. Co.	82	84	80	83
31,900	*†Atlanta	40	40	38½	39
2,000	*Booth	32	32	30	30
8,500	Brad. Cop.	7⅜	8	7⅜	7⅞
300	*Caribou Cob.	55	55	55	55
700	Canada Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
1,300	Cashboy	8	8	8	8
4,500	Con. Ariz. S.	⅝	⅝	½	⅝
2,300	*C. O. D. Con.	5½	5½	5	5½
500	Crown Res.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Cons. Nev.-U.	¼	¼	¼	¼
500	*Dia. B. B.	3	3	3	3
500	†Dome Mines	13	13	12⅝	12⅝
3,300	†Emma Cop.	34	36	34	36
200	*Florence	58	58	58	58
500	Gold. Cons.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
7,600	†Gold. Merger.	26	26	24	24
2,800	Halifax Ton.	38	38	38	38
3,900	Iron Blossom	1.03	1.03	96	98
8,700	Jumbo Ext.	1½	1½	1⅜	1½
500	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	†Kewanis	18	18	18	18
1,600	*†McK.-Dar.	35	36	35	35
200	Nev. Wonder	2	2	2	2
100	N. U. Bing.	68	68	68	68
100	Nip. Mines	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
2,900	*†Ore	11½	$12½	11½	12
2,700	†Silver Pick	10	10	9	9½
1,200	St. Sil.-Lead	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	†Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11,000	Supers. M. Co.	16	16½	16	16½
500	*Temiskaming	34	34	34	34
550	Tonopah Bel.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,000	Tonopah Ext.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
1,700	*Tonop. Merg.	41	41	39½	40
200	Tonopah Min.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3,400	*Tonopah Mid.	16	16	14½	14½
260	Tonop. of Nev.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜
1,500	Tularosa	.09	.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE NEW York Supreme Court, held in Part I. in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of March, 1915.—Present: Hon. Nathan Bijur, Justice.—In the matter of the application of one of the two Directors of the VOLK HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the State of New York for its dissolution.

On reading and filing the petition of Albert A. Volk, one of the two Directors of the Volk House Wrecking Company, a domestic corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York and County of New York, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioner herein on the 19th day of February, 1915, from which petition it appears that the case is one of those specified in Sections 170 and 172 of the General Corporation Law; and on reading and filing notice of the application dated February 20th, 1915, with proof of due service thereof and of said petition and schedule and a copy of this order on Egburt E. Woodbury, Attorney General of the State of New York.

And after hearing Lyon & Smith, attorneys for the petitioner, and no one appearing in opposition,

Now, on motion of Lyon & Smith, attorneys for the petitioner, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Irving H. Bookman, Esq., who is hereby appointed Referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 25 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1915, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding said 15th day of April, 1915, in The New York Law Journal and in The New York Times, newspapers published in the County of New York, where this order is entered. Enter

N. B., J. S. C.

WAR PICTURES.

Ten issues of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, bound in book form. Made up of very slightly handled copies, and for that reason sold at the special price of one dollar a volume. At book and department stores, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of one dollar. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

COTTON IS STRONG ON FOREIGN NEWS

Liverpool Prices Advance and Demand for Staple for War Explosives Is Growing.

LONGS HERE ARE SOLD OUT

Operators Think Strength of Market May Be Due Partly to Probable Shipments to Russia.

Upon the reopening of Liverpool yesterday morning after the Easter holiday period it was apparent that fresh bullish influences had again entered the cotton market. Prices at Liverpool were about sixteen American points higher than due, and a further advance was scored before the close. The local market did not make a full response at the start, but first prices established new high records, and a further gain was made later in the day. The close represented a net improvement of twelve to fifteen points.

There was little to account for the strength of the market aside from its liquidated condition. The scarcity of contracts, which was such a pronounced feature of the big advance which started early in March, appears to be in evidence again. Most firms and most operators took their profits before the Easter holidays in anticipation of a reaction. This reaction has failed to materialize, and there appears to be a greatly reduced long interest. Where the cotton has gone is a puzzle to most traders, who frankly confess that very few commission houses hold any long lines of consequence.

The news of the day was generally mixed. A letter from North Carolina stated that the mills throughout the Piedmont section had supplied themselves with cotton at low prices, with some spinners stocked up for two years to come. The prediction also was made by this same correspondent that the acreage reduction would be small.

The recent strength of Liverpool seems to be something of a mystery to the local trade. Certain operators profess to believe that it foreshadows a heavy export movement from the Liverpool stock in the near future. It is thought that shipments will be made to Russia as soon as Spring opens by way of Archangel, as Russia is in need of cotton for war purposes.

Judging from reports that were current in well informed circles yesterday there probably will be an upward revision of estimates on the amount of cotton used for smokeless powder. A London dispatch which appeared in THE TIMES yesterday morning, quoting Sir William Ramsay and other British scientists as stating that the Germanic Allies would use fully one-half as much cotton as they imported in 1913 for the manufacture of propulsive explosives, was received with great surprise. This would indicate that Germany and Austria would use from 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 bales of cotton for smokeless powder. On the assumption that the Allies would use an equal amount, a total annual consumption of cotton for explosives during the war would be 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 bales.

Southern spot markets were steady and unchanged to about ⅛ higher. Sales were rather heavy. About 2,050 bales arrived in New York yesterday from Savannah.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were: The local market for spot cotton was steady, 6 to 15 points advance, 15 points advance, 10.05 for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows:

(Closed Steady).

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.94	9.85	9.88@9.89	9.76@ 9.77
July	10.24	10.14	10.19@10.20	10.06@10.07
October	10.58	10.48	10.55—flat	10.42@10.48
D'c'mber	10.77	10.67	10.73@10.74	10.61@10.62
January	10.84	10.73	10.81@10.82	10.66@10.67
March	11.05	11.00	11.02@11.03	10.90@10.91

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	8,714	18,114	7,682
New Orleans	19,629	9,153	3,210
Mobile	672	339	728
Savannah	5,831	4,924	3,791
Charleston	1,032	5,875	800
Wilmington	18	1,823	287
Norfolk	335	2,271	418

Total port receipts, 41,337, against 10,489 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	684	1,217	590
Memphis	260	2,075	2,489
St. Louis	209	3,558	1,807
Houston	7,480	10,980	2,645

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	12,000 to 13,000	10,841	4,786
New Orleans	11,000 to 13,000	16,809	5,321

Total exports yesterday, 7,167 bales; so far this season, 6,682,814, against 7,919,762 for the same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price Middling. 1915.	Stocks 1914.
5,430 New Orleans	9.31	382,500 161,875
450 Mobile	8.88	42,412 29,875
642 Savannah	9.00	160,858 76,231
1,222 Galveston	9.50	409,874 257,647
.... Wilmington	9.00	50,265 22,038
2,045 Norfolk	9.13	78,880 40,194
2,300 Augusta	9.06	182,346 52,706
2,500 Memphis	9.00	182,447 115,923
.... St. Louis	9.00	37,547 33,815
459 Houston	9.00	142,993 131,644

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a slow business in spot cotton, with middling 7 points advance, at 5.69d. Sales 5,000 bales. Receipts 74,000 bales, including 65,700 American. Closed steady.

Colorado Power Co. Reports Gain.

The annual report of the Colorado Power Company for the year ended Dec. 31 shows gross operating revenue of $748,869 and net revenue of $478,712, representing an 8 per cent. increase in gross and a 5 per cent. increase in net revenue over 1913. The surplus for the year was $206,410.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.03	Rescue Eula	.10
Best & Belcher	.05	Tonopah Ext	2.87½
Caledonia	.22	Tonopah Merger	.39
Confidence	.15	West End	.63
Con. Cal. & Va.	.07	GOLDFIELD.	
Gould & Curry	.03	Atlanta	.39
Hale & Norcross	.04	Booth	.29
Mexican	.25	C. C. D.	.03
Occidental Con.	.79	Comb. Fraction	.08
Ophir	.06	D'dfield Daisy	.05
Savage	.05	D'dfield B. B.	.02
Seg. Belcher	.02	Florence	.34
Sierra Nevada	.05	G'dfield Con. M.	1.57½
Union Con.	.19	G'dfield Merger	.24
Utah Con.	.03	Jumbo Ext	1.05
Silver Bars	50¼	Lone Star	.07
TONOPAH.		Silver Pick	.10
Belmont	4.65	Vernal	.05
Jim Butler	.03	Nevada Hills	.20
MacNamara	.03	Round Mountain	.37
Midway	.14	MANHATTAN.	
Mizpah Ext	.27	Manhattan Con.	.01
Montana	.35	Man. Big Four	.05
North Star	.14		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Dr. J'kpot	8⅝	8½	Jackpot 6 8
Elkton	44	45	McKinney 32 34½
El Paso	105	120	Old Gold 1⅞
Findlay	3	4	Portland 116¼ 116½
Gold. Sov.	5½	5⅝	Vindicator 160 165
Golden C.	164	165	Rav. B. H. 3 4
Isabella	16½	16¼	

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Stockholders' Protective Committee of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company announced yesterday that it had received deposits of more than 70 per cent. of the entire outstanding capital stock of the company. Time for making deposits with the Empire Trust Company has been extended to May 1.

Harris, Forbes & Co., William A. Read & Co., and the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh announce that they have sold the entire issue of $4,000,000 general and refunding mortgage bonds of the Indianapolis Union Railway Company.

The Protective Committee for the first and refunding mortgage fifty-year gold bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company and of the first mortgage forty-year bonds of the Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway Company, announced yesterday that the time for depositing the bonds, without conditions, with the Equitable Trust Company, expires on April 20.

Kountze Brothers, A. B. Leach & Co., Spencer Trask & Co., and Colgate, Parker & Co., have sold the greater part of the issue of $2,125,000 City of Quebec, Canada, 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds, due 1937, and are offering the unsold balance at 97½, to yield about 5.20 per cent.

SHIP HOLDINGS UNAFFECTED

Sanderson and Morgan Express Confidence in Reorganization.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 6.—H. A. Sanderson, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, informed THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that the reorganization of the company in New York would not affect holdings. J. P. Morgan was fully acquainted with the reorganization scheme before he left for here, and expects the subsidiary companies to be put on a better basis than ever. Mr. Morgan's visit here has no relation to the reorganization, Mr. Sanderson said.

Of the entire bondholders, one-third are here, but they are not organized as in New York. Mr. Sanderson says he expects after the reorganization the bondholders will consider means to pay the passed April dividend.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6.—Thirty-six corporations having $1,218,500 capital in the aggregate were incorporated today. They included:

Vitagraph-Lubin-Selig-Essanay Motion Pictures, $500,000; A. I. Siegel, C. W. Bliss, W. W. Irwin, 233 Broadway.

The Profit Sharing Pay Envelope Co., profit sharing business, trading stamps, in form of pay envelopes, advertising, $100,000; C. L. Wood, S. V. Hirsch, B. F. Parks, 79 Nassau Street.

Salembier and Clay, textiles, $50,000; W. B. Hall, O. W. Clay, R. R. Salembier, 229 Fourth Avenue.

Ten Broeck and Huber, electro-therapeutic and ex-ray apparatus, publishing, printing, $75,000; G. O. Castell, W. P. Jessup, J. E. Whiting, 567 West 149th Street.

American Synthetic Color Co., chemists, colormen, compounds, apparatus, $75,000; J. L. Druck, L. F. Sniffin, R. W. Alley, 429 West 117th Street.

Carbondale Mills, knitted cloth, $75,000; W. A. Friedman, J. Rouss, M. Steiner, 455 East 140th Street.

Bioplasticon Co., improved devices for moving pictures, $75,000; C. S. Frank, M. C. Faraci, N. L. Keach, 170 Broadway.

Sunrise Storage and Warehouse Corporation, Bronx, storage, trucking, forwarding, $25,000; W. F. Opp, C. A. Horne, C. V. Cuyler, 61 Broadway.

National Association of Realty Brokers, advertising, paper, devices, $25,000; W. H. Church, I. G. Herman, O. B. Ferris, 110 West Thirty-fourth Street.

A. L. Clark & Co., manufacturers, agents, merchandise, $30,000; G. L. Bertel, R. M. Shields, A. L. Clark, 520 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.

Dey Electric Corporation, motor vehicles, civil, electrical, mechanical engineering, contracting, $20,000; M. E. Schmidt, H. W. Hillman, H. E. Dey, 303 Arlington Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Freysburg Printing Co., Mt. Vernon, publishing, book-selling, printing, $20,000; J. H. Esser, W. E. and E. P. Freysburg, 12 South Sixth Avenue, Mount Vernon.

Niles & Goodell, footwear, leather, rubber products, $10,000; H. M. Alexander, F. R. Goodell, C. W. Niles, Jr., 53 Pine Street, Brooklyn.

Empire Seating Co., Rochester, school furniture, supplies, $25,000; F. A. Holmes, L. C. Benton, F. E. Tiffany, 805 Culver Road, Rochester.

The Parco Mfg. Co., razors, blades, hardware, specialties, $25,000; J. Sexton, M. E. Jacobus, G. W. Park, 1,025 47th St.

Green, Green & Green, Rochester, electrical devices, equipments, mechanical specialties, $10,000; W. R. Foster, A. L. and A. A. Green, 34 Livingston St.

Morrissania Lock Co., Bronx, locks, panic bolts, hardware, $6,000; C. H. Edel, W. E. Ritchie, J. H. Stewart, 503 Clinton Av., Jamaica.

Niagara Automatic Hose Reel Co., Niagara Falls, $10,000; A. B. Chase, A. Meas, F. C. Moll, 433 Eleventh St., Niagara Falls.

Penn Steam Laundry Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; H. N. Dolkart, A. Reback, A. Ulanoff, 250 Monroe St., Manhattan.

King Bros. & Co., Mineola, contracting, realty, $10,000; J. E. Murphy, M. J. and C. King, 2 Rector St.

Koenig Brokerage Co., Queens, brokerage, commission, hay, grain, produce, sugar, seeds, $10,000; A. H. and M. H. Koenig, F. T. Monsees, 784 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Ladies' Bargain Store, Seneca Falls, ladies' clothing, footwear, $5,000; Vito and Carlo Donovito, T. Leon, Seneca Falls.

Common Clay Co., theatrical, motion pictures, $5,000; R. I. Kohn, M. Herman, A. H. Woods, 236 West 42d St.

Steel Engraved Securities Corp'n, engraving, printing, embossing, $5,000; W. F. Harkness, R. E. Nobel, C. Frank Wittenauer, 2,567 Decatur St., Bronx.

Kornblum Building Corp'n, Brooklyn, realty construction, $5,000; S. E. Barnett, E. M. and M. Kornblum, 1,323 46th St.

Amendments.—Hance Brothers & White, Philadelphia, Penn., medicinal, chemical, bacteriological products, essential oils, toilet articles, $100,000; repres., F. A. Nelson, 18 Cliff St., Manhattan.

Capital Increases.—The Nightingale Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $300,000; Manhattan Card and Paper Co., New York, $10,000 to $20,000.

Voluntary Dissolution.—The City Market Co., Patchogue.

LIVE STOCK RATES TOO LOW.

Not Yielding Its Share of Transportation Cost, Western Roads Assert.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Witnesses for the railroads testified at the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing of the Western rate case today in behalf of the forty-one Western roads which are seeking higher rates on live stock in order to obtain sufficient revenue to properly maintain their lines. Live stock is one of a number of commodities upon which the Western roads are seeking to increase freight rates to yield them, the railroads estimate, $10,000,000 more revenue a year.

Testimony was presented that the hauling of live stock was not yielding its share of transportation cost, and that the industry in this country was at a standstill, so that the roads could not expect to gain more revenue from an increased tonnage.

Supporting the claim that the rates on cattle, hogs, and sheep should be increased, C. Halle, Vice President of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road, testified that live stock hauling was the most expensive and least profitable of all freight business. The average earnings on live stock a car, he said, is $29, compared with $42 a car on all other freight.

Two more days have been allotted the railroads to complete their side of the hearing. On Friday the protesting shippers are to begin testimony against advances on specific commodities.

EXPORTS STILL LARGE.

Some Items from Last Week's Shipments from This Port.

Last week's exports from this port, as shown by the Custom House report that was issued yesterday, were valued at $24,971,178, against $29,142,020 in the previous week and $20,608,972 in the corresponding week last year. To date the 1915 exports from this port total $367,689,385, compared with $284,857,637.

England again headed the list of purchasers with shipments valued at $6,520,102, while France came second with $6,079,611, and the British possessions third with $2,146,842. The other leading countries, with the amounts, follow: Netherlands, $1,424,997; the Argentine, $1,254,394; Denmark, $1,136,082; Brazil, $1,008,268; Sweden, $796,241; Cuba, $776,625, and Norway, $755,693. Nothing was recorded for Germany, Austria, or Turkey, though the German possessions were listed for goods valued at $923.

Exports of domestics and cotton duck for the week were valued at $372,620 and $5,844, respectively. The largest shipments of domestics went to Aden and were valued at $155,689. The next largest shipment of these goods was consigned to Massawah, being valued at $45,716. The next largest consignments were to Djibouti and Zanzibar and were valued, respectively, at $12,446 and $11,265. Large shipments of machinery were noted among other things being $118,781 worth of locomotive parts to Shanghai. To the same place were shipped 20,400 boxes of tin plate, valued at $70,729. Another interesting consignment was that of $292,291 worth of gun cotton to Bordeaux. Horses for the Allies were also included in the list, as were automobiles, gasoline, and large quantities of foodstuffs.

AMSTER RENEWS ATTACK.

Opposes Sheldon Committee's Rock Island Directory Candidates.

N. L. Amster of Boston, who is heading the fight against the Sheldon proxy committee's four candidates for Directors of the Rock Island Railway, yesterday charged that the Sheldon nominees were identified with the old James N. Wallace committee. The candidates are Colonel T. S. Williams, William J. Matheson, Charles Hayden, and W. Emlen Roosevelt.

"Mr. Williams," said Mr. Amster, "is President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the close connection of which with the Central Trust Company, of which Mr. Wallace is President, is well known. Mr. Matheson is a Director of the Continental Insurance Company, of which Henry Evans of the Wallace committee is President. Mr. Hayden was a member of the Wallace committee, while Mr. Roosevelt is a Director of the Chemical National Bank.

"In other words, all the nominees have close Wall Street affiliations, which makes our committee believe they are not the most desirable representatives of the minority shareholders.

"Moreover, it appears that Mr. Williams and Mr. Roosevelt have become shareholders of record only within the past week, for 110 and 100 shares, respectively. Mr. Hayden and Mr. Matheson are owners of record of 500 shares."

TRADE BALANCE GROWS.

Excess of Exports from March 6 to April 5 Was $139,902,266.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—All doubt of the turn of the balance of trade in favor of the United States, is dispelled by the statement of the Department of Commerce for March, which was made up today. The excess of exports for the month from March 6 to April 5, is $139,902,266, and for the four months of December, 1914, and January, February and March, 1915, the excess of exports over imports is $595,087,375.

The interesting thing in regard to the figures is that there is a steady increase from month to month owing to the exhaustion of home supplies among the belligerent nations. In round numbers the exports in last December were $245,000,000, in January $267,000,000, in February $288,000,000, and in March $305,000,000.

The trade balance in favor of the United States for the week ended April 3 was $21,621,172. The cotton exports for that week were 239,293 bales making the total exports of cotton since Aug. 1, 6,741,513 bales. The only disquieting phase of the trade reports for the month appear in amount of duties collected, which was $3,655,799 for the last week of March and only $19,827,488 for the month. The total customs collected for the fiscal year 1915 are $160,452,636, as compared with $229,519,959 for the fiscal year of 1914.

Drop In Ray Copper Earnings.

The Ray Consolidated Copper Company, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1914, had total receipts of $7,597,724, a loss of $301,999 from 1913. The net profits were $2,395,623, a loss of $279,570. The net profit for 1914 equaled $1.64 a share on 1,454,929 share outstanding, compared with $1.84 a share on 1,450,553 shares outstanding the previous year.

REORGANIZE U. S. LIGHT CO.

Plan of Maine Concern Calls for $7,000,000 New Issue of Stock.

The reorganization plan for the United States Light and Heating Company of Maine, which was announced yesterday, calls for an authorization of $3,000,000 7 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock and $4,000,000 of common stock. The company will create, in addition, $1,000,000 first mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. twenty-year gold bonds, of which $500,000 are to be issued and sold now.

Under the plan the holders of the old preferred stock who have deposited their stock with the Guarantee Trust Company may subscribe for the new preferred stock upon payment of $15 per share. The holders of the common stock may subscribe for the new preferred and also for the common stock.

Both common and preferred stockholders of the old company may subscribe for the new bonds at the price of $875 for each $1,000 bond. The debts of the company, with expenses of receivership, amount to nearly $800,000.

Judge Werner Returns to Post.

Judge William E. Werner of the Court of Appeals, who has been absent from the court for several months because of illness, arrived in New York yesterday with Mrs. Werner from Florida, where he was restored to health. Judge Werner will resume his place on the bench on April 19.

Dinner to Adolph Lewisohn.

City Magistrate and Mrs. Samuel D. Levy will give a dinner to Adolph Lewisohn tonight at their home, 2 West Eighty-ninth Street. A musical entertainment will follow the dinner.

Guaranty Service
IV
Reserve Accounts

We are to-day handling the inactive reserve accounts of a large number of individuals, firms, corporations, banks, and trust companies, on which we allow a definite rate of interest. Many of these accounts have been with us for years—significant evidence of efficient and agreeable service.

We welcome such business, and feel confident that we can satisfy new depositors as well as we are now satisfying our old ones.

We shall be pleased to talk with you on this subject.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Fifth Avenue Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St. London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.
Capital and Surplus, - - $30,000,000

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
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Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
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The Union Trust Company of New York offers a special service to individual trustees who desire to have the clerical and routine administration of their trusts carried on at a low expense by an expert organization.

The Union Trust Company will care for the trust property, assist in making investments and in selling securities, collect the income and pay it over as directed, and will render accounts in the form in which a trustee is required by the Court to state his accounts. A trustee will avoid expense and trouble by having his accounts kept in proper form.
Correspondence and Interviews are Solicited.
UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, 80 Broadway

H. N. BARUCH H. B. BARUCH J. P. TRAVERS
BARUCH BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED JULY 6, 1903
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Members New York Stock, New York Cotton & New York Coffee Exchanges
We offer our facilities to transact business and carry accounts, subject to the regulations of the above exchanges.
Our Statistical Department contains information of value to investors.
Orders especially desired for purchase and sale of **ODD LOTS OF SECURITIES**
Correspondence invited on
STOCKS BONDS COTTON COFFEE SUGAR
We have no connection with any other firm using a similar name

Accessibility
of its officers opens the way to close and confidential relations with its customers. Its officers believe they should be easily accessible to those whose interests are committed to them and are always ready to serve with advice or suggestion.

This Company acts as Executor; as Trustee; as Guardian; as Committee; as Custodian; and under various forms of private agreement.

Inquiries invited

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Fulton St. and Bedford Ave.
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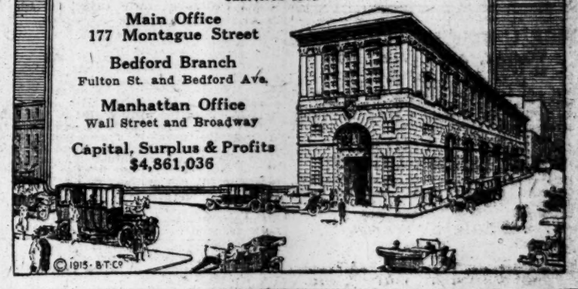

Second National Bank
Fifth Avenue and 28th Street
Established 1863
CAPITAL and SURPLUS
$4,000,000
The largest Capital and Surplus of any uptown National Bank
Situated in the heart of the new wholesale district, has unsurpassed facilities for handling *commercial* as well as individual accounts, and invites the attention of those seeking a strong and conservative depositary.

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MADISON SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
At the Main Office and Branches of the Lincoln Trust Company

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Underlying conditions in the wheat market were practically unchanged, but owing to the holiday in Chicago as well as at other leading interior markets, the volume of business was small and price changes were confined within narrow limits. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 1.64¼ and No. 2 hard at 1.67½, all rail c. i. f. track; No. 1 Nor. Duluth 1.59½, and No. 1 Nor. Manitoba 1.66 c. i. f. Buffalo opening navigation.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	163½	163	163½	163	99¼
July	....	....	132½	131¾	94⅝

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	165¼	165	165¼	164⅝	....

CORN.

The market for corn was practically neglected owing to the holiday in the West, but the undertone was steady owing to continued light receipts at interior points and a decrease of 2,608,000 bushels in Bradstreet's visible supply, compared with a decrease of 867,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

OATS.

The oats market was also dull, but the trade seemed to take a very firm view of the situation owing to liberal clearances from seaboard ports and rumors that heavy shipments may be expected in the near future. The local cash market was quiet, standard quoted at 62¼@63c; No. 2 white, 63@63½c; No. 3 white, 63@62½c; No. 4 white, 61@61½c; fancy clipped white, 64½@65½c; ordinary clipped white, 63@64c, all elevator.

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was neglected owing to the holiday in Chicago and prices were largely nominal. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000, estimated for Wednesday, 26,000; Kansas City received 13,000, and Omaha, 18,000.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The volume of business in the cottonseed oil market was very small, and price changes were narrow, closing net unchanged to 2 points lower.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.50@6.55	6.50
April	....	....	6.53@6.65	6.55
May	6.75	6.72	6.71@6.73	6.72
June	....	....	6.85@6.87	6.80
July	7.00	6.99	6.98@7.00	6.98
August	....	....	7.10@7.12	7.12
September	7.22	7.21	7.20@7.21	7.21
October	....	....	7.20@7.22	7.20
November	....	....	6.95@7.05	6.85

COFFEE.

The coffee market again ruled quiet, with total sales of only 9,500 bags, but offerings were small, and, as there seemed to be a fairly good demand for some of the active positions, prices were steady, closing at 1 to 6 points net advance. Prices in the local spot market were unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 8 cents.

The range of contract prices follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	6.15	6.15	6.17 bid.	6.11
May	6.21	6.19	6.21@6.22	6.18
June	....	....	6.26@6.27	6.23
July	7.33	7.33	7.34@7.36	7.33
August	....	....	7.41@7.42	7.39
September	7.47	7.46	7.48@7.49	7.44
October	....	....	7.54@7.55	7.51
November	....	....	7.60@7.61	7.57
December	....	....	7.66@7.67	7.63
January	....	....	7.71@7.72	7.68
February	....	....	7.77@7.78	7.75
March	....	....	7.83@7.84	7.82

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet, unchanged, to a decline of 6 points. Toward midday there was a little selling by Cuban interests, which sent prices off a few points, though trading was not overactive. The market closed 4 to 7 points net lower, with total sales of 2,050 tons.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	3.85	3.85	3.82@3.85	3.86
May	3.90	3.85	3.85@3.86	3.91
June	....	....	3.91@3.92	3.98
July	4.03	3.97	3.96@3.97	4.03
August	....	....	4.01@4.02	4.08
September	4.13	4.08	4.07@4.08	4.13
October	....	....	4.05@4.06	4.11
November	....	....	3.95@3.96	4.01
December	....	....	3.85@3.86	3.91
January	....	....	3.72@3.73	3.76

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week, 42,907 packages; last week, 39,494 packages. Exports for the week to Europe, 1,283 packages. Exports to other countries, 423 packages. The market has advanced since the last weekly review, but at the higher prices now ruling trading is quieting down, and the supply again appears to be balancing the demand. The remaining stocks in public warehouses are chiefly under-priced butter, and strictly fancy quality held goods are in light supply. All grades of fresh creamery are selling better, and the tendency has been toward a narrower range in values. The market has improved also on the cheaper grades of butter, and packing stock on the local market has become quite scarce. Creamery extras, (92 score,) 31½c; higher scoring, 32@32½c; firsts, 29½@31c; seconds, 26@29c; thirds, 24@25½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 27½@28c; firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; thirds, 22½@23c; State Dairy, finest, 31c; good to prime, 27@30c; common to fair, 22@26c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 21½@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19

AUCTION SALES.
MERCHANDISE.

$20,000 Worth
of
Raincoat Piece Goods
Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,
Will sell, Thursday, April 8, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, New York City, a large quantity of
RUBBERIZED CLOTH
comprising
UNCOATED AND COATED MATERIALS
in cotton, wool and worsted, in large quantities in prime condition.
In large lots to the trade.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' SALE
TO-DAY, APRIL 7TH, 1915,
at 10:30 A. M. at our salesroom
46-50 WOOSTER ST. CITY
will sell at Public Auction for account of whom it may concern salvage stock of A. GOODMAN (Retailer) 179 1st Av., City inventorying about $11,000.—Consisting of
LADIES' & GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Suspenders, Overalls, Sweater Coats, Bathing Suits, Corsets, White Goods, Linens, Waists, Children's Dresses, Notions, etc.
INFANTS' WEAR,
Long Silk Coats, Dresses and Caps, Boys Suits, Knee Pants
Lace Curtains, Portieres, Bedspreads, TICKING, MUSLINS, LININGS, ETC.
Terms of Sale Cash.
Deposits of 25% from all buyers.
Stock arranged for sale and sold by
LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY.
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DAVID W. BIOW CO.
520-522 BROADWAY.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.
To-day, Wednesday, April 7, 10:30 A. M., Special Peremptory Auction Sale Seasonable and High-Class
Clothing
For Men, Youths & Children, Consisting of Men's & Youths' SUITS, TROUSERS, Children's Knicker Suits,
Knee Pants, Odd Coats.
Clothing Sales Department 1 Flight Up.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, will sell Tomorrow, Thursday, Apr. 8th, 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y., $20,000 Fashionable and Snappy Stock of MEN'S and YOUTHS'
CLOTHING
800 Boys' Suits, with peg top knee pants, including stock of S. Jacobson & Co., Corry, Pa.; 900 Men's Hand-Tailored Suits such as Stein, Bloch, Kuppenheimer, also well-known Rochester makes; 800 Boys' Worsted and Serge Suits, with peg top knee pants, large line of Men's Trousers, Spring Overcoats, Raincoats, etc.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

The Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY STREET.
Highly Important Sale by Auction
To-day (Wed.) at 2 P. M.
and following days at same hour,
Antique and Modern
Furniture and Household Effects
REMOVED FROM STORAGE.
Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke
AUCTIONEER. TEL. JOHN 3033.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
FOR ACCOUNT OF TRUSTEE:
25 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee.
12 shs. Lawyers Mortgage Co.
5 shs. Lawyers Title & Trust Co.
2 shs. Mortgage-Bond Co.
7 shs. New York Mortgage & Security Co.
5 shs. New York Title Insurance.
15 shs. Realty Associates.
9 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
5 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
6 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
2 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
26 shs. Nassau Nat'l Bank, Brooklyn.
12 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
2 shs. Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Co.
10 shs. Estates of Long Beach.
$500 Crescent Athletic Club 2d Mtge. 6% Bond, 1923.
FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE:
276 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. Common.
1 sh. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
1 sh. Mahoning Investment Co.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
15 shs. Fulton Trust Co.
1,141 shs. Gardner Crusher Co. pfd.
2,808 shs. Gardner Crusher Co. common.
$5,250 Jamaica Bay Manufacturing Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Bds., 1927, July, 1914, coupon on.
100,000 shs. Ebner Gold Mining Co.
1,000 shs. Humboldt Mining Co.
200 shs. Telepost Co. V. T. Ctfs.
25 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
5 shs. Lawyers Title & Trust Co.
4 shs. First Mortgage Guarantee Co.
$27,500 Combustion Engineering Co. 6% Deb. Bds.
275 shs. Grieve Grate Co.
$12,500 New Market Roller Mills Co. 6% Bds., 1923, May, 1914, coupons on.
$5,000 Note of Sundstrom & Stratton Co., dated Sept. 3d, 1914, payable Dec. 3d, 1914, protested.
The following notes, viz.:
Osyka Mercantile Co., $1,928.20, due Jan. 1, 1913.
Osyka Supply Co., $2,000, due Nov. 15, 1912.
E. F. Webb, $1,492.09, due Sept. 1, 1912.
Osyka Supply Co., $2,500, due Oct. 1, 1912.
W. L. Hunter & Josie Hunter, $945.92, due Jan. 1, 1913.
Osyka Mercantile Co., $3,000, due Jan. 15, 1913.
L. T. Fortinberry et al., $44.50, due Nov. 1, 1912.
Osyka Mercantile Co., $2,500, due Feb. 1, 1913.
A. T. Robard, $100, due Jan. 12, 1915.
A. T. Robard, $600, due Nov. 1, 1913.
Herman Schear, $250, due May 1, 1915.
D. L. Wright, $500, due Aug. 16, 1915.
Tutwiler Real Estate Agency, $5,000, on demand
J. D. Salmon, $1,000, due Nov. 30, 1914.
Delta B. & L. Ass'n, $2,250, due Dec. 1, 1915.
H. B. Fitch and wife, $2,500, due Nov. 15, 1915.
W. C. Watts et al., $1,346, due Jan. 1, 1916.
E. E. Jackson & wife, $3,000, on demand.
Delta Building & Loan Assn., $5,000, on demand.
A. T. Robard, $250, due June 12, 1915.
J. C. McNeill, $330, due March 1, 1915.
W. E. Flanagin, $1,055, on demand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,
will sell at public auction on
Friday, April 9th, 1915,
at 2 P. M.,
the Stock, Furniture and Fixtures of the
HOLLYWOOD HOTEL
N. W. Cor. of 76th St. and Amsterdam Av., consisting of
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,
Beds, Dressers, Chiffoniers, Chairs, Tables, and all other furniture used in a hotel, too numerous to mention.

INSTRUCTION.

The Berlitz School of Languages
Now at
30 WEST 34TH STREET
(Between 5th Ave. and Broadway.)

PRATT SCHOOL—64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Where Manufacturer and Buyer Meet. Telephone Bryant 1000. 45c per agate line. Count six words to the line.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill., open for special offerings, desirable jobs, etc., in following lines: Muslin underwear, silk petticoats, kimonos, dressing sacques, infants' wear, men's and boys' clothing, boys' outfittings, laces and embroideries. Call 8:30 to 10 A. M., Wednesday, N. Y. Office, 215 4th Av.

BUYER.—Open for position with a live wire dress house; have at present, entire charge of dress department in largest jobbing firm in New York; understands dress business thoroughly; well acquainted and connected in the dress market; can produce live wire sellers to net you profits. * W 103 Times.

WILL PAY CASH FOR GOOD JOBS in men's, boys' and children's Spring and Summer clothing, gents' furnishings, and underwear; send full particulars. M 40 Times.

First-class up to the minute lot of shirred dresses, all colors and all sizes, to close out at a bargain price. Astor Costume Co., 110 W. 17th St.

JOBS IN SILK AND POPLIN DRESSES; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyers, 72 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Madison Square.

Wanted.—Large quantities of cotton whipcord or anything similar to it; black, navy, tan, and gray. T. Posner & Bros., 51 Greene St.

Contractor with 20 machines, wishes to connect with reliable manufacturer or jobber, with dresses. Telephone Stuyvesant 3470.

TWO new Merrow overedge machines at a sacrifice, with factory guarantee. Call Continental Neckwear Co., 114 Fifth Av.

MANUFACTURERS and JOBBERS, our infants' white coats are ready, style, quality and price. Sam Bernard, 2,009 3d Av.

COMPLETE DRESS PLANT for sale, 10 new Singer machines, individual motors, figures, tables. Silverman, 11 West 25th St.

CONTRACTOR, with original styles for the coming Fall on infants' and children's coats. 95 Prince St.

WE are open for snappy models in silks and white coats; also silk and Palm Beach suits. 462 Broadway, sixth floor.

Will buy anything in silk piece goods; any quantity, quality or width. C. M. Oppenheimer & Bro., 12 East 19th St.

JOBBER OPEN FOR 2,500 SILK DRESSES in small and large quantities for cash. Address L 323 Times Downtown.

HANDKERCHIEF linen waists for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. Paschkes, Cohen Co., 141 West 36th.

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS.
Our infants' white coats are ready. Style, quality, Drab, 61 West 24th St.

JOBS, 100 DRESSES of serge, silk, and cotton; must close out at very reasonable prices. Vittoria Dress Co., 34 West 15th St.

WANTED.—All kinds ladies' wearing apparel; cash. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard, Franklin 4343.

250 shawls; best quality; all silk; imported Shantung at $5.50 per shawl for immediate delivery. W 104, Times.

SALESMAN ON DRESSES to sell to jobbers and mail order houses; commission basis. W 106 Times.

OPEN for snappy styles; popular priced Palm Beach and silk suits. 118 W. 27th St., 5th floor.

JOB OF HIGH-GRADE COTTON DRESSES, wash skirts. Style Manufacturing Co., 18 West 27th.

Salesmen experienced on $2.25-$3.75 waists; state territory; salary; commission. M. B., 195 Times.

JOBBER LOOKING at silk and Palm Beach suits and coats. 22 W. 26th St., 6th floor.

CASH FOR JOBS ladies', misses' wearing apparel. Stross, 29 Greene St. Spring 686.

JOBS OF SILK DRESSES to close out. 127 West 28th St., 7th floor.

OPEN FOR JOBS COATS, SUITS and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

JOBBER will look at good cloth dresses for Fall. Room 1,126, 1,183 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Monday....3½@4 " " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Asking for Better Material.

Besides the question of price, the foreign Governments in the market for supplies of uniform cloth have revised their ideas on the quality of goods they want. This is in a large way responsible for the holding up of further contracts. Immediately after the declaration of war by the various European powers, it was a question not so much of quality but of quantity and quickness of delivery. There is a report in the piece goods market that the leading factor has been successful in obtaining a large order from the Russian Government. How true this is is not stated, but it is generally believed that sooner or later the negotiations pending will have to be closed.

***

The Power of Suggestion.

A coat and suit manufacturer, rather well known in his trade as a style originator, pointed out yesterday that the designing fraternity as a whole are becoming more sensitive to style suggestion. There is less dependence placed than formerly, he said, on the ideas arising in the mind of the artist himself, and considerably more attention is paid to the true sources of style. He smilingly explained that the splashes of yellow seen in some color designs may be attributed to the new automobile license. In the same way an attractive magazine cover design is utilized in creating the color scheme for a garment. He looks upon this development as giving promise of a more original spirit in the future.

***

Dress Goods for Fall.

The dress goods buyers who assembled yesterday at the Dry Goods Union, 432 Fourth Avenue, found several interesting features in the offerings of the mills for next Fall. To begin with, owing to the scarcity of dyestuffs, the range of styles and fabrics is a limited one. Colors are, for the most part, sombre, deeper tones of the prevailing shades predominating in the goods for the coming season. The buying was of a liberal character and indicated that the stores are in need of replenishing stocks. Shepherd checks featured the orders placed for future delivery. Gabardines came in for a fair share of attention, and there was evidence of a returning interest in broadcloths. The volume of serge purchases showed no shrinkage. Poplins were also in very good demand.

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Hard-Coal Production Off.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that anthracite production has been heavily curtailed during the past week by holidays incidental to the Easter season as well as by the labor union holiday which is always observed on the first day of April. As a result not much headway has yet been made toward filling the orders that accumulated during the closing days of March. From now on, however, it is anticipated that operations will be subject to few interruptions until business in hand has been disposed of and market conditions require a slowing down. While the bituminous market remains inactive so far as spot sales are concerned, an increasing number of companies report that they are moving slightly more tonnage under contract.

***

To Make Next Sunday "Style Day."

Because of the fact that the storm of last Saturday lost a great deal of Spring business for the retail merchants of the city that cannot be made up unless some unusual methods are resorted to, a prominent local retailing manufacturer of men's hats suggests that the press agitate this coming Sunday as the day for the annual Easter style parade. It is believed by him that this action would result in the retail merchants getting back on Saturday a big part of the business which they lost because of the storm at the close of last week. The main idea of the suggestion is to give the public a good reason for feeling that the day for putting on their finery has been postponed rather than passed. Some such action has already been taken by the Mayor of Atlantic City, who has "proclaimed" next Sunday as the day for the annual style show there in place of last Sunday.

***

Heavy Burlaps Scarce Here.

Stocks of heavy burlaps are growing scarce here, and they are being quoted higher as a result. The demand for these goods is active, and 10½-ounce 40-inch goods were quoted here yesterday at 6 cents. Some holders have withdrawn their heavy goods from the market in anticipation of still higher prices in the near future. The spot situation in the lighter weight goods is not quite so intense, they being in more liberal supply and not so strong in price. On 7½-ounce 40-inch burlaps 4.80 cents is quoted, while on 8-ounce goods in the same width 4.90 to 5 cents is asked, with the latter figure the more indicative of the market. Afloat goods are being held more strongly, though this applies more to heavy burlaps than to light ones. Some owners of these goods are not desirous of selling just now. Jute at Calcutta was reported to be in the neighborhood of 19 pounds, 10 shillings per long ton, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

***

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

Little change developed in the local gray goods situation yesterday either in regard to the amount of trading or to price. Both sheetings and printcloths moved, however, with the bulk of the business that was done on the latter put through for the later deliveries. Quite a good deal of trading on 38½-inch 64-60s has been done in the last day or two for delivery on the far side of the half year, these goods bringing 4⅛ cents. Contract business is also reported on 39-inch 80 squares and 72-76s at an eighth above spot prices. On 68-72s the asking price is 4¾ cents. The sheeting demand showed little change in character from Monday's, the business coming from the same sources and the same kinds of goods being wanted. Prices are firm on all classes of gray goods, spot prices on standard staple printcloths being as follows:

39-inch,	80-80s	6c	38½-inch,	64-56s	3⅞c
39-inch,	72-76s	5⅝c	38½-inch,	60-52s	3½c
39-inch,	68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch,	60-48s	3⅜c
38½-inch,	64-64s	4¼c	27-inch,	64-60s	2⅜c
38½-inch,	64-60s	4c	27-inch,	56-52s	2¼c

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Large Raw Silk Imports.

Figures compiled by the Silk Association of America show that receipts of dutiable silk and free raw materials at this city since the first of the year have finally passed in value those of the same period a year ago, the respective totals being $4,421,905 and $4,303,768. The increase, however, was due to large imports of raw silk. Imports of dutiable silks in the five weeks ended March 27 fell below those of last March, the totals in this case being $2,770,687 and $2,965,702, respectively. Fabrics woven in the piece that were imported during March exceeded those of last year by about $120,000. Good gains were also shown in receipts of velvet or plush ribbons, spun silk yarns, and thrown silks. The larger declines were shown on imports of velvets, chenilles, all other pile fabrics, silk ribbons, ready-made clothing of silk, artificial silk yarn, and hatters' plush. Imports of raw silk for the month showed a gain of about $215,000 over last March. A large gain in imports of waste silk is also shown.

***

Will Be Store's Guests.

A party made up of about forty manufacturers and wholesalers of a wide variety of merchandise left this city last night for Ithaca, via the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to attend the celebration today of the thirty-third anniversary of the opening of the Rothschild Brothers' store in that city. All of the party represent firms in this city which have sold goods to the Rothschild store in those thirty-three years, and they will make the trip as guests of the store management. Two special Pullman cars, with a special club car, have been provided for their comfort. The entertainment will include a banquet in the store, a reception, an automobile tour of the city and adjacent territory, and a style show in which models from this city will take part. Among the party that left last night were representatives of the H. B. Claflin Corporation, Mills & Gibb, Belding Brothers & Co., P. K. Wilson & Son, James H. Dunham & Co., R. Sadowsky, Lamb, Finlay & Co., the Star Skirt Company, William Meyer & Co., and the Universal Brush Company. M. M. Gutstadt was in charge of the arrangements for the trip. The party will leave Ithaca tonight, reaching this city tomorrow morning.

Pulmotor Saves Nine in Tunnel.

Nine of twenty-five men working in a tunnel spur of the Fourth Avenue Subway, which runs under Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, were overcome by gas when a locomotive pulled a train of dirt cars into the ill-ventilated place yesterday afternoon. Companions dragged them out, and Dr. O'Meara of the Norwegian Hospital resuscitated them all with a pulmotor.

BUSINESS NOTES.

At a sale of table linen and corsets held yesterday by Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene Street, about 65 cents on the dollar was obtained for a stock inventories at about $10,000. The attendance was good, a number of out-of-town department store buyers being present. The bidding was brisk and showed a healthy demand for merchandise of the sort.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Einstein-Wolff Company will be held April 12 at 1 o'clock in the company's offices, 1,115 Broadway.

5c & 10c EXCHANGE
50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY
GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE
Everything for the **Bargain Basement**
10 W. 20th St. and 11 W. 19th St., N. Y.

PEARL BUTTONS APPELBEE & NEUMAN, 23-25 Greene St. Tel. Spring 8991
JOB of SILK DRESSES and COTTON WASH DRESSES is now on display. BRONNER MANUFACTURING CO., 30 West 32d Street.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against JAMES E. TROY and MARGARET J. T. CANNON, as Executors of the last will and testament of Mary A. Troy, deceased; Margaret J. T. Cannon, individually; Emma A. Mayhew, The People of the State of New York, Bronx Security and Brokerage Company, Fannie Cats, Joseph H. Pollard, and Mattie J. Pollard, Defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, December 30, 1914.
FREDERICK L. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 55 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
To the defendant Emma A. Mayhew:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward J. Gavegan, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of March, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the City and County of New York.
Dated New York, March 15, 1915.
FREDERICK L. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 55 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—Waldman Bros.; L. S. Waldman, cloaks, suits, millinery; 1,270 B'way.
ALLENTOWN—Allentown House Furn. Goods Co.; C. G. Tice, house furn. goods; Wallick's.
ALLENTOWN—Zollinger, Harned Co.; C. H. Harned, dry goods; Breslin.
ATLANTA—Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Co.; Miss Hernstadt, infants' wear; 20 E. 46th; Collingwood.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White Co.; M. H. Morrison, children's ready-to-wear; 23 E. 20th.
BALTIMORE—R. M. Sutton Co.; E. G. Freiberg, cotton goods; Brostell.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; H. J. Rohr, Miss B. Buck, millinery; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—B. Katzenstein & Bro.; B. Katzenstein, trousers; Navarre.
BALTIMORE — M. Schwartzberg, millinery; Grand.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; A. P. Clarke, men's hats; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Levin Bros.; S. Levin, clothing; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Cahn, Coblens Co.; L. C. Coblens, jobs cotton waists; Miss B. Cohen, jobs dressing sacques, house dresses, sateens, petticoats, sunbonnets; 1,199 Broadway.
BENNINGTON, Vt.—Bottum & Torrance Co.; F. L. Bottum, collars cuffs, waists; Albert.
BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; C. W. Waldo, notions, fancy goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; F. Coleman, dress goods; A. G. Sanborn, ribbons; W. F. Varnum, boy's clothing; J. T. Hagan, white goods; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, bathing suits; T. O'Donnell, tailored suits; Mr. Emery, women's cotton underwear, petticoats, sweaters; C. H. Bird, women's hosiery, knit underwear; F. C. Kemball, costumes; J. T. Donovan, men's hosiery; underwear; Miss E. O'Gorman, trimmings, braids, basement; R. J. Tremble, underwear, basement; Miss E. McHugh, misses' dresses; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Kaleski, women's neckwear; Miss Vincent, women's coats; Miss Houghy, women's suits; J. King, machine made dresses; Miss Coakley, muslin underwear; Miss Murphy, infants' dresses; Miss Reddington, misses' waists; Miss Griffin, women's waists; Mrs. C. Phillips, costumes, dresses; Miss Webb, misses' dresses, basement buyers; V. P. Ring, dresses; H. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters, aprons; Mr. Koch, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss M. Johnson, toys; E. W. Scott, men's furn. goods; J. W. Watters, jobs women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear; 1,183 Broadway.
BOSTON—D. A. Mariner & Co.; J. E. Cotter, hats; Breslin.
BOSTON—H. H. Stearns Co.; W. I. Wood, leather goods; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON — J. J. Moore Co.; J. J. Moore, clothing; Imperial.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss G. Chesleigh, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss A. Leary, infants', children's wear; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Ideal Neckwear Co.; A. J. Polack, neckwear; Gregorian.
BOSTON—Jones, McDuffee & Co.; S. H. Cutting, waistings; Collingwood.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss J. L. McCluskey, dresses; J. A. Belyea, ladies' neckwear; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; C. A. Biederman, ladies' suits; 116 West 32d.
BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—Houghton & Simonds; A. P. Simonds, gloves, laces; Park Av.
BRIDGEPORT—J. Muich; 2 W. Walker, ready-to-wear; 33 Union Square.
BRIDGEPORT—Leon's Bargain Store; J. B. Lederer, men's, women's furn. goods; Broadway Central.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; I. B. Hope, boys' clothing, hats, caps; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. E. Gawhe, cloaks, suits; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO—L. J. Gunn; Miss Chassey, jobs, dresses, waists; 72 Madison Av.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; C. E. Bassett, millinery; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss J. A. Pinneline, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 18 W. 35th.
BUTLER, Penn.—A. Troutman Sons; W. J. Troutman, carpets; Navarre.
CHICAGO—Twelfth Street Store; E. R. Wurtzburg, jobs, domestics, wash goods; 1,261 B'way.
CHICAGO—C. Anderson, furn. goods; Marlborough.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. E. O'Connell, misses' frocks, dresses, waists; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—D. Martin Cloak Co.; W. I. Schiff, cloaks; 4 W. 22d.
CHICAGO—Hackner Bros. & Bernstein Co.; E. Hackner, clothing; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—Herzberg, Goldstein & Lesser; Mr. Goldstein, coats, suits; Room 1,126, 1,183 B'way.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; L. P. Peiser, infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear, petticoats; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Ryan, cloaks; Wm. Simpson, representing; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—The Fair; I. G. Rice, ladies', misses', children's coats, suits, dresses; 225 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—The Fair; Miss H. Krager, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 23 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI—Queen, Mfg. Co.; E. Unger, dresses, skirts; Room 1,126, 1,183 B'way.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; O. J. Hoelscher, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Berning Brothers & Co.; F. Berning, linens; S. D. Hackin, fancy goods; Imperial.
CINCINNATI—M. Kuppin, dry goods; Breslin.
CINCINNATI—Bischof, Sterne & Stein; H. Sterne, cloakings; 7 East 20th.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; W. S. Berry, silks, dress goods; M. J. Rogers, carpets, rugs; Prince George; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Halle, Schwarz & Skal; S. M. Skall, domestics, linens; 71 Worth.
CLEVELAND—Freedman Bros.; M. E. Freedman, trimmings; Longacre.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; F. L. Carter, laces, hdkfs.; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Halle Brothers Co.; W. Weisenberg, millinery; E. H. Aymar, shoes; A. H. Geake, boys' clothing; 220 5th Av.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Meis Bros.; A. Meis, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.
DES MOINES—Harris Emery Co.; C. N. Hoffheimer, ready-to-wear, basement; 1,270 B'way.
DETROIT—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; J. Alexander, millinery; 621 Broadway.
DETROIT—I. Ettlinger; women's garments; Breslin.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; R. B. Tannahill, men's clothing; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss S. Barkume, laces, ribbons; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—J. Greenbaum, ladies', children's dresses, waists; Broadway Central.
ERIE, Penn.—"Long's"; Miss Stevens, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Martin & Naylor Co.; W. W. Strong, general mdse.; H. A. Wilson, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Bwy.
HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; N. F. Allen, dry goods; 75 Spring.
INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Black Co.; W. D. Middleton, boys', children's clothing; 1,.1 Broadway.
JOHNSTOWN—M. Nathan & Bro.; H. L. Ricalton cloaks, suits; 72 Madison Av.
JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.—Keck & Mackin; J. Keck, furs; Park Av.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, women's wash dresses; 7 W. 22d.
KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak & Suit Co.; L. J. Lanman, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
KEENE, N. H.—Pike & Whipple; F. C. Pike, carpets; Herald Square.
KNOXVILLE—Cureton, Kennedy & Calloway Co.; J. R. McDowell, clothing, furnishing goods; Wellington.
KOKOMO—Thalman & Levi; J. Frankenthal, cloaks, suits, waists; 315 4th Av.
KNOXVILLE — Anderson-Dalin-Varnell Co.; Mrs. H. C. Gridley, ready-to-wear; 39 West 32d.
LEBANON, Penn.—A. C. Zimmerman & Co.; A. C. Zimmerman, carpets; Continental.
LYNCHBURG—C. M. Guggenheimer Co.; C. M. Guggenheimer, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
LYNCHBURG—Quinn, Marshall Co.; C. L. Snidow, dry goods; 72 Leonard.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—Tompkins Dry Goods Co.; S. Millspaugh, dress goods, silks, carpets; 105 Grand; Albert.
MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Co.; G. B. Schoen, waists, children's dresses; 15 E. 26th.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; G. La Bissoniere, coats, dresses; 432 4th Av.
MONTREAL, Canada—The Almy Store; Mr. Cook, ready-to-wear; 2 W. Walker.
MONTREAL, Can.—Glasbourg Bros.; H. Glasbourg, dry goods; Broadway Central.
NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; F. M. Fox, boys' clothing, furn. goods; G. O. Doyle, cloaks, suits, hosiery; 75 Spring; Knickerbocker.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; O. C. Herman, rugs; H. Muhlfeld, representing; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—Schulman & Evans; Mr. Schulman, woolens; Mr. Evans, woolens; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN—Mendel & Freedman; I. Freedman, cloaks, suits, waists, coats; 315 4th Av.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; Miss Hazleton, art needlework; F. W. Phipps, cloaks, suits; 1,270 Broadway.
NEW HAVEN—Rappaport & Tucker; Mr. Rappaport, Mr. Tucker, woolens; Park Avenue.
NEW HAVEN—R. M. Wallick; woolens; Park Av.
NEW ORLEANS—Schwartz Bros. & Co.; L. C. Schwartz, cloaks; D. T. Schwartz, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
NEW YORK—Hess Co.; L. Hess, dry goods; 116 West 32d.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Niagara D. G. Co.; S. J. Fisher, gen'l mdse.; S. Powell, waists; 432 4th Av.
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Rayal & Duggan; M. Rayal, clothing; Imperial.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; J. Porteous, dress goods, silks; 432 4th Av.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—Cox & Hawkins Co.; H. C. Cox, hats; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss A. M. Day, laces, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; Miss J. Dowd, fancy goods; 1,261 Bwy.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; A. G. Cressman, muslin underwear; B'way & 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Parness, suits, white chinchilla coats, wash dresses; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Mrs. I. Cormick, toys; 1,261 Bwy.
PHILADELPHIA—Mrs. H. M. Quirk, ready-to-wear; Latham.
PHILADELPHIA—J. J. McLoughlin, petticoats; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Adler & Co.; L. Adler, clothing; Wentworth.
PHILADELPHIA—C. J. Pagelow, waists; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; H. Blauner, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Berger, children's white, colored dresses, coats; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—Bettlehem & Coyne; J. J. Coyne, cloakings; 1,182 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Department Store; Miss M. Gibian, waists; A. C. Moffat, hosiery, leather goods; 200 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. B. Herstein, coats, basement, jobs silk dresses; 936 8th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; H. V. Sternfield, coats; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Mr. Frank, Miss Levin, waists; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman Co.; B. Neiman, Miss Killen, coats; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH — J. Horne Co.; C. Meyers, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; G. C. Levy, Mr. Herschel, coats, suits, waists, dresses, (basement;) 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; L. C. Moses, toys; 95 Madison Av.
PORTSMOUTH—P. F. Brennan, dry goods; E. S. Brennan, furn. goods; Breslin.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Miss L. A. Merry, books, linens; 432 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE—B. H. Gladding D. G. Co.; Mrs. E. F. Warner, millinery; L. Rocheleau, shoes; 200 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE—C. Misch, C. E. Cohn, clothing, cloaks, millinery; 33 Union Square.
READING—Lord & Gage; W. F. Schultz, silks; 23 East 26th.
ROANOKE—G. MacBain Co.; O. H. Highbarger, dress goods; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—E. J. Fryatt, Dept. Store; H. E. Eyer, dry goods; Herald Square.
ROCHESTER—E. Smith & Co.; G. W. Smith, millinery; Broadway Central.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. A. Reynolds, embroideries, trimmings; 432 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; Mr. Rathbun, cloaks, suits; 16 E. 18th.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; C. B. Hitchcock, carpets, furniture; 2 Walker.
ST. LOUIS—Addison Cloak Co.; J. Olian, coats, suits, dresses, waists, children's dresses; Room 1,812; 15 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Singer Bros. Cloak Co.; S. Singer, cloaks; 648 Bwy.; Navarre.
ST. LOUIS—Rice, Stix, D. G. Co.; R. H. Crellin, linens, laces; 377 Bwy.
ST. PAUL—Novelty Cloak & Suit Co.; L. Cohen, Spring coats; 1,161 B'way.
ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; J. G. Korissey, cloaks, suits; 31 Union Square.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Natick Underwear Co.; D. E. Miller, muslin underwear; 200 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Smith & Murray; P. Murray, dry goods; 432 4th Av.
SYRACUSE—J. W. Hennocksburg, millinery; Herald Square.
SYRACUSE—A. Russell, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.; Park Av.
TOLEDO—Conde Cloak Co.; M. R. Cohn and J. Appelbaum, silks, woolens; Room 1,128, 1,183 B'way.
TOLEDO—Thompson-Hudson Co.; H. J. Mason, dress goods, silks; 50 Union Square; Flanders.
TROY, N. Y.—P. Herbert & Co.; W. P. Herbert, coats, suits, dresses; 60 W. 33d.
UNIONTOWN, Penn.—W. Feinberg, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
WASHINGTON—S. Kahn, Sons & Co.; Mrs. H. Shute, corsets, ladies' wear; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, stationery, art goods, tr

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

480—Paine Lumber Co. v. E. N. Neal—Re-assigned for argument on Monday, April 26 next.
501—Jones National Bank v. C. E. Yates et al.;
502—Bank of Staplehurst v. same;
503—Utica Bank v. same; and
504—T. Bailey v. same—Argument continued.
In Original—State of Georgia v. The Tennessee Copper Co.—Argument commenced.
Adjourned until today.
Call for today: 1, original; 685, 736, 743, 757, 568, (and 759,) 712, 813, 217, and 220.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Bldg. Motions:
Am Pipe Co<Co of Westchester.
Meyers & Wisner<US, St Northern Paper Co <SS Persian.
Bryson<Gen Elec Co.
Brown<US.
Steel<Lawrence.
Seidl-Cohen Co<Filem's Sons Co.
US<Dudardin.
O'Connor<Coastwise Dredg Co.
US<Il Surety Co.
Mostyn<Huntington.
Donohue<D. L & W RR.
Frankfort Barnett Co<Prym & Co.
US<1 Pearl sh diamond.
US<1 Set furs, st & muff.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 323 P. O Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar. Case on—Kintner<Atlantic Com Co.
No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312.—Motion calendar.
Eddy<S Y "Raja."
Cent Leather Co<A C McCarthy & C S Samoza.
J H Ladew Co<same and Barber & Co., Inc, Larninaga Co, &c.
Campbell & Stuart<Str Oceana.

New York County.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—First Department.—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.—At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions:
R & L Co<Frazer
Frazer<R & L Co.
Jones<Nat Surety Co.
People<Finkelstein, (3.)

APPELLATE TERM—Guy, Bijur, and Pendleton, JJ.—For hearing of appeals from the City and Municipal Courts.

SPECIAL TERMS — Part I.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ry Co Gen<W R Grace Co.
Re McClellan.
Johnson<Amer Hawaiian S S Co.
Barbagallo<U S R & Imp Co.
Levene<Levene.
Pines<Van Tuyl.
Newland Piano & Co<Heiser.
Holbrook<Mutual Life.
Van Nort<Van Nort.
Fishbone<Belwood R Co.
De Baun<Powell.
Wing<Alexander.
Schmid<Mitchell.
Bank of Metropolis<Goldberg.
Briggs<Dix.
Vermont Marble Co<Chas M Gray M & S Co.
Solling<Feifer, (2.)
Bederin<Met El Mfg Co.
Adler<Wm Adler Theat Co, Inc.
Re Glen<Houghtaling.
Deegan<City Sales Agency.
Zubrinsky<Blumberg.
Bryor Cliffs Light—Cons Tel & E S Co.
Williamson<Same.
Liebmann<Liebman.
Re Frances Marion, Inc.
Liebman<Liebman.
Herrenschaft<Bedford.
Robin<Lavelle Const Co.
Treacy<Oxford R Co.
Watts<Watts.
CNY<Plunkett.
Fitch<Shubert Theat Co.
Re Caveney.
Farulo<42 St & Madison Av Co.
Standard Comput Scale Co<Hartigan
Gotham Martin.
Kelly<McElroy Co.
Ketchum<Ketchum.
Gable F Hook & E Co<West El Hair C Co.
Avery Scale Co<Rock Plast Mfg Co.
Shapiro<Glendenning.
Re Logan Tailoring Corp.
Re Kneeland, (Deery.)
CNY<Bloom.
Municipal Lien Co<Brevoort.
Bruce<Glickman, (2.)
Gulfck Boeck.
Beatty<Lewis.
Beller<Fischer.
Baer<O'Neill.
Galantis<Cranwell.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Giegerich, Motions:
Ryley<Pinkney.
5th Av Bldg Co<Benjamin.
Hamilton<Lincoln.
Re Dyre Av.
Re Bear Swamp Rd.
Weinger<Weinger.
Williams<Williams.
Bernstein<Barnstein.
Dorf<Dorf.
Pearson<Pearson.
Salkin<Salkin.
Bond<Bond.
Tilford<Tilford.
Miller<Miller.
Kelleher<Kelleher.
Rubin<Rubin.
Preferred causes:
Leavett<Leavett.
Re Trust Co<Connor.
Bklyn Bldg, &c, Co<Zucker.
General calendar:
Tropauer<Tropauer.
Rochester Tr Co<Erb, Rogers<Erb.
Hudson Riv B Stone Co.<Fiore.
Hamburger<Sulken (2)

PART IV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Public Serv Com<1nt R T Co. Case on.

PART VII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part 10:30 A. M.
Myers Co<Levine.
Hiller<McCarthy.
State Bank<Klein.
J Redmond-Beaufils Co<McCord.

PART II.—Erlanger, Bauman<Somerville.
Rity Co.
Klugerman<same.
Tobias<same.
Nieman<Cauldwell Wingate Co.

PART II.—Shearn, J.—At People ex rel Appell<Prendergast.
Reader<Bellinsky.
D'Anci<Saitta, Clear.

PART IV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Murtagh<CNY.
Hanlon<Nass El RR.
Triangle Waist Co<Eskay Waist Co.
Fay<Levy.
Mullen<CNY.
Brackett<same.
Mattes<Aubeck.

PART V.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
T Maloney<Rodgers & Haggerty.
M Maloney<same.
R Cusumano<Rieger.
V Cusumano<same.
Steinheimer<McKinnon.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Friedman<Gaus.
Saccaccia<NY Rys.
M Murphy<Case Mfg & Trading Co.
W Murphy<same.
Little<Neptune Bath.
H Schwartz<Get Rty.
M Schwartz<same.
Botfe<Cons Tel & El Sub Co.

PART VII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Beldegreen<Nas E RR.
Hanna<Bordens Cond. Milk Co.
Kaufman<F. Ochse Co
McDonough<A J Schwerzler Co.
Creighton<Luns Am.
Kiaklansky<Larenos.
Natowich<Cohn (2)

PART VIII.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Schneider<Con Gas Co.
Steinber<Forward Ass
Fay<Hudson Nav Co.
Weehsler<NY Cons RR.
Bjorn<O'Rourke Eng, &c, Co.

PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Seligman<Scholtz.
Laurie<Transit Dev.
Born<Union Ry.
Toomey<Delmonico's.
Washkowski<Bockhaus.

PART X.—Goff, J. At 10:30 A. M.
Mack<Dock Cont Co.
Artyskewitz<O'Rourke Eng & Con Co.
Forin<Jaeger.
Kopances<Ocean SS.
Lewis<Gr Ar & P Tea.
Strohmier<Graf, (2.)
Beers<McNaught.
Cirzlo<Ward Baking.
Smith<same.
Hirsh<Badt.
Rowan<Fuller Con Co.
Feeney<Seeligman.
Sabella<Kerry.
Walsh<NY Rys.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hart<Amsterd'm News
Cooke<Reardon.
Flood<Kapian.
Nicholls<NY Edison Co
Hammer<Van Eyk.
Higgins<Powers.
Mahoney<Nat Firep'g.
Defina<McMullen, Snare & Triest.

PART XII.—Hasbrouck, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Smith<Keltin.
Van Schieck<Farrell & Sons.

PART XIII.—Sutherland, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lubasch<Corp of H & A Cohen.
Ontopolsky<Neal & S.
McDermott<Froment.
Roach<Hudson Nav Co.
Fay<Reynolds.
Weinstein<Robinson.
Pollack<B H RR.
Williams<Glassheim.
Mann<Kobre.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Hauser<Hauser.
Teele<Mayer.
Farley<Page.
Honesdale Nat Bk<Fisher.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Farley<White.
Russo<McOwen.
C Meads & Co<Am Fid Co.
Brookstone<Ullman.
Lamborn<Bryan.
Talcott<Slater Bros, &c, Co.
Jacobs<Weingarten Bros.
Kirschbaum<A M F Co.
Delmar<Highland Knit Mills.
Ard<Stark.
Menke<Menke.
Fischer<Schram.
Sullivan<Mulligo.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—(Adjourned March term.)—Recess.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Feinstein<CNY.
Curley<Mullins.
White Co.<Brinckworth.
Nekola<Vesely.
Hahn<CNY.

PART XVII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Chodraw<Goldstein.
Munroe<Bradstreet Co
Walter<Radio Tel Co.
Sheffmann<Emp Liab Assn Corp.
Monroe<Lacca Co.
Block<Miller.
Content<Robertson.
Doll<Williams.
White Co.<CNY.

PART XVIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
La Sala<Friedman.
Warner-Godfrey Co<Triangle Waist Co.
Hop<Mankowitz Co.
Kaufman<Jacob.
Stoklorff<Surstein.
United Export Co<Moisant.
Carnegie Trust Co<Deely.

Surrogate's Court.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Nathan S. Brinton,
U. G. Blanchford,
Samuel Grier,
Jennie R. Barber,
Sarah L. Boynton.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M.
Contested will of Margaret Sollinger.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Gittens<Balfour.
Smith & Son<Met Imp Co.
Jones<Christman Sons
Badenhook<same.
Ryan H Wells<same.
Lowenfeld<Solid.
Loehfelm<Obernik.
Freifeld<Levinton.
Klas Eng Co<Dragon Features.
Ball<Brandon.
Compact Directory Co<Baldwin.
Kinnerk<Wildhart.
Vergessilch<Fashion Fur Co.
Kennelly<Napolitano.
Wagon<Segal.
Will<Liverright.
Steigman<New Harlem Casino T S.
Hunt<Eckhardt.
Scott<CNY.
Flyki<same.
Petit<same.
McGlinn<same.
Honesdale Nat Bk<same.
Ouglinlo<same.
Thier<Tausend.
Olcott<Bush, (2.)
Reilly & Bro<Saxonia Con Co.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part 9:45 A. M.
Gruenberg<Popper.
Bronx Hospital<Perfection Clothes W.
Szkimelis<Ocean SS.
Lehrer<Sup Lodge K & L of Honor.
Kraut<O'Leary Con.
Goldmann<Schwazler.
Law<Clinton Fireproof Co.
Greenbaum<Borden Cond Milk Co.
Steventon<Ruppert.
Briggs<Dunn Truck.
Durst<Rubin.
Quimby<Schonberg.
Maryland Cas Co<Orr, &c, Co.
Ringat<Int R T.
Ehrgatt<Hulse Mfg. Co.
Cannon<Herman.
Walb<Henken.
Clemens<Bretz.
Cogert<Chermorsky.
Norwich Union F I Co.
Same<Glens Falls Ins Co.
Ehrichs<Chi, &c, R R.
Constad<Schwenker.
Kaufman<Weinberg.
Wetreich<N Y Rys.
Hammer<Burghardt.
McHugh<Bradley Cont Co.
Caulfield<N Y Rys.
Weissman<Isaacs.
Fried<Miller.
Yudelowsky<Fishman.
Saltzhauer<Rappaport.
Paoli<E Riv Nat B'k.
Heine<Cruchshank.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term. Part II., for trial.
Ruby<Windsor Land & Imp Co.
Johnson<Meeker.
Tennant Sons<Schapiro
Sarasohn<Fish.
Scott<Molostrowsky.
Falk<Fischer.
Siegbert<Smyth.
Utitz<Rothschild.
Stecher<Stecher.
Greene<Maxwells Mfg Co.
Aronow<Cooper.
Rosenberg<Mass Amus Co.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Cases to be sent from Short Cause Calendar for trial.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial Calendar.
Panka<City R E Imp & Con Co.
Gruber-Hirsch.
Pierce<Adams & Grace Co.
Van Emden<Martinson.
The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day on request of counsel:
Robinson<Greenberg.
Buettner<Behrend.
Kapp<Palm Bros Co.
Seely Office Appl Co<Fisher.
Thatcher Furnace Co<Ridgewood Devel.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Re Glenn (Boyd)—Patrick J Walsh. Guaranty Trust Co<Cohen—Louis C Levy. N Y Trust Co<Carvalho—Geo E Waller. Re Saty—William Allen. Re Hamilton Bros—William Allen. Re Zwilling—Patrick J Dobson. Commonwealth Ins Co<Brown—James A Lynch. Re Marcuson—Harry A Silverstein. Re Schiffer—Frank C Avery.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Reveluntary Estates Co<Cook—Abel C Thomas.
SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Ober<Wiegand—Lewis A Abrams. Wild<Schlesman—William Klein.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Carrie E Crocker<Katherine Fay—Henry Brady.
SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—John L Buttenwieser<Jaworower Realty Co—Barnett Berger. Franklin Say Bank<Margaret Richardson—Albert Sanders.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Haft<Lichtenberg.
Charity Fund of N Church<McCann.
Titus<Rosen.
Greenberger<No Side Sto Warehouse.
O'Brien<CNY.
Braun<Inter R T Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.
Kurak<McMullen Sn & Tr Inc.
Chrusch<C U Gas Co.
Aunchman<Legrett.
Tracy<Jackson Asso.
Sobowlef<Kronberg.
Highest number reached in regular order, 170.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estates of:
Nellie Carney.
Luigi Picarello.
Edward Whalen.
Bridget Brady.
Julia A. Barry.
Patrick Haughton.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, C.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Elizabeth G Hardy<Hunt's Point Estate.
Isabella C King<same—Jacob Leitner.
Lorillard Spencer<same—Jacob Leitner.
Elizabeth Meeker<same—Jacob Leitner.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Thomas, Stapleton, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar, at 1 P. M.
Lynn<Bushnell.
McCloskey<Buckley.
Man Ry<Brady.
Dunne<Na RR.
Katzner<Weiner.
Smith<Langere.
Crocker Pt Assn<Honesdale Nat Bk<Fisher.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Littlefield<McTigue.
Darling<The Mayor, &c.
Gallo<CNY.
State Bank<Savarese.
Gray<Am Surety Co.
Burchard<Beer.
Van Gorkum<Chiapperine.
Cannariato<Tuzzolino.
Stone<Burnham.
Cohen<Giant Silk Mfrs.
Brothers Valley Coal Co<Garfield, &c, Co.
Farley<Schwarz.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kirby<Spiegel.
Hogan<Regan.
Casselberry<Tietenberg.
Paterno<Paterno.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Paine Lumber Co.<Ambrose Rty Co.
Leslie Bros Eng Co.<Fleischman Bros.
Macauley<Press Pub Co.
Werner<Martens.
Int Trust Co<J. Lesser
Same<D. Lesser.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Britt<Commercial Cas Ins Co.
Kreeger<M. Wigerson & Co.
Shapiro<Goldstein.
Ungerer & Co<Caccavajo.
Case on.

PART XIX.—Blackmar, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Wahl<B H R R.
Auer<Kohlman.
O'Grady<Orr & Co.
Palmisano<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Rosenberg<Marino.
Egan<Endelman.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Friedman<Shapiro.
Hornstein<B H RR.
Miles<Eneman.
Blumenfield<Rosenberg.
Smith<NY Con RR.
Janow<B H RR.
Nick<Obermeyer & L.
Ramsey<Int R T.
Beatty<Holbrook, C & Co.
Mullany<Con El L Co.
Ewal<Frank et al.
Manstarsky<CI&BRR.
Donovan<CNY.
Herrmann<B H RR.
Pfeiffer<Ormond.
Wingard<So Pac Co.
Williams<Nassau RR.
Goldberg<Nassau RR.
Southern<Erie RR.
McKenna<Horwitz & Schanback.
Hannon<Nassau RR.
Richardson<De Grandmont.
Galligan<Osborne.
Barshelsky<Palley.
Hallpanny<P & D Co.
Hayes<B H RR.

Cases must be added to the ready section of calendar each day. Not more than two cases in which the same trial counsel appears will be placed on the day calendar.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1068.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
D'Allesra<J Hearn Con Co.
McGinley<Spero.
Langer<NYC I Ry Co.
Monohan<Shipway.
Harrison<Chester Hill Auto Serv Co.
Reynolds<D Mayer Brewing Co.
Johnson<Merrill Bros.

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:
Naughton<Gordon.
Scully<NY C RR.
Barello<Bradley Con.
Klein<Delaphaine.
Burns<Rector Gas Lamp Co.
Yonkers Brew<Gabil.
Pennington<Mason & Hanger Co.
Petzold<Bronx Gas & Elec Co.
Coutant<Int R T.
Rant<Eisele.
Pace<West El RR.
Hall<Mallinson.
Miller Mill Co<Fuchs.
Stehlin<C & C Con Co.
Riddell<Jaskson, Inc.
Grogan<Maxwell B Co
Barrett<Conklin.
Ross<Rogers & H.
Kidd<Whitridge, rcr.
O'Grady<Rainehart & D Co.
Michaelson<Ebling Brew Co.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1050.

County Court.

Platt, Co, J.
Rothwell<NY & S Ry.
Connors<same, (2.)
Richards<Foster.
Millich<Rickslay.
Alamshah<Tamraz.
Nat Surety Co<Jones.
Vinokur<Ella.
Lucas<Guinsberg.
James<Turnname.
Walsh<Money, (2.)
Perrone<West Co Bwg
McNeill<Mulwitz.
Seiffert<Alexander.
Lounsbury & Sons<Giocchini.
Seymour Coal Co<Hassler.
Walden<Brown.
Rose & Hibbard Co<Eberspacher.
Johns<Santora.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Part II.—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.
Cases must be ready for trial when reached in their order.
Keller & ano<Giant Silk Mfrs.
Grawin<L I RR.
Flanagan, as admx<Huner.
Herrman, an inf<Andreinolo, an inf<Farrell.
J F Bernascheff Bldg Co, Inc<Misjek et al.
Gorsaud, Terry & T.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day, No cause will be set down for a day on this call.
Pinto, as admx—Morris Amuse Co.
Simonetti<L H RR.
Gasteiger<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Vencius<C I & B RR.
Koenig, an inf<Sage Found Homes Co.
Engelhart<Lake.
Stines<B, Q C & S RR
Driscoll<L I RR.
Kraft<NY Tel Co.
Christie<T A Gillespie Co.
Harrison<NY & Q Co Ry.
Blanco<B H RR.
Corbett, an inf<Shannon.
Fareley, as Comm<Kruger & ano.
Clark, an inf<Percy & ano.

Cases must be added to the ready section of calendar each day. Not more than two cases in which the same trial counsel appears will be placed on the day calendar.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1068.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ALLEN, ELIZABETH, (Feb. 22;) personalty, $4,000; all to Halsey Otis Allen.

BARBOUR, MARY J., (Feb. 12;) realty, over $7,000; personalty, over $2,000; all to daughter, Kate Barbour.

CHAPPELL, JULIA BACON, (no petition;) brother, Howard F. Chappell, gets jewelry, personal effects, bric-a-brac, &c.; residue equally to brothers, Charles F. and Henry W., and sister, Mary L. Perkins.

HANFORD, WARREN D., (details elsewhere.)

HEFTER, HANNAH H., (March 12;) personalty, upward of $10,000; Ernestine Merrill, Merrill and Anastasia Heleh Hefter Merrill, Frances Hefter, and sister, Else Hefter Winquist, residue.

HEFTER, MARY A., (Feb. 18;) personalty, less than $10,000; $500 each to Hervey Cottrill; personal effects, to Ernestine Merrill; residue to Else Hefter Winquist and Frances Hefter.

McWILLIAM, MAGDALENE, (March 24;) tributed as per memo.; residue to Presbyterian Home for Aged Women.

MULREIN, MARY E., (March 12;) personalty, over $10,000; all to brothers and sisters.

STORM, CLARENCE, (March 24;) realty, over $5,000; personalty, over $5,000; all to mother, Sarah M. Orvis.

ULLMANN, MAX, (March 30;) realty, $9,500; personalty, $1,000; all to widow, Rose.

WEBER, FRED C. E., (April 3:) personalty, about $15,000; $7,000 and residue to Martin E. Stinchcomb; $1,000 each to Mrs. Fred P. Platt, Richard von Dannenberg, F. W. Marshall, and Charles Carson.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CARROLL, JAMES J., (April 30, 1907;) deposits and jewelry, $1,450; net value, $825; Louise M. James, not related to beneficiary.

BOYARD, DOMINICK, (Details elsewhere.)

HANKEN, CECILIA, (Sept. 13, 1912;) net estate, $6,254; two sisters, a brother and two nephews each received $1,250; deposits, $93; jewelry, $157; mortgages and notes, $9,409.

MINNICK, MARGARET, (July 20, 1913;) (a supplemental report.) Corrects minor clerical errors in original report, which was filed Dec. 28, 1914.

SKETCHLEY, EDWARD, (Aug. 8, 1914;) net estate, $24,619; Mrs. Elizabeth Sketchley, widow, beneficiary; deposits, $5,320; notes, $1,360; one-half interest owned by decedent in firm of Lloyd I. Seamon & Co., egg commission merchants, 148 Reade St., is appraised at $22,969.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The retirement of Col. R. Byrnie, Ordnance Dept., is announced.
First Lieut. T. H. Cunningham, 9th Cav., and Second Lieut. J. E. McDonald, 12th Cav., will proceed to Fort Logan, Col., for temporary duty, then to their stations.
First Lieut. O. C. Ehle, 18th Inf., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Georgia Military Academy.
First Lieut. J. N. Greeley, 4th Field Artillery, detailed in Signal Corps, May 12, will repair to this city about May 22 and report to Chief Signal Officer for duty.
Capt. C. W. Haverkampf, Medical Corps, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board at Army Building, New York City, appointed May 9, 1913, during temporary absence of Major A. E. Truby, Medical Corps.
Orders March 10 amended to direct First Lieut. C. B. Hodges, 4th Inf., to proceed to Baton Rouge, La., and take station, instead of New Orleans.
Name of Major C. D. Rhodes, 15th Cav., to detached, April 6, vice Major G. T. Langhorne Carr, who is removed from detached, Majc. Langhorne is assigned to 15th Cav., April 6.
Leaves: Capt. W. E. Gunster, 18th Inf., 2 months; Major G. C. Shaw, Philippine Scouts, two months; 2d Lieut. D. Palmer, 3d Infantry, aviation student, Signal Corps, 3 days, and Major S. F. Dutton, Quartermaster Corps, 2 months extension.

Navy.

Junior Grade Lieuts. A. S. Wolfe, H. D. McHenry, and O. C. Badger commissioned, and Lieut. D. Moore, the Oregon, to the New Orleans.
Ensign H. W. Underwood, the Maryland, to command the Stewart.
P. A. Surgeon B. H. Dorsey, the Atlantic Reserve Fleet, to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.
P. A. Paymaster J. L. Chatterton commissioned from Aug. 23, 1912.
Chief Boatswains T. M. Cassidy, the Maryland, to the Albatross, and T. W. Healy, the Neptune, to the Vestal.
Boatswains J. E. Armstrong, the Vestal, to the Neptune, and F. A. Pippo, the Albatross, to the St. Louis.
Chief Gunners F. E. Orton, W. O. King, W. S. Each, C. L. Bridges, and A. Klinger commissioned.
Gunner W. A. Eaton, receiving ship at New York, to flagship, cruiser squadron, Atlantic Fleet.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Barney at Annapolis, Maryland at Tiburon, Baltimore at Norfolk, Arethusa at Charleston, Beale, Fanning, Jarvis, Jenkins, and Jouett at Norfolk, Vestal and Lebanon at Lynn Haven Bay, and Balch, Benham, Birmingham, Paulding, and Henley at Hampton Roads.
Sailed—Nanshan, Mazatlan, for La Paz; Delaware, Vera Cruz, for Hampton Roads; Warrington, San Juan, for Hampton Roads; Castine, Boston, for New York; Pontiac, New York Yard, for Newport; Chester, Boston, for Portsmouth, N. H., and the Supply, Guam, for Manila.
The Orion, now at Philadelphia, ordered to Sewall Point, Va. On being relieved at Vera Cruz by the Wheeling, the Georgia will proceed to Hampton Roads.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

TUESDAY, April 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, e s, 29 ft s of 13th St, 25x 62.3; Dora P. Goldberg to Charles Voegelin, Pinebush, Orange County, N. Y., (mtg $13,000,) all liens, April 2; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.
AV D, 112-4, n e cor of 8th st, 47.6x77; Patrick J. Dobson, ref, to Elinor M. Koch, 5; attorneys, Wilson, B. & W., 48 Wall
COLUMBIA ST, 88, e s, 175 ft n of Rivington St, 25x120; Michael Josephsohn to Michael Josephsohn, a private banker, 105 Stanton St (mtge $25,000); April 3; attorneys, A. Waxenbaum, 124 Stanton St..$100
WASHINGTON ST, 812, w s, 48.2 ft s of Gansevoort St, 24.8x77.8x irregular; Daniel Schade to August C. Schade, 812 Washington st (mtge $5,700); April 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$100
WEST END AV, 969, w s, 80.6 ft n of 87th st, 20.2x100; Francis M. Jencks to Paterno Construction Company, 272 West 84th st; Feb 17, attorney, Stoddard & M., 128 7TH ST, 215 and 215½ East, n s, 216.4 ft w of Avenue C, 33.4x97.6; August Ruff to John Weyler, 22 Sumner Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $24,000.) April 5; attorneys, Gettner, S. & 13TH ST, 519 East, n s, 246 ft e of Avenue A, 25x irregular x103.3; Michael Josephsohn to Michael Josephsohn, a private banker, 105 Stanton St, (mtg $26,500.) April 3; attorney, A. Waxenbaum, 124 Stanton St....$100
15TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 25x103.3; Marcus Realty Co. to Lena Marcus, 158 West 15th St, March 31; attorney, William H. Chorosh, 51 Chambers St.....$1
27TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Marcus Realty Co. to Lena Marcus, 158 West 15th St, March 31; attorney, William H. Chorosh, 51 Chambers St.....$1
34TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Marcus Realty Co. to Lena Marcus, 158 West 15th St, March 31; attorney, William H. Chorosh, 51 Chambers St.....$1
44TH ST, 522 West, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Samuel Rubenstein to Isaac 102D ST, n s, 140 ft e of Madison Av, 40x100.11; Zigmas Realty Co. to Henrietta Bashwitz, 210 Riverside Drive; April 6; attorneys, Alexander, C. & S., 61 Chambers
106TH ST, 238 East, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.10; John B. Banton, referee, to Walter A. Burke, 725 Park Av, trustee will of Matilda B. Brown, foreclosure, April 3; attorney, L. W. Osterveis, 200 5th
LOT 13, Block 5, map of Section A; Edenwald Luigi Ligeri to Giovanni Pacella, 347 East 114th St. April 3; attorney, Giovanni Pacella, 347 East 114th st.....$100
LOT 781, Map Laconia Park; Vincenzo Carro to Rosario Pressinone, 2,068 2d Av, Feb 16; attorney, Anthony Mirabella, 2,068 2d Av.
LOTS 97, 111 to 113, 197, 279, Map Joseph Husson, Clason Point; Porter Realty and Development Co. to Felix J. Lussier, 40 East 80th St, June 26, 1914; attorney, J. A. Young, 206 Broadway.....$1
LOTS 65, 67, 175, 176, 209, 226 to 229, map of Joseph Husson, Clason Point; Porter Realty and Development Co. to Felix J. Lussier, 40 East 80th St, June 26, 1914; attorney, J. A. Young, 206 Broadway.....$1
LOTS 237 and 238, map of Joseph Husson, Clason Point; Frederick E. Mueller to Felix J. Lussier, 40 East 80th St, July 2

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Manhattan Plot Sold to Builder—August Belmont, Jr., Buys Bay Shore Estate—East Forty-eighth Street Deal—Bronx Market—New Jersey Transactions.

An upper Manhattan deal which indicates the continued activity in apartment building in that part of the city was closed yesterday by the purchase by the S. B. Building Corporation, Samuel Behrmann, President, of a large plot 100 by 100 on the south side of 189th Street, 150 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue. The property is in the upper Fort Washington section, which has witnessed a rapid building movement in recent years. The plot was acquired from Mrs. Gertrude A. Gorman, who owns eight blocks in the locality which have been held by her family since 1868.

The brokers in the transaction were M. J. Strunsky & Co. and George B. McNally. The new owners will erect two five-story houses on the plot which will be ready for occupancy next September. A building loan for the operation has been obtained from the Lawyers' Mortgage Company.

August Belmont, Jr., Buys Estate.

August Belmont, Jr., has purchased an estate at Bay Shore, L. I., upon which he plans to make extensive alterations and use it for his permanent home. The property has been bought from Mrs. Edward S. Knapp. It contains nine acres, with a large dwelling, cottage, garage, and outbuildings, and a navigable creek runs through the grounds giving direct access to the Great South Bay. It was held at $50,000. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co. acted as the brokers.

Investor Buys Heights Apartment.

The George Coburn Construction Company has sold to M. Seaman for investment 705 West 179th Street, a five-story apartment house on a plot 55 by 100. The property adjoins the northwest corner of Broadway.

Builder Buys in East 48th Street.

The four three-story houses at 213 to 219 East Forty-eighth Street, between Third and Second Avenues, have been purchased by Louis J. Marx from Sarah Jane Lynch. The plot is 57 by 100.5 and will be improved by the buyer with a six-story flat similar to the one he erected a year ago at 235 to 241 East Fiftieth Street. Victor Freund & Son were the brokers, and they also sold the Fiftieth Street plot.

Private Dwelling Sale.

A. Kane & Co. sold the three-story dwelling, 242 West 121st Street, on lot 16.8 by 100.11 to a client for investment.

Bronx Borough.

Paul A. McGolrick has sold to an investor 2,304 Beaumont Avenue, Bronx, a four-story, sixteen-family, new-law apartment house on a plot 37.5 by 100.

Schwab & Co. sold for the Max Construction Company 1,040 Fox Street, a five-story new-law apartment recently built, on a plot 50 by 100; for Herman Eckman 1,054 Grant Avenue, a three-family brick dwelling, 25 by 100, and to a builder, the northeast corner of 238th Street and Carpenter Avenue, a vacant plot, 95 by 100. The site will be improved with a five-story new-law apartment house by the buyer.

William C. & A. Edward Lester sold to Henry R. Miller a lot 25 by 114, for $1,500, adjoining his residence, 849 East 225th Street.

The Russo-Iodice Realty Company has bought from Mrs. Mary G. Donovan and John J. Duffy the plot 50 by 100 on the east side of Lorillard Place, 121 feet north of Third Avenue. It will be improved with a five-story apartment.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for Dr. J. T. Hanks to the Oakro Company, for immediate improvement a plot 100 by 150 on West End Avenue, Kathawood Park, Ridgewood.

Newark builders have purchased through the Simpson-Merritt Company a large plot of land at the corner of Elm Street and Elmwood Avenue, Montclair, on which they propose to erect three six-family apartment houses. The same builders also purchased a large plot at Miller Street and Elmwood Avenue, on which they intend to erect four four-family apartments.

E. C. O'Neil, a builder, has purchased a lot fronting 180 feet on Norwood Road, Upper Montclair, as a site for three $10,000 private dwellings.

H. J. Bleij has purchased a residence at 48 Watchung Avenue, Montclair, from Peter Carlson, a builder. The sale was made through the Simpson-Merritt Company.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates has sold a plot on Greenacres Avenue, opposite the Italian Sunken Gardens and Lake, in the residential section known as Greenacres, to a White Plains physician.

Commercial Leases.

The Wall Real Estate Corporation has leased to A. Shemel & Co. the store at 58 and 60 East 116th Street, and for the Colgate estate to the Hungarian Republican Club for five years the house at 192 Lenox Avenue.

Pease & Elliman have leased for James Boyd to Mme. Luisa Monteverde, for restaurant uses, the four-story-and-basement house, 25 by 100 feet, at 139 West Forty-first Street.

N. Brigham Hall & William D. Bloodgood, Inc., have leased for Catherine Furcht to Leon Martin the northerly store at 805 and 807 Lexington Avenue.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased for Jeremiah P. Campion the store at 1,862 Broadway to the A. L. M. Motor Sales Company, sales agents of the Westcott car.

City and Country House Rentals.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased 1,140 Park Avenue, northwest corner of Ninety-first Street, a four-story American basement dwelling, on a lot 38.8 by 67, for Mrs. Adrian Iselin to Alexander D. B. Pratt. The residence was formed by remodeling two old houses.

Burton Thompson & Co. have leased the property of Frank C. Hicks at Locust Valley, L. I., to a client, and also the residence owned by Maynard C. Perkins, near Albertson. Both of these leases were made for the Summer months.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased for the Wampage Realty Company to William Hodge a Colonial house at Wampage, Sands Point, L. I.

Fish & Marvin have rented, furnished for the Summer, for Walter W. Law, Jr., a house at Briarcliff Manor to Mrs. Anson G. McCook.

Realty Action Against Taxes.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests held a meeting yesterday at the downtown office of the Columbia Trust Company. Resolutions were adopted objecting to the imposition of any tax on mortgages against a direct tax and advocating that a referendum be submitted to the voters of the State authorizing that the payment of expenses for the completion of the Barge Canal be made by bond issue instead of by direct taxation.

Thomas M. Mulry, Cyrus C. Miller, Willard V. King, and Alfred E. Marling were appointed as a committee to secure favorable consideration from the State officials of the resolutions.

Annual Chamber of Commerce Meeting.

The fourth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens will be held Friday, April 9, in the club rooms, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City. The following new officers and Directors will be elected at this meeting: President, C. G. M. Thomas; Vice Presidents, George J. Ryan and John Adikes; Treasurer, William J. Hamilton. Directors to serve three years: Robert W. Higbie, W. H. Williams, William Brewster, Michael J. Degnon, and F. De Hass Simonson.

Realty Notes.

J. Clarence Davies negotiated the sale of the northwest corner of Martha Avenue and 242d Street, reported sold Monday.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company have placed for Louis E. Kfeben Company a first mortgage loan of $38,000 on the six-story apartment at 1,070 Stebbins Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

West End Av, 348, e s, 82.4 ft n of 76th St, 19.10x90, four-story dwelling; Greenwich Savings Bank against M. E. Gardiner et al.; B. A. Sands, attorney; C. H. Murray, referee; due, $33,479.30; taxes, &c., $672.80; to the plaintiff, for $24,000.

7th Av, 2,257, e s, 25 ft s of 133d St, 25x100, five-story flat and stores; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against W. E. Diller et al.; Action 1; Woodford, B. & B., attorneys; Samuel Strasbourger, referee; due, $26,464.51; taxes, &c., $1,163.10; to the plaintiff, for $20,000.

7th Av, 2,255, e s, 50 ft s of 133d St, 24.11x100, five-story flat and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due $26,280.67; taxes, &c., $1,161.10; to the plaintiff, for $20,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

120th St, 117 West, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; City Real Estate against Randegg Realty Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; John Gruenberg, referee; due, $19,144.32; taxes, &c., $712.25; to the plaintiff, for $18,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

112th St, 212 West, e s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against Mary Sterck et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Theodore Sutro, referee; due, $10,914.26; taxes, &c., $209.15; to John L. Walsh, a party in interest, for $7,160.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By M. Morgenthau Jr. Company.

Alexander Av, 134, e s, 22 ft s of 134th St, 19.6x89.6, four-story flat and stores; College Point Savings Bank against Frederic Bierhoff et al.; F. S. Rauber, attorney; Alex Karlin, referee; due, $7,803.29; taxes, &c., $225; to the plaintiff, for $5,000.

By Henry Brady.

Fox St., e s, 153.11 ft s of Westchester Av, 226.11x107.11x227x105, vacant; Hendrik Hudson Co. against Fanny Roudomin et al.; Fearis & S., attorneys; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $51,696.85; taxes, &c., $885; to the plaintiff, for $40,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Intervale Av, 1,200, s e corner of Home St, 69.03x2.7x45.5x21.11, three-story flat and stores; Anna Scheer et al. against Abraham Kaufman et al.; Straus & D., attorneys; Louis Fridiger, referee; due, $3,647.92; taxes, &c., $130; subject to a first mortgage of $12,000; to the plaintiff, for $12,100.

By James J. Donovan.

Courtlandt Av, 855-859, n w corner of 160th St, 51.6x88, 2 three-story tenements and stores; Marie Wilhelm, executrix, against John Weiser et al.; H. H. Sherman, attorney; Louis Fridiger, referee; due, $8,071.07; taxes, &c., $125; to the plaintiff, for $5,200.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

228th St, East, n s, 405 ft e of Bronxwood Av, 100x114; S. H. Kupferman against J. C. Cameron et al.; Edward Jacobs, attorney; J. P. Dunn, referee; due, $1,169.50; taxes, &c., $712.51; to Herbert Reeves, for $2,150.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Prospect Av, 2,444, e s, 330 ft s of 189th St, 20x98.5, two-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

Amsterdam Av, 1,930, w s, 49 ft s of 156th St, 25x100, three-story flat; voluntary sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

162d St, 615 West, n e corner of Fort Washington Av, 184.10x187.10x98.11, six-story apartment; New York Life Insurance Co. against New York Real Estate Security Co. et al.; H. Hellquist, attorney; G. J. Gillespie, referee; due, $211,236.22; taxes, &c., $403.

10th St, 13 to 19 East, n s, 100 ft w of University Place, 97.6x90.2x25.8x27.7x73.3x94.9, six-story apartment house; Columbia Trust Co. against Mayfield Construction Co. et al.; Zabriskie, M., S. & L., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $24,408.13; taxes, &c., $2,160.

172d St, 503 and 505 West, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 43.9x94.6, five-story flat; Union Bank of Brooklyn against Albert London et al.; G. Deans, attorney; Carl Ehlermann, referee; due, $26,878.04; subject to mortgage of $32,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By J. H. Mayers.

Cambreling Av, 2,459, w s, — s of 189th St, 25x100, two-story dwelling; Catherine Sutorius against W. Scholermann et al.; Gerlich & S., attorneys; Jacquin Frank, referee; due, $5,642.91; taxes, &c., $190.

By Joseph P. Day.

Melville St, 1,743, w s, 400 ft n of Van Nest Av, 18.9x100; Fishkill Savings Institution against Elizabeth Fitzpatrick et al.; R. W. Doughty, attorney; T. J. Hassett, referee; due, $4,282.48; taxes, &c., $231.07.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 185th St, for a two-story store and moving-picture theatre; Life Amusement Co., 319 East 22d St, owners; G. F. Pelham, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $60,000.

157th St, centre line, north side, 285 feet w of Riverside Drive, for six one-story fireproof garages; each 9.4x20; E. L. and C. Adams, Litchfield, Conn., owners; Andrew Breis Co., inc., 335 West 19th St, architects; cost, $1,200.

Olmstead Av, w s, 78.06 feet north of Chatterton Av, for a two-story, frame dwelling, 20x48; Mary McCandles, 1,011 Castle Hill Av, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Sedgwick Av, s e corner of 181st St, to a one-story, stone roundhouse, irregular; N. Y. University, on premises, owners; Crow, Lewis & Wickenhiefer, 200 Fifth Av, architects; cost, $6,500.

Lexington Av, n w corner of 60th St, to a five-story tenement; Corn Exchange Bank, owner; H. T. Lindeberg, 2 West 47th St., architect; cost, $15,000.

Convent Av, n e corner of 144th St, to a three-story dwelling; Lutheran Hospital, 2,007 Amsterdam Av, owner; E. Benedict, 1,947 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

Madison Av, n e corner of 36th St, to a four-story dwelling; Mrs. J. P. Morgan, 219 Madison Av, owner; Delano & Aldrich, 4 East 39th St., architects; cost, $10,000.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,930; Louis Flatau against Margaret Mulvaney, owner and contractor $13

BROADWAY, 1,351 to 1,365; Louis Goldstein against Crosstown Realty Co. of Philadelphia, Penn., owner; H. P. Wright & Co., contractors $110

3D AV, 1,550 to 1,554; Kawneer Mfg. Co. against Henry D. Greenwald, Sigmund D. Greenwald, and Greenwald Brothers, owners; Julius Mueller, contractor $350

53D ST, 237 West; Fenmore Iron Works, Inc., against St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, owner; R. A. Simmons, contractor $475

59TH ST, 36 and 38 West; D. C. Weeks & Son against Norman L. Munro Estate, owner; Norman L. Munro Realty Co., contractor, (renewal) $100,089

80TH ST, n s, 305 to 309 East; Amsterdam Building Co. against Sterling Garage and Stable Co., Inc., owner and contractor $16,989

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

76TH ST, 502 East; Frank E. Wise & Son, Inc., against Thomas Nugent et al., Aug. 5, 1914 .....$84

Bronx.

NEWMAN AV, e s, 250 ft n of O'Brien Av, 25x100; Patrick J. Twomey against James J. Deacy et al., Sept. 26, 1914.....$39

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9TH.
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
AT 14 VESEY ST., AT 12 NOON.
NO. 1,935 MADISON AVENUE, 22x85.
Full particulars from auctioneers.

MORGENTHAU JR CO
15 LIBERTY ST

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44 East 14th Street—*Lofts,* 45 ft. x 200 ft. Sprinkled building.

27 West 26th Street—*Store and Basement,* 16 ft. x 90 ft.

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Apply 23 West 26th Street
Telephone, 2102 Madison Square

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Easy Housekeeping
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Twenty Years' Time Given
All modern improvements, steam heat, electricity, shower and parquet floors. Large porch, lawn and garden. Asphalted streets.
Booklet (A) on request.
ALCO BUILDING COMPANY
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FLATBUSH STUCCO! $4,250
$1,000 under price through builder's loss. All improvements. Beautiful street; 3 minutes from Ave. J. Sta. Brighton "L." Rent-like terms. Send for photos. OTTO SINGER, E. 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn.

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WILL LEASE 7-room cottage, improvements; good boating, bathing; on the north shore of Long Island; 33 minutes from New York; $400 for the season. At the end of season, in case party wishes to purchase, $200 of the $400 will be allowed as first payment on cottage; balance on easy monthly payments. Address S. A., 84 New York Times.

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A Shore Front AT Larchmont, N.Y.
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Coolest Location in Larchmont
New house, with stucco finish and perfect appointments; eleven large rooms, three bathrooms and two lavatories, luxurious plumbing fixtures, hot water heat, also hardwood trim and floors, open fireplaces, two sleeping porches and extensive verandas; easy terms.
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E. M. HYDE,
38 Park Row, Suite 1,119.
'Phone 1280 Cortlandt.

PELHAM HEIGHTS. A most comfortable home among forest trees on one of Pelham's hilltops. House of 10 rooms and 2 baths; parquet floors on first and second floors; Thermostat, copper screens, awnings, porch inclosure. Everything to make home livable installed. Plot 150 feet frontage. Owner leaving Pelham. Anxious to rent or sell.
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59 Restricted, fully developed lots, best section Mount Vernon, for sale. Would exchange for desirable Manhattan income property or residence vicinity Wykagyl Country Club, New Rochelle.
* O'CONNOR & McCANN *
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FOR RENT AND SALE
ANGELL AND CO. Scarsdale, N. Y. Office, Station Park. TEL. 300—SCARSDALE.

OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON
Within 20 miles of Grand Central Station, about 3 acres, reasonably restricted; beautiful view of the Hudson and Tappan Zee; fine old trees; will divide. Terms and particulars,
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WHITE PLAINS
9 acres; spacious dwelling, 14 rooms, 2 baths; excellent location; near country club; owner must sacrifice at $14,000.
FOX REALTY COMPANY
22 E. 42d St. 2875 Murray Hill.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS. At Crestwood. Desirable bungalow type home for rent, $45. 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, electric lights, hardwood trim; large veranda; high elevation.
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Residence Properties—Sale or Rent
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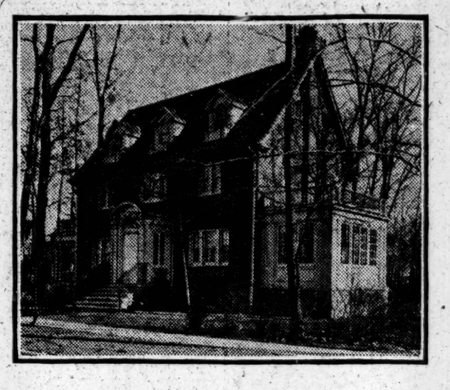

Ample capital to adequately work out its problems, protective restrictions, complete improvements, and property marketed on a fair basis is the security offered to an investor at Forest Hills Gardens.
Do not invest in a site or a home before seeing and investigating this property.
HOUSES Now Ready For Sale From $7,900 to $20,000.
Transportation, booklet, or any desired information may be secured by addressing Department S, Sage Foundation Homes Company, 47 West 34th St., New York or
PLOTS For Sale From $2,500 Up.
FOREST HILLS LONG ISLAND
BY LONG ISLAND (ELECTRIC) R. R. FROM PENNA. STATION.
15 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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Rickert-Finlay Realty Co. #1 W. 34th St.
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WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HIGH—LOW.
Highest restricted residential section Mount Vernon. Lowest price for value offered. House 9 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, electric lights, spacious veranda. Listed $9,500; Title Company mortgage $5,500, 5½%. We believe an offer of less than $8,000 will secure this most desirable home. Large lot, with fruit trees and garage.
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LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Term Leases
for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

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Bay Shore and Brightwaters,
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For Catalogue apply to
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Owner will sell plot of 8 lots on Arleigh Road for $1,000 less than real estate company asks for adjoining plots in this fine residential park. Part cash, balance easy terms. Kenneth Gardner, 54 Wall St.

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Specialize on country property for sale or rent around New York. Particulars of all available properties.
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FINE HOME; RARE BARGAIN.
Charming new house; artistic; well planned; built day's work; superior construction, finish; living room 30 feet long, large fireplace, beautifully wood-paneled dining room has beamed ceiling, butler's pantry, kitchen, 4 major bedrooms, tiled bathroom, maid's room and bath, attic; large terraced plot; southern exposure; beautiful shade; near trolley; excellent neighborhood; high elevation; 15-mile view from front; side porch; hour from Broadway, Lackawanna Railroad; 70 daily trains; price $7,900; must sell; offer invited; terms, photo here.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

COMMUTER'S LITTLE FARM.
Acre and half; right in town; walking distance Lackawanna express station; 70 trains; hour from Broadway; high, healthful location; view; southern slope; good neighbors; old shade; quantities fruit, berries, asparagus; house steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, modern bath, fireplace, 3 fine bedrooms, living room, centre hall, dining room, kitchen; large hennery; $8,500; bargain.
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IF YOU HAVE $100

and can pay $25 monthly, *and are socially eligible* for membership in attractive country club, we will build to your order this beautiful Dutch Colonial House, facing Golf Course, in restricted suburb in nearby Northern New Jersey. Only five houses can be built on these terms. Write for particulars. SECRETARY, P. O. Box 1041, N.Y.

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If you are a holder of Bergen County Real Estate, and your title is not insured, write at once for "The Title Question," Series A. It will interest you.
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AT EL MORA, N. J.
Brand new eight-room stucco house; high ground; lot 50x100; near depot; 68 trains daily; 31 minutes to Manhattan; rooms are large and well planned; living room 24x13, dining room 16x13; beamed ceilings, hardwood floors, tiled bath; near El Mora Club; a charming home; terms to suit purchaser. MUST SELL. L 246 Times Downtown.

FISHING SEASON IS HERE.
140-acre estate and farm; 30 acres deep natural lake, noted for large fish and plenty of them; 600 feet elevation; 2 miles station; 55 miles New York; good roads; rare opportunity; $14,000; other lake opportunities.
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For Rent.—Very attractive, old-fashioned, thoroughly modernized, furnished house; nine master's bedrooms, four bathrooms, ample servants' accommodations with bath; electric light; combined stable and garage with living rooms; tennis court; small flower garden; reasonable rent. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 40th St., N. Y. City.

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Only $6,000, Liberal Terms

Permanent Country Home
PLOT 100 BY 160 FEET
Overlooks the Water
Ready for Occupancy Now
51 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK
On the D., L. & W. "Road of Anthracite." 800 ft. elevation. Cool in summer; delightful in winter. Superb scenery. Splendid neighborhood.
Actual Water Rights
on beautiful chain of lakes. Best of boating, fishing, bathing. House has living room with open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor; four fine bedrooms and tiled bath on second floor; two bedrooms and bath on third floor; running water, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, open terrace, veranda, and separate entrance porch; stone cellar with laundry.
Will offer exceptional terms to responsible purchaser. For full information and photo address
R. F. BARNES, 170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel. 1521 Cort

50-Acre Farm, $1,000. Household Goods Included.
Chance of a lifetime; aged owner cannot care for it, must sell at once; well situated, only 2 miles to R. R. and milk station; near stores, creamery; 25 acres fields, 25 spring-watered pasture, well adapted to truck and poultry; 6-room house, 40-ft. barn; pretty shade trees; price now only $1,000, part cash; full details and traveling directions, page 27, "Strout's Farm Catalogue No. 38," just out; write today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1093, 47 West 34th St., New York.

COUNTRY PLACE Near Pleasantville, N. Y.
Less than 1¼ mile from station. For rent, furnished or unfurnished. Charming old house, recently remodeled throughout, containing 16 rooms, 3 baths; very large living room. Garage, stable. High elevation and fine views.
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Asbury Park, Deal and Allenhurst.
Send for Booklet "T," Containing List of Choice Summer Homes.
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NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DUBLIN, N. H. FOR RENT, SEASON 1915.
COTTAGE.—Six master's chambers, 2 bathrooms, several fireplaces. Rental $1,600.
COTTAGE.—Six master's chambers, bathroom and fireplaces. Rental $800.
Both houses command most beautiful view of Monadnock Mountain and lake; have modern plumbing, electricity and stables for horses and automobiles. Address H. W. Reed, Box 5,267, Boston, Mass.

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A.—HARLEM DWELLINGS.
BEST WEST SIDE LOCATIONS.
Largest selection; all descriptions; $720, $800, $840, $900, $1,000, $1,200, $1,300, $1,400, $1,500, to $3,000.
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FURNISHED HOUSES
White Plains—Hartsdale—Scarsdale

Rooms.		Monthly Rental.
14-3 baths,	2 acres, large stable	$250
15-3 baths,	10 acres, Colonial	350
10-3 baths,	"Prospect Park," garage	300
16-4 baths,	20 acres, cottage	400
18-4 baths,	2½ acres, large shade	500
12-3 baths,	"Greenacres," garage	250
11-3 baths,	10 acres, fine woods, hilltop house, view to Long Island and Jersey.	400
12-3 baths,	Briercliff, large acreage, vegetables, chickens, use of hired man.	450
18-3 baths,	Greenwich, 2½ acres	500
16-3 baths,	Quaker Ridge, 15 acres	600
8-1 bath,	Mamaroneck, rustic cabin, tennis court, 7 acres; very picturesque	225

Thirty others—$1,000 to $3,000 a season.
EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,
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29 Broadway, corner Morris St.
Fronting on Three Streets.
Attractive Small Offices and Suites.
No Dark Rooms. River Outlook.
RENTS, $180 UP.

The West St. Building
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A 23-Story Building
Overlooking the River.
Offices, single or in suites.
All outside light.

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Choice offices and suites.

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At Attractive Rentals.
Desirable suites and single offices.

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Very Desirable Offices and Suites. Facing Rector St., overlooking Trinity. New St. entrance opp. Stock Exchange.

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A few choice single offices and suites.
Attractive Rentals.

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64-70 Broadway 15-19 New St.
Opposite Stock Exchange.
Suites and Single Offices at Low Rents. Large banking office on ground floor. Subway entrance in basement.

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Overlooking Madison Square.
Offices
Single or in suites.

Cruikshank Company
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SCOTT & BOWNE BUILDING
409 PEARL ST. Cor. New Chambers St.
Will Divide to Suit
Building is fireproof and of extra heavy construction. Modern in every respect. Equipped with 100% Sprinkler System, New Electric Elevators, (two passenger, two freight,) steam heat; especially adapted for heavy Manufacturing, Printing Trades. LOW INSURANCE RATES; electric light and power furnished at low rates. Apply A. P. Coburn, Agt., 11 W. 81st OR SUPERINTENDENT. ON PREMISES.

8TH FLOOR, 50x200
214-216 WILLIAM ST.
Fronting Brooklyn Bridge. Unsurpassed light; low insurance; sprinkler; 4 elevators; power day & night.
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Moderate Rents, $1,800 to $5,000
Several Very Attractive
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Unexcelled Service.
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55th Street & 7th Avenue

Housekeeping Apartments.
Moderate Rentals.
Overlooking Central Park.
Resident Superintendent.

9, 11, 12 Rooms,
3 Baths, South and West Exposures.
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The Cleburne
WEST END AVE.-BROADWAY, AT 105TH ST.
New Apartments Ready for Occupancy.
Enclosed Driveway—Roof Garden
8-9-10 LARGE ROOMS,
3 AND 4 BATHS.
Apply on premises or
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
158 BROADWAY.
72D ST. & COLUMBUS AVE.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
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All improvements; elevator service; 4, 5, 6 Room Apartments, $42.50, $50.00 and $60.00.
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IRVINGTON HALL
355 West 51st St.
Just completed, handsomely finished, modern fireproof elevator apartment house, consisting of two, three, and four room apartments, with bath, kitchens and kitchenettes; block to Subway and "L"; rent, $35 to $55.

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Six rooms and bath, with sunny exposure; elevator and telephone service day and night.
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A street of private houses.
Rent $50.
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THE MAJESTIC
St. Nicholas Av.,
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7 & 8 Rooms
High class. Elevator and telephone service the best. Convenient to subway and to those who prefer the "L" road.
RENTS, $660 TO $1,020.
Renting Agent on Premises, or
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3,551 Broadway (146th St.)

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Desirable Apartments Offered by DUFF & CONGER Madison Avenue, Corner 86th St.

62 E. 96th St.	Single Flats, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$35-$45
1246 Madison Ave.	Single Flats, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$50-$60
129 & 131 E. 86th St.	steam heat, hot water.	6-8 rooms & bath	$30-50
120-122 E. 85th St.	Elevator, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$55-$60

Janitors in charge will show premises.

No. 1261 Madison Avenue Cor. 90th St.
A Handsome 7-Story House. Finest Corner Apartments North of 86th St. ONE SUITE OF 9 ROOMS & 2 BATHS. ONE SUITE OF 8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS. High-class service. FAVORABLE TERMS.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Ave. Cor. 86th St.

734 3D AVE.,
S. W. Corner 46th St.
THIRD FLAT TO LET,
seven extra large, light rooms and bath; rent low; possession May 1.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

Mortgage Loans.
Forty-five cents a line.
First Mortgage Fund, $12,000, Manhattan or Bronx vacant; $8,000 second mortgage in sums up to $4,000, Manhattan or Bronx improved; principals only. Felt and Elias, Attorneys, 51 Chambers St.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents an agate line.
WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.
Anybody desiring to go into business immediately can buy cheap a fully equipped dress and waist plant, high-class showroom and office fixtures, large, light factory, finest make machinery, in first-class condition, all set up ready for immediate business; excellent three-year lease; best location in city; leased with or without fixtures and machinery. Address A. B., 202 Times Downtown.

Moving picture theatre for lease, located heart of Brooklyn; combined Winter and Summer theatres; beautiful auditorium, 600 seats, same number in comfortable airdome; recently built, investment purpose; splendid opportunity for those desiring to enter business. Y 269 Times Annex.

Lofts in fireproof building, 134-138 Mott St., near Grand St., 75 ft. by 80 ft.; excellent light, steady steam power, heat, and elevator for machinist or light manufacturer; ready for occupancy May 1, 1915. Owner, 87 Elizabeth St.

Lofts up to 20,000 square feet, each; separate buildings, one to four stories; low rentals; excellent shipping; all classes of help; can fill practically any demand for factory space, large or small. J. B. Fisher, 242 Broadway, Brooklyn. 'Phone 3564 Wms.

SIX LOFTS, 50x100.
LIGHT ALL AROUND.
HEAT AND ELEVATOR.
LOW RENT.
HAISS, 141ST ST. AND RIDER AV.

Have YOU a lease on your hands to dispose of? We specialize in sub-leasing offices and lofts and can doubtless relieve you. The SUB-LEASING COMPANY, 1,472 Broadway. Bryant 5785-5786.

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Thirty cents an agate line.

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$22,000, mortgage $12,500 at 5%, buys three-story private dwelling on best block Washington Heights; 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, and electric light; hardwood; decorated fine rear. Owner, Box 90 Times Downtown.

Elegant 4-story, 2-family dwelling, 16 rooms; exclusive section Washington Heights; near Subway; a sacrifice. M 42 Times.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

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55 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.
We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

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An Ocean Parkway Bargain.—Eleven rooms, 2 baths, stone; tile roof; 30 by 150; fireproof garage; mortgage to suit; price $17,000. Attorney, 128 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—For client with cash and vacant property, apartment Manhattan with equity $100,000 to $300,000. Owners send particulars. Timony & McLoughlin, 1,476 Broadway, N. Y.

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Brooklyn.

For rent, furnished, for Summer season, to an adult family, second floor of a two-family corner house; 9 rooms and bath, porch; entirely separate entrance; electricity, vacuum cleaner, player piano, screens, and awnings; artesian water; cool climate; best section of Flatbush; 15 minutes to the beaches; 25 minutes to Park Row via Brighton L. B. C. S., C 29 Times.

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Thirty cents an agate line.

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An ideal property for a private boarding school for girls; large brick house, 13 rooms, 8 baths; every improvement; large porch, good shade; plot 80x250; garage; will rent and give option of purchase; would consider renting same, furnished, for season.
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Distinctive country houses, Westchester County. Rousseau Realty Co., 2 East 23d St.

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ATTRACTIVE, modern ten room House, completely furnished, at Blue Point, south side of Long Island; ten minutes' walk from station, near water; fine shade trees, good bathing, boating, fishing; modern plumbing, electric lights, hardwood floors, ample piazza; housekeeping unusually easy; all supplies brought to door daily; to let, furnished, or for sale. FRANK H. MARSTON, 200 West 38th St., New York.

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New house, 8 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall; all modern improvements, and steam heat; fine shade; near trolley; $2,600; $100 cash, $20 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $3,000 up; also building lots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms. Send for particulars. John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

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Six rooms and bath; every improvement; hot water heat. N. Y. Office, 101 Park Av.

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EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, 601 Times Bldg., N. Y. City.

For Rent.—Delightful home, modern in every way, on one of Ridgewood's best residential streets, with refined surroundings; plot 100x250; shady lawn, brook, garage; modern dwelling of 9 rooms in A1 condition. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Westfield, N. J.—For sale, plot on Edgewood Ave., 100x160; will divide; graded street, sidewalk, sewer, water, light installed; terms to suit. Address F. T. Sutton, 2,872 Valentine Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

Furnished house for rent during Summer months; large bedrooms, awnings, screens for front porch; well shaded; near Grove St. Station, D., L. & W. R. R.; very reasonable. Address Box 591, Newark, N. J., or call 5354 J Orange, between 6 and 7 P. M.

For Sale.—At Westfield and Fanwood, N. J., handsome new cottages, 6 to 8 rooms, on large plots; low prices; easy terms; also finely located vacant plots; monthly payments; good investment; particulars by mail, H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Maplewood, N. J.—Must sell beautiful new home immediately; eight rooms, bath, sleeping porch, cellar; all modern improvements; wonderful shade; near school, station, and park reservation. Adress Loss, L 305 Times Downtown.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Attractive home, fine location, barn, kitchen-garden, fruit; rent unfurnished, $40; might rent furnished, June to September, $125 monthly. Owner, 674 Springfield Av.

Shore front estate directly on Sound Shore, 3 acres, beautiful rolling land, sweeping views, fine beach; dwelling 9 rooms; improvements; garage; commuting distance; price, $1,200; terms.
THEODORE HALL, 47 West 34th St.

Country home, near New Brunswick, 17 acres, elegant location, buildings, grounds; sacrifice. Lebknecher, Bible House, Manhattan.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,800; select residential district; also lot; all improvements; terms. Free transportation any day. Call or write Droescher, 77 Warren St., New York.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford, N. J. houses; large plots; rent $24 to $50; sale $2,800 up; easy terms; all imps.; near sta.; com'tn 10¼c. Shaheen, 364 Lincoln Av., Cranford.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

To Let.—11 room modern house; 45 minutes from metropolis; 50x130; reasonable. Thurber, 321 Boulevard, Passaic, N. J.

GREENWOOD LAKE LOTS & COTTAGES.
H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg.

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D. M. WHITE & CO.,
Leading Real Estate Agents,
Peterborough, N. H.
We offer the following parcels of real estate, for sale in the beautiful and historic old town of Hancock, N. H., on B. & M. R. R.; 70 miles from Boston; 7 miles from Peterborough; very high elevation; magnificent mountain views; beautiful lake; charming surroundings.
1. The Bigelow house; on Village street; 7 masters' bedrooms, living room, library; dining room, kitchen, storerooms, maids' rooms, fireplaces, bath, &c.; 2 very wide piazzas; 1½ acres land; good garden; strawberries, grapevines, apples; price $5,000.
2. Old Colonial brick house, with many fireplaces, large rooms, beautiful old panelling, 25 acres land, many apple trees, grapevines, necessary barns, &c.; price $2,500.

Also, on Norway Hill, in same town, with splendid view of Monadnock and other mountains and surrounding country; cannot be surpassed:
(a) House containing 9 rooms, bathroom, hot and cold water, set tubs, and hot-water heating; building is modern in style and construction built 4 years; 1½ acres land; excellent soil for garden; price $5,000.
(b) 2½-story house, 8 rooms, good condition; parlor, dining room, living room, kitchen, pantry, and shed downstairs; 5 rooms upstairs; large attic; 2 porches; small barn; price $3,000.

FOR RENT, IN DUBLIN, N. H., charming house, delightfully situated, on extremely high land; magnificent view of mountains on every side; large house; 7 master's and 2 servants' bedrooms, 2 living rooms, dining room, kitchen, laundry, &c.; bath, 2 toilets, fireplaces; wide piazzas on three sides; price $500 for long season. Also, within walking distance of the country club, on a high hill, adjoining Dublin Lake, with magnificent views, a large house, with living room, dining room, 6 master's and 3 servants' bedrooms, bath, laundry, kitchen, wide piazzas, garage or stable, bathhouse on lake shore, &c.; price $900, long season. Several other desirable houses. Address D. M. White & Co., Leading Real Estate Dealers, Peterborough, N. H.

FURNISHED COTTAGES

to rent or sell in North Conway, Kearsarge, and Chocorua, White Mountains, N. H. For information address H. H. Randall, North Conway, N. H.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

To rent for the Summer season, Maple Grove, Cape Vincent, N. Y., a Colonial house, furnished or unfurnished, 12 rooms and bath, gremel, 147-149 Court St., Watertown, N. Y. 2 verandas, large lawn and grove, waterfront; located on the St. Lawrence River, 10 minutes' walk from the village. C. E. Dezendorf.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Farm of 345 acres, with buildings worth $35,000, in attractive village; this is the biggest high-class farm bargain of the year, at $12,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

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Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property
Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Furnished house to let for the Summer; contains 12 rooms and garage; 3 minutes' walk from North Elizabeth Station on Pennsylvania R. R.; good shade; plenty of flowers and fruit. 1,365 North Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

South Orange, for Summer, furnished, screened porch, lawn, shade trees. Parkwest Land Co., 11 Clinton, Newark, N. J.

Furnished houses, Ridgewood. John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A.—A.— THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $30.
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up. By month
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up. or year.
3 rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette, $65.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants.
Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, L, and Surface Cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. | 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $40-$55 up monthly. Complete outfits Dishes, silver cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

To Sublet.—Beautifully furnished nine-room corner apartment, West End Av., corner 101st St.; large, sunny rooms, many large closets, two master's baths, large tile kitchen, steam laundry on top floor, two maids' rooms and bath; reasonable rent. Superintendent, 888 West End Av.

Riverside Drive, 450, (Near 116th.)—Seven rooms; completely furnished; immediate possession; lease till Oct. 1 or longer; will rent furnished for unfurnished rental. Phone 4208 Morningside.

157th, 540 West.—Four rooms, newly furnished; elevator apartment, near Riverside Drive; Subway, elevator, and bus; immediate possession. Apply mornings. Phone Audubon 4237. Price.

Attractive four-room apartment, well furnished, river views, exceptional ventilation; two baths; piano; Pasteur water filter; until October; reference. Address 1-D, 420 Riverside Drive.

11th, 45 West.—Four-room apartment, beautifully furnished; sublet for remainder of lease, year and a half; exceptionally reasonable rent; purchase of furniture optional.

11th, 45 West.—Four-room furnished apartment complete; sublet for Summer months or term of lease at rate lower than agent's price. Chelsea 4160. Breckenridge.

Apartments.—Five and six large, light rooms; southern exposure; every improvement; fine location; reasonable; agent on premises. 308 West 97th St.

To sublet.—Well-furnished apartment 3 large rooms and bath; Park view; from May 1 to Nov. 1. Apartment 11F, the Sevillia, 117 West 58th St.

Handsomely furnished new apartment, 2 and 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; every convenience; reasonable. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

GRANT COURT,
610 W. 113th, near Riverside Drive, 5-6 room, beautifully furnished; high-class. Fischer.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms; piano; immediate possession; $7 on long lease. Meek.

Attractive, well furnished six-room; elevator, telephone; all conveniences; May 15 to October. Hutchins, 209 West 97th St.

Handsomely furnished apartments, exceptional bargains. Claremont Morris, Apartment Specialist, 30 East 42d.

Refined bachelor apartments, newly furnished; electricity, telephone; private baths. 329 West 28th St.

Attractive 6 room and 2 bath corner apartment; elevator; fireproof building. 225 West 80th St.

Fine artist's studios; large; north light; furnished; bath room optional. Apply Y 253 Times Annex.

118th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 4-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire office.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th st. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Two-room suite for business woman; Subway bus; 70s; reasonable. M 10 Times.

Six-room apartment, two baths, on Drive, Nineties, sublet furnished. M 47 Times.

Handsomely furnished four-room apartment; sublet; 98th, near Drive. M 46 Times.

51st, 70-72 West.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; also single room; $5.

7 sunny rooms, artistically furnished. Call 10-1, Strauss, 41 West 83d.

East Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
308-310 West 15th St.
2 rooms and bath, $32.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

To sublet, furnished or unfurnished, till Oct. 1, three rooms, bath, kitchenette, four closets; $60. W. P. Youngs, 145 East 85th St. Telephone 5067 Murray Hill.

REASONABLE—FINE LOCATION,
Completely furnished elevator apartment, 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 & 5 West 104th St.

88th St., 10 East.—One room, two rooms, bath, and parlor floors.

Brooklyn.

Apartment, furnished complete for housekeeping; second floor, with deep extension; large, cool rooms; improvements; near Subway; rent, $45. Address Y 255 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

Apartment, eight big, airy, cheerful rooms, 2 baths; modern elevator house, 3 blocks from 72d St. Subway express; convenient transportation facilities; must be seen to be appreciated; no reasonable offer refused. Ernest T. Gribelhorn. Riverside 4937.

The Chelsea, 222 West 23d St.—Very desirable hotel housekeeping apartment; very reasonable; bay window; southern exposure; quiet and high. Apply Apt. 52, Chelsea, 3 to 4 P. M., or E. C. Dillingham, 140 Nassau St.

28th St., 29 East, near Madison Av.—3 extra large, light rooms, with kitchenette and bath; electricity, heat, hot water, telephone; newly decorated; $45.

70th, 104 West.—Unfurnished apt. to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided into 2 apts., 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

92d St., 214 West.—7 rooms, $1,100 up; also corner apartment. Lewis B. Preston, 165 Broadway.

Two rooms and bath, three rooms and two baths; reasonable rents. George K. Rose, 36 Central Park South.

To Sublet — Doctor's corner apartment, 7 rooms, all light; reasonable. 3,875 B'way.

GIRL, 16, bright, intelligent, as nurse; efficient. 1,364 Broadway.

Lenox Av., 842, near 125th St. Subway.—Five rooms, bath; hot water; steam heat; $22.

180th, 804 West, Corner Pinehurst Av.—Beautiful 5, 6, 7 room elevator apartments.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished
Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted.—By gentleman, unfurnished apartment, two or three rooms, bath, between 10th-60th Sts.; rent moderate. M 86 Times.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transient, permanent; also table board.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Large, small rooms; running water; heated; excellent table; moderate.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms; suite, private bath; board.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

83D ST., 64 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; electricity.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; excellent table and service; table guests.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated, families.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting, refined; private bath; table guests; reasonable.

71ST, 135 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; PRIVATE BATH, BAY WINDOW, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; BOARD OPTIONAL.

71ST, 122 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; table guests accommodated; terms moderate.

72D, 261 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms; refined people; splendid accommodations for bachelors; superior cuisine; board optional. Phone Columbus 10195.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; parlor suite; electricity; fine table.

74TH ST., 131 WEST, (20th Year.)—Large, small rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

76th, 127 AND 129 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; EXCEPTIONAL TABLE; REASONABLE.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension offers double, single rooms; superior table; electricity.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable accommodations; excellent table; parlor dining; continuous hot water; reasonable.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now opened for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; write for booklet.

82D, 52 WEST.—Room adjoining bath; advantageous small room; electricity; references.

83D ST., 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; excellent board; newly established house.

86TH, WEST.—Large, light, beautiful room, modern bathroom, shower. Room furnishings, appointments, table, of unusual order. Attractive terms. References. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; shower, electricity, steam; unusually fine table.

94TH, 20 WEST. — Attractive large, small rooms, 2d, 3d floor; telephone; references.

94TH ST., 142 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests.

112TH, 511 WEST, (Broadway.)—Refined party, having exclusive apartment, elevator, high-class, board two couples; two bedrooms, Apt. 12.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large and small rooms in private house; table guests; home cooking.

137TH, 296 WEST.—Attractive rooms, unexcelled Vienna table; reasonable; telephone.

140TH, 485 WEST. — Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

160TH ST., WEST.—Pleasant room; elevator apartment. Apt. 4, 25 Ft. Washington Av.

WEST END AV., 531 (86th St.)—Elegant front room; steam, electricity; also single room; excellent table; references required.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL,
ON THE HUDSON.
An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comforts; tennis and billiards; convenient to riding paths; transit facilities; Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

EDGEWOOD HALL,
39 Edgewood Park, New Rochelle; exclusive family home; capacity 18 people; sun parlors, sleeping porches, billiard room, fine dancing floor; rates $30-$50 a week double.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Beautiful country place, overlooking Hudson; spacious, wooded grounds; large, airy rooms; exceptional board. Miss Rolfe, 211 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Yonkers, 90 Locust Hill Av.—Excellent cuisine, refined boarding home; convenient to trolley or station; moderate. Telephone 2636.

Long Island.

Bay View Villa, foot of Bay 10th St., Bath Beach.—Refurnished throughout; excellent table; spacious grounds; tennis court; near golf links; special accommodations for convalescents. Phone 8226 Bath Beach.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
You can secure a Parlor, Bedroom, and Private Bath, with unexcelled table service in a dining room seating 150, in an exclusive, beautifully furnished, and homelike apartment hotel for less than you are paying now. Rate for two persons only $28 per week. Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken, and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel only one block away. Write for booklet. WM. H. READE, Prop.

THE WALDORF,
132-134 Crescent Av., Plainfield, N. J.
35 minutes from New York.
A home that combines pleasing service and genuine hospitality; excellent table, special diet if required, golf links adjoining; automobiles furnished free for pleasure rides 3 times per week; luncheons put up for picnic parties; no mosquitoes.

THE RAMBLEWOOD, MONTCLAIR.
Beautiful country home; all city conveniences; high elevation; large lawn; 2 min. trolley; 45 min. N. Y., via D., L. & W.; suitable for commuters; moderate; references exchanged. Adults only. H. F. von Ohlen, 2 Sunset Av.

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.—A quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

911 Lincoln Av., Orange, N. J.—Six minutes from Highland Station; high, excellent location; a satisfactory home for refined people; rates moderate.

Rutherford.—Large room, private home; refined couple; $7 weekly per person, with board; own chickens. Particulars telephone 8938 Schuyler.

TRUELL COURT, Central Av. and 4th St., Plainfield, N. J.—Well-furnished rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; moderate price.

The Ellsworth accommodates 35; verandas, lawns, tennis, near lake, station; $8-$9. Mrs. G. S. Smith, Dunellen. Telephone 1255.

Nurse's country home; quiet, homelike; convalescing, invalid, elderly guests. S. Straley, Newton, N. J.

Connecticut.

New Canaan, Conn.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; five minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. No. 292.

Country Board Wanted
Thirty cents an agate line.

In Pleasantville or Chappaqua.—Accommodation for 3 ladies and maid, from June 15 to Sept. 15; 4 rooms and bath desired, private family; where no other boarders are taken preferred. State terms, Mehler, 322 W. 100th.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

21st, (43 Gramercy Park).—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

27TH ST., Cor. Madison Av.—Fireproof; telephone in every room; rooms with hot and cold running water; $6 and $7 weekly; with private bath, $8, $9, and $10 weekly. Hotel Madison.

30th, 119 East.—Newly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; private house; reasonable; gentleman.

34TH, 56 EAST; also 13 Park Av.—Large and small rooms; $4 up.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room; suitable for one or two.

55TH, 83 EAST.—LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS; ALL CONVENIENCES.

56TH, 88 EAST. — Elegant modern rooms, baths adjoining; greatly reduced prices. French teacher's.

60TH ST., 41 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished room; running water; gentlemen only.

"ALLERTON HOUSE." 138 E. 38TH ST.
FOR BACHELORS.
The delightful comforts of the home and the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, and lounge; no tipping; running water in every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $4 weekly each.

DISTINCTIVE bachelor apartment in private house, East 63d near Madison Av.; private bath; breakfast; valet. Address Exclusive, W 96 Times.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

Washington Square, 39½.—Three rooms for light housekeeping. Bell 1, left hand.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

11TH, 142 WEST.—Large, also small rooms, heated; hot and cold water; telephone connection.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Sunny rooms, private baths; small suite; steam; telephone; reference.

30TH ST., 13 WEST.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms studio building, bedroom and library, each about 20 by 16 feet, up one flight of stairs; private bath; all conveniences; electric light, equipped for light housekeeping; suitable for professional men or man and wife; $60 per month. Poole.

33D ST., (Off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.) —Large, light rooms, with private bath; $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Elegant room; private bath; electricity, steam; select.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4539 Bryant.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Dentist's or specialist's office; attractive first floor; every requisite.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor, doctor or business; also double; single rooms.

57TH, 49 WEST.—Large room, near bath; gentlemen; references; private residences.

58TH, 329 WEST, (Columbus Circle.)—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, all improvements; telephone.

68TH, 30 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, private baths; also suites; private residence; all conveniences; reasonable rates; telephone.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Beautiful large room for gentlemen or couple; also unfurnished.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Beautifully furnished corner room, or en suite, facing Park.

70TH, 200 WEST. — Widow, having lovely apartment, will rent, singly or en suite, two or three connecting rooms to desirable business men or women. Lewis.

70TH ST., 220 WEST.—Large, medium, clean, well furnished; close Subway; gentleman.

71ST ST., 165 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant front room; refinement; reasonable; Subway express.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; hot, cold water; references; suitable physician.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Telephone Columbus —1894. References.

73D, 302 WEST. (Near Riverside.)—Attractive rooms, with, without board, bath; running water; telephone; near Subway, "L"; references.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large and small rooms; electricity; telephone; Subway express.

78D, 235 WEST.—Attractively furnished floor or separate private house; breakfast optional.

75TH, 104 WEST. — Elegantly furnished rooms; doctor's office; studio, large and small.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished parlor rooms; homelike; conveniences; single rooms.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large second floor rooms; well furnished, pleasant, comfortable; moderate.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front room; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large sunny room, attractively furnished; every convenience; references; reasonable.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, large, small; electricity, telephone; convenient Subway, L.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; opposite Subway; reasonable; reference.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive double rooms; every convenience; steam, electricity; single room.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; steam, electricity, telephone, continuous hot water.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Clean, sunny room; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

82D, 80 WEST.—Well-furnished room, adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

83D, 142 WEST.—Clean, well-furnished room in modern apartment; private family; telephone. A. Smith.

83D, 11 WEST.—Comfortably furnished outside rooms; board, if desired; special rates.

84TH, 117 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; all conveniences; newly furnished; also single rooms; prices reasonable. Telephone Schuyler 4831.

85TH, 205 WEST. — Beautiful, newly furnished, large, light rooms; single or en suite; kitchen privileges; Summer rates. Telephone Winters.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private, large, small rooms; private bath; skylight room; references.

86TH ST., (549 West End Av.)—Large and small room; private home.

86TH, 108 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; 1 or 2 gentlemen; references.

88TH, 11 WEST.—Large furnished room; every convenience; with, without board. Stebbins.

92D, 68 WEST.—Two large rooms in private house; single or en suite; reasonable.

93D, 109 WEST.—Beautiful connecting rooms; also separate; worth investigation; board optional.

93D, 253 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; baths; singly; en suite; private residence.

93D, 263 WEST. — Large room, adjoining bath; every modern convenience; telephone; references required.

93D, 317 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large adjoining room, suitable for studio; newly decorated; elevator apt. Phone Riverside 4700.

93D, 35 WEST.—Desirable front parlor; $5; small front, sunny room, $2.75; phone.

96TH, 11 WEST.—Sunny room; comfortably furnished; excellent location; board optional; reasonable.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Back parlor; other large rooms; every convenience; reasonable. Telephone 3242 River.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Nice sunny room, all conveniences; $3. Telephone 7296 Riverside.

102D ST. and Broadway.—Private family offers large room, adjoining bath. Phone Riverside 4529.

110TH ST., 200 WEST, Apartment 8D.—Exceptional rooms, newly furnished, in modern apartment.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Attractive room in modern apartment of refined, congenial couple; reasonable; references. Apartment 15.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

118TH, 536 WEST.—Large front room, bay window, elevator; refined; moderate. Chambers.

118TH, 622 WEST, Near Broadway.—Handsomely furnished room; modern apartment; breakfast; references. Apartment 53.

119TH, 600 WEST.—Front, sunny; running water; first class; gentlemen. Apt. 7 D.

115TH, 620 WEST.—River view; adjoining bath; nicely furnished; reasonable. Apt. 62.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Heights.)—Two large, attractive, corner rooms, overlooking Park; great view; Summer rates. Inquire Apt. 5.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Suite, double, single rooms; elevator; shower; reasonable. Apartment 32.

122D, 137 WEST. — Single room; running water; private house; reference; phone; Subway.

149TH, 510 WEST.—Furnished rooms; board optional; Subway convenient; appreciated when seen.

152D, 502 WEST.—Private family, large, handsomely furnished front room; suitable two.

160TH, 564 WEST.—Attractive, clean, bright room; elevator; phone; private family. Apt. 63.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Rooms, single, en suite; Summer rates. Audubon 3515. Ellsworth.

CORNER WEST 141ST, (87 Hamilton Place.) —Large, well-furnished rooms; elevator; references.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st, Convent Av.)—Room, brass bed, $3.50; single, $2.50.

JUMEL TERRACE, 16, (near West 162d St., Washington Heights.)—Two beautifully furnished rooms, single or double; tiled bathroom; can take possession now.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70, (117th.)—Attractive; privileges kitchen, parlor; ladies; reasonable. Apt. 5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (corner 97th.)—Attractively furnished front room; elegant river view; with breakfast; private family; Phone Riverside 5368.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th Subway.)—Rooms, best accommodations, hotel service. Apt. 4-D.

WEST HALL,
118 WEST 69TH ST.
Medium-sized room; high-class private dwelling; superior service; men only; references. Phone Columbus 8775.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful front room; electricity; private family; 91st St. Subway; references.

Rooms Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Two or three furnished rooms; one bedroom and washing room; separate entries; hot and cold running water, bath; between 20th and 40th Sts., in quiet neighborhood. W 98 Times.

FOREIGN bachelor, 35, wishes room in respectable family, 15th to 50th St. M 56 Times.

Business Opportunities
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Must realize on securities for client, among them two first mortgages $600 each, run three years, security half section rich wheatland sold this month at $3,200 cash; get particulars quick. S. W. Winn, 135 Broadway, Room 811.

$7,000 WITH, WITHOUT services, will secure principal interest hotel, cafe; most popular New York seashore resort; annual receipts $32,000; promptness necessary. Business, L 319 Times Downtown.

Woodworkers—Two light lofts, 70x75, steam power, sprinkler system, large elevator, dry kiln; lumber storage on premises; immediate possession; reasonable rent. Hasbrouck, 501 East 70th, or your broker.

YOUNG MAN with capital and university training, finest references and connections, seeks manufacturing proposition of high character. Replies to C 27 Times.

ESTABLISHED over 30 years, laundry; guaranteed profit over $6,000 year; centrally located; an opportunity seldom offered. Address C 28 Times Annex.

Partner wanted to take active interest in established manufacturing business; nominal investment required. Address Interview, 116 Times.

ESTABLISHED manufacturer would like partner with about $2,000, with or without services. W 107 Times.

BUSINESS MAN, hustler, open to place capital and services in legitimate business; state full particulars. L 290 Times Downtown.

$500 BUYS WAIST store; Brooklyn's shopping centre; illness compels sacrifice. L 316 Times Downtown.

NEW PARK HOUSE,
SUMMIT, N. J., FOR LEASE,
FULLY FURNISHED. $2,500 SECURITY.

FIRST-CLASS PHARMACY, prominent location; complete stock; principals only; strictly cash proposition. Genuine. W 97 Times.

I WANT TREASURER as partner; prosperous manufacturing business; investment required. Treasurer, Y 244 Times Annex.

Business Notices
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Fire Escapes; fireproof windows; approved fire alarm systems. J. Gescheldt, 212 E. 52.

Jewelry.

Diamonds; jewels at wholesale prices; resetting, repairing quickly and reasonable. E. J. Feitel, 7 W. 45th St.—Sells, Buys, Appraises.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Business Loans.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise. Confidential. Principals only. Wormser & Co., Commercial Bankers, 95 5th Av., N. Y. City.

Manufacturers and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Merchants', manufacturers' accounts discounted without notifying customers; collect yourself. Credit, 292 Times Downtown.

Printing and Multigraphing
Forty-five cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000 $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 3356. G. R. Weatherford, 110 Nassau. Room 1,005.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

CADILLAC LANDAULET.
1913 model, exceptionally fine condition, original cost $5,600; luxurious equipment; many extras; will sell for $1,000. MUTUAL, 317 West 59th St.

CADILLAC 1913 | Touring, five passenger, electric lights and self-starter, handsomely equipped throughout, $950. MUTUAL, 317 West 59th St.

PACKARD RUNABOUT | Little beauty, painted Packard blue, with white stripe; excellent mechanical condition, $625. MUTUAL, 317 West 59th St.

Matheson Silent 6 landaulet, in perfect condition; late model; fine opportunity to buy an extraordinary bargain. Max Cohen, 8 West 30th.

BUICK 1915 | C-25, touring, new, 10% off list. Can be on our floor. MUTUAL, 317 West 59th St.

MERCER 1913 | Touring, electric lights and self-starter; extra runabout body and top, $1,300. MUTUAL, 317 West 59th St.

$650 takes 1912 Lozier Briarcliff Speedster; bargain; just overhauled. Peter De Julio, 146 Troy Av., Brooklyn; no dealers.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE
will give you
best up-to-date cars at most reasonable prices. You get the finest in the market by calling "774 Circle," 123 West 52d St.

Gentle

AUTO THAT KILLS 3 SAILS 50 FEET IN AIR

Divers Find Car and Bodies of Two Boys Far from Smashed Drawbridge Gates.

SAD END OF SCHOOL DINNER

Youthful Driver Under $5,000 Bail —Reckless Speeding Sends Seven Into River.

Divers working from a steam dredge that lay all day yesterday across the channel of the Passaic River at Lincoln Highway, in Hudson County, N. J., brought to the surface last night the bodies of two of the three young men who were drowned at 1:20 o'clock yesterday morning, when an automobile in which they were riding with four companions plunged through an open drawbridge into the river.

The bodies were those of Clarence Stanton, a freshman at Amherst College, son of J. F. Stanton, Eastern sales agent of the Crucible Steel Company of America, with offices at 2 Rector Street, and John Gordon Knapp, son of W. Nelson Knapp, President of the East Orange Playground Commission, of 153 Glenwood Avenue, East Orange.

A night shift of divers was still at work early this morning searching for the body of Eugene Stephens, a son of G. H. Stephens, Vice President of the Stephens-Adamson Manufacturing Company of 50 Church Street.

Mr. Stephens, father of the young man, refused to leave the drawbridge at midnight. He remained on the bridge in company with Highways Supts W. P. Dugan, who is in charge of the diving operations, hoping each time a diver came to the surface for air that he would bring his boy's body.

Auto Sails 50 Feet in Air.

Besides finding the two bodies, the divers brought up the automobile in which they plunged to death.

The car, much to the surprise of the divers, was not directly at the end of the drawbridge pier, but in midchannel, showing that it was going so rapidly that after it left the end of the roadway it sailed fifty feet through the air before it came down to the water.

Before the automobile had been found William J. Bittles, the nineteen-year-old son of William Bittles, President of the Wagner Pastry Company, of 419 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Newark, who was driving when the accident occurred, was arrested on a charge of manslaughter. Young Bittles was arraigned before County Judge Sullivan in Jersey City and was about to be released under $1,000 bond when a telephone message reached the court telling of the long leap of the automobile. Judge Sullivan reconsidered his decision and raised the bail to $5,000.

The boy's father and mother, who were in court with him, engaged former Judge Robert Carey and former Judge Jay Ten Eyck of Jersey City to defend him.

The case against young Bittles is considered serious, not only on account of the death of three of his companions but because of the serious injury of Arthur P. Matthews, the gateman at the drawbridge, who signaled to the automobile with a red lantern.

Signal Disregarded.

Matthews stood between the gates and the edge of the drawbridge. When the automobile plunged through the gates it struck Matthews, carrying him over the edge of the bridge with it, and smashing his lantern. He was found unconscious on the stone pier ten feet below. It was said at the City Hospital in Kearny, to which he was removed, that he was in a serious condition. It was feared that he had a fractured skull, in addition to serious bruises and internal injuries.

The automobile was almost undamaged. A mud guard was smashed by contact with the iron gates and the windshield had been splintered, but otherwise the car was ready to run. It was loaded on a horse-drawn truck and sent to the Bittles home in Newark.

County Physician George King of Hudson County remained at the drawbridge until the bodies of Stanton and Knapp were recovered and ordered them sent directly to their homes after examination had shown that death was due to drowning and not to any injury received while the automobile was tearing through the iron gates or making its fifty-foot leap to the river.

At the suggestion of Judge Sullivan, the County Prosecutor put a force of deputies at work gathering evidence connected with the accident. The deputies measured the distance from the end of the bridge to the point where the automobile struck the water, and also noted that it went to the bottom on an even keel so that it rested on all four wheels.

Due to Reckless Driving.

The accident was declared by all who investigated it to be due to speeding on a dark road. Half a dozen witnesses saw the automobile approach the open draw and plunge into the river. While they estimated the speed differently, none put the rate below forty miles an hour. Several witnesses said they thought that the car approached the draw at more than fifty miles an hour.

A large red light the glow of which could be seen for a long distance was flashing down the road as a warning to automobilists that the draw was open. Young Bittles insisted that he did not see this signal light. He said that as he came near the open draw he saw the gateman waving a lantern and tried to put on the emergency brake. He said that in some way he touched the speed accelerator, so that instead of slowing down his car leaped forward.

"All I recall," he said, "is reaching for the emergency clutch and then finding I was getting increased speed. It seemed an endless wait from the time we plunged off into the air until we hit with a jolt on the river bottom. I managed to get loose somehow from the steering wheel and found myself on the surface. The piles driven at the channel's edge, like those at the entrance of ferry slips, were the first things I saw in the darkness. I swam toward them and I heard the voice of Gordon Knapp, my best friend, calling to me. I gripped the piling and looked around. Knapp was gone. Three of the boys were holding to the piling with me. Three others had disappeared. The tide was running strong at the time, and I have no doubt they were unable to swim against it."

All Left School Dinner Sober.

The automobile ride which ended in the leap off the drawbridge started at 11:20 o'clock in front of the Hotel Martinique, at Thirty-second Street and Broadway. All the members of the party were alumni of Montclair Academy and had attended to annual dinner of the Alumni Association at the Hotel Martinique. The headmaster of the Academy and members of the Faculty also attended the dinner. They announced that no drinks had been served and that all of those making up the automobile party left for their homes in New Jersey at 11:20 o'clock, before the dinner was over.

Most of the boys in the automobile party had gone to the dinner by train, but young Bittles asked them to ride home with him in his automobile, a five-passenger touring car. With two boys sitting on the laps of others, the car made its way over the Weehawken Ferry and then out the Lincoln Highway toward Newark.

Those in the party besides the three who were drowned and young Bittles, the driver, were Alfred P. Skinner of 151 Lincoln Avenue, Newark; Lyman Nadrus of 351 Hartford Road, South Orange, and Kenneth Hays of Dubois, Penn., a student at Yale, who was visiting with his aunt, Mrs. R. H. Rogers, at 49 Ninth Avenue, Newark.

RULES FOR MELVILLE PRIZE.

Late Admiral's Gift to Columbia for Engineering Students.

A fund of $5,280.16 was turned over yesterday from the estate of the late Admiral George W. Melville to the Graduate Engineering Department of Columbia University to establish the Melville prizes in mechanical engineering. Prior to his death Admiral Melville outlined the aim of the prizes, and his wishes have been followed by the Columbia authorities.

The first prize, three-fifths of the income of the fund, will be awarded annually to a student of the second term of the fourth year class in mechanical engineering who submits the best essay on the subject, "the state of art in mechanical engineering in respect to heat engines, the probable outlook for increase of economy of such engines, and the probable lines along which such increase would come." The second prize, two-fifths of the income, will be awarded for the next best essay. Any student to enter the contest must have obtained a grade of 80 per cent. in all of the subjects in the first term of the fourth year.

Professor Charles E. Lucke, head of the Graduate Department of Mechanical Engineering; David Moffat Myers; and Charles Buxton Going have been selected as the first judges to act.

TATUM ALIMONY FIGHT.

Wife Demands $1,000 a Month and Also $5,000 Fee for Counsel.

Another courtroom airing of the marital troubles of John C. Tatum, a wealthy cotton broker of Great Neck and Manhattan, and his young wife, Mary Jane Tatum, began yesterday before Justice Blackmar in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, when Mrs. Tatum appeared as the plaintiff in a suit for separation she had brought. Three months ago she was the defendant in a divorce action in Mineola, L. I. She won that suit, the jury clearing her of charges of misconduct with Jack Ottman, the co-respondent named by her husband.

The court proceedings yesterday followed an application of Mrs. Tatum for $1,000 a month alimony and $5,000 counsel fees pending the trial of the separation suit. Mr. Tatum, in opposing his wife's application, declared that his income, which was formerly $80,000 a year, had dropped to $15,000, and his financial condition was such that he was unable to meet Mrs. Tatum's demands.

Justice Blackmar took all the papers in the case and reserved decision.

NEW $500,000 FILM AGENCY.

Vitagraph, Lubin, Selig, and Essanay Concerns to Sell Own Pictures.

A $500,000 company, organized to distribute the films of the Vitagraph, Lubin, Selig, and Essanay motion-picture concerns, was incorporated yesterday at Albany. It is known as the Vitagraph-Lubin-Selig-Essanay Motion Picture Company, and its offices will be at 1,600 Broadway.

The object of the company is to market all the films of the four companies. This has been done heretofore through the General Film Company. Officers of the companies said last night that the new corporation did not foreshadow a merger of the four concerns, but meant simply that the film companies would deal directly with the motion-picture houses.

E. A. Smith of the Vitagraph Company is the President of the new corporation. Sigmund Lubin is Vice President, William Selig is Treasurer, and George Spoor of the Essanay Company is Secretary.

INQUIRY INTO SUBWAY JOB.

Controller Thinks Astor House Wall Price $90,000 Too High.

Controller Prendergast is investigating the amount the Public Service Commission has agreed to pay F. L. Cranford for a retaining wall around the site of the old Astor House. For this and two other small pieces of underpinning the commission has agreed to pay $365,024, and the Bureau of Contract Supervision in the Controller's office has reported that it was about $90,000 too much. By agreement with the commission an outside firm of engineers is to be asked for an opinion.

This particular work has had to be paid for separately as the result of the difficulties met with in purchasing the Astor House easement. The commission decided to give the extra work to F. L. Cranford, contractor for that section, and it made application for the money to pay for it to the Board of Estimate on Dec. 29 last.

James Dunne Dies at 73.

Ex-Alderman James Dunne, in his early days a champion boxer and handball player, and for more than forty years a conspicuous figure in Democratic politics in Brooklyn, died last evening at his home, 317 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. He was one of a few surviving leaders who were big factors in Democratic politics in Kings when the late Hugh McLaughlin was the county leader. Mr. Dunne was born in Ireland seventy-three years ago and came to this country with his parents when a child.

Mr. Dunne represented the Sixth Ward in the Board of Aldermen of the old City of Brooklyn for two terms and was the Democratic leader of the Third Assembly District for many years.

"Moloch," a War Play, to be Staged

Another war play will soon be placed in rehearsal. It is called "Moloch" and is by Beulah M. Dix, who wrote "Across the Border," one of the playlets included on the last bill at the Princess Theatre. The drama is in the form of a prologue, three acts and an epilogue, and in it Holbrook Blinn will play the principal part. Klaw & Erlanger will make the production in association with George C. Tyler. The play will have its initial presentation in May in Chicago.

SNEERS BY SUNDAY AT NEW YORK CITY

Asserts Its Ministers "Spewed Venom and Maledictions," on Evangelist Moody.

CHILDREN LAUGH AT JOKES

Revivalist Says Christ Was Not a "Doughhead" and Would Not "Hotfoot It" in Auto Age.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 6.—Billy Sunday was greeted by an apathetic congregation that did not fill more than two-thirds of the tabernacle this afternoon, but he felt that the day was saved when a full house and a more enthusiastic one turned out in the evening. Nevetheless he hurried the evening session through in order that he and the members of his general staff might enjoy the concert of Sousa's Band at the armory.

Sunday's frequent allusions in both sermons to the attitude of New York toward him made it appear that he was still weighing the invitations that he had received from many ministers to hold a revival there. He described how Moody had had many critics in New York City before he went there in person and demonstrated his value to religion by the converts he made.

"After Moody had swept the country and it was urged that he should go to New York," said Sunday, "many of the clergymen there spewed out their venom and their maledictions upon him. I remember how Dr. Booth, after opposing Moody began to study him and found that his opinion was wrong. He addressed a meeting of ministers opposing Moody's coming to New York and said:

Moody Made Good.

"'I know that this man murders the King's English three times in every sentence, but he has done something that all the other ministers in the country could not do. He has caused a real revival of religion, and he has gripped the rushing, hurrying crowds in a way that has never been done before.'"

As he was urging big contributions to the collection, in which he said he had no share or interest, Sunday said:

"Of course, Philadelphia has been the most liberal city I have ever been in. That is due in part to its size, but it is also due to the spirit there. I doubt if even New York could go as fast as Philadelphia in religious matters."

Both of Sunday's sermons were largely composed of slangy and metaphorical descriptions of the state of the churches and society today. In the evening sermon he said that Sunday school teachers had degenerated into a "booze-hoisting, card-playing bunch," and that mothers were going into society to such an extent that they were allowing their children to grow up "like wild asses' colts."

Children Are Amused.

The afternoon congregation was composed largely of boys in freshly blacked shoes and little girls with colored hair-ribbons. There were shrieks of childish laughter at Sunday's jokes and at his pulpit action, but little enthusiasm. Sunday was applauded a little when he appeared. In the course of his sermon he was applauded only once and that was for a "sure-fire" line about the excellence of "Paterson silk."

In the afternoon sermon Sunday did not jump about with his usual energy. He kept his eyes on his manuscript a good deal of the time and did not use as much slang as usual. At the close of the meeting he said that he had had a bad night and was not in good form.

Sunday preached on the parable of the Pharisee and the publican in the afternoon. In the course of his remarks he said:

"Now, I hate to hear a lot of ministers talk about Jesus Christ as if he were a doughheaded, pudding-faced nonentity that allowed everybody to make a doormat of Him. Not much. If you think Jesus Christ couldn't go some you are badly mistaken. You have heard some of these mutts ask, 'What would Jesus do if He were here today?' He'd skin 'em, that's what He'd do.

"One of the worst things that a minister can say over a man's coffin is that he had no enemies. If he was the kind of a man that he should be and led the life that he should he would have a pack of enemies. The man who has no enemies is a carbuncle on the neck of the body politic.

"Lots of mutts and lots of fools try to tell you that good character, good reading, and good company will be enough for salvation. They are trying to lead you straight to hell. Good character, good books, and good company are fine things, but if they would save you there would have been no reason for Christ to die for you.

Jesus Would Use Automobile.

"If Jesus Christ lived today He would ride in automobiles. He wouldn't hotfoot it; don't you think it. He used the means of conveyance of His day and He would in this. Jesus had sense.

"God Almighty is deaf as a hitching-post to the Pharisees. He passes them up as a hummingbird does a slaughter house.

"Every church is cursed by a small minority which attempts to run it. They think, because they have a little money, they are the only pebbles on the beach. As with the Pharisees, everything with them is either the nominative 'I,' the possessive 'my,' or the objective 'me.'

He Believes Entire Bible.

In his evening sermon Sunday said:

"A whole lot of ministers are scared to death if you do anything for Jesus out of the ordinary way. They would rather go to hell than be saved through an innovation. On the other hand, you don't find people as a rule so scared of the innovations of the devils. You know the thousand and one 'isms' that the devil has invented to drive you off the path of life.

"I believe in the Bible from cover to cover. I don't pretend to understand it all. I would consider myself lowdown and damned if I with my infinitesimal mind and my jack-rabbit and pig-headed intellect should undertake to tell God that I disapproved of His plan of salvation.

"But they say that the consensus of the latest scholarship shows that the Bible is wrong. Well, the consensus of the latest scholarship can go plumb to hell.

"All the booze sellers, the brewers, the distillers, the white slavers, the red light element, the thieves, and the hold-up men hate me and hate revivals. That these manifestations of evil exist is not God's fault. It is the fault of the churches which have become dormitories in which the devil administers opiates, instead of being beehives of industry.

Revivals Are Defended.

"I am for a revival which will result in a man's buying duds for his own wife instead of helping to pay for the silks on the back of the wife of the saloonkeeper. But they say that revivals are abnormal. They lie. They say that revivals are followed by reactions; they lie again. Even if this were true they would be more than worth while. If a drunkard reforms for a year and brings his pay envelope to his family and then backslides, it is worth while.

"I don't scoff at other clergymen. The man that knocks religion is so lowdown that he has to reach up to touch bottom.

"They say that a revival is but temporary. So is a bath, but it does you good. They say that a revival exalts an evangelist over a pastor. Nothing of the kind. Oh, you mutts make me sick.

"You could as well expect to see an Egyptian mummy talk and bear children as see a revival in a city where the religious people and the ministers are growling and fighting.

"Revivals are needed for the sake of children. The little sissie in short skirts today knows more of sin and devilment than her grandmother does."

Sunday said that in every age great evangelists such as Savonarola, Luther, and Wesley were needed. He lay down flat on the platform, leaned over, and looked at the sawdust on the floor below to illustrate how God had called Evans from a coal field in Wales to be an evangelist.

"'Hey! Evans, I want you,'" he screamed at the floor. "Then the miner covered with coal dust came up from the coal pits and was sent out to save souls.

"Most of the towns in this country need to be taken to God's bathhouse and the hose turned on."

HOPES FOR LOST EXPLORER.

Schooner Sachs May Have Stefansson, Northwest Police Think.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, April 6.—A letter received at Dawson from Inspector Phillips of the Northwest Mounted Police, dated at MacPherson on Feb. 13, says in regard to Explorer Stefansson that if he reached Banks's Land or Prince Patrick Land he in all probability was picked up there by the crew of the schooner Mary Sachs, which left last Summer for Banks's Land in search of the missing man.

It is possible, Inspector Phillips writes, that Stefansson may have found land in Beaufort Sea, but in any event it would be impossible to hear from him before the opening of the Arctic.

If Stefansson drifted eastward, the Inspector says, the chances are that he will not be heard from again.

Want Money for Floating Baths.

Borough President Marks's East Side Commissio.. has adopted resolutions calling on the Board of Estimate to appropriate funds for maintaining the six floating baths anchored around Manhattan Island this coming Summer. It has been rumored that the Board of Estimate was not going to allow the Borough President the $22,000 necessary for the storing, repairing, altering, and personal service of the baths. The resolutions say that last Summer 1,044,288 men, women, and children patronized the baths.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Radnor the New ARROW COLLAR

Hart Schaffner & Marx Braid Bound Oxford Suits

$25.00

THIS is a very special price, made because we were fortunate enough to order suits of this rich dark Oxford cloth well before the advance in prices.

We have just received 300 of these Suits, and they offer such remarkable values, are so very good looking, that we want to urge you to come in at once and get yours while we have your size.

Separate worsted trousers with a suit of this kind will give you practically an extra suit and add a new style feature. Pure worsted trousers, $5 to $12.50.

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores: Broadway, Cor. 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores: Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 242-248 West 125th St.

The Arnheim Suit of Superior Quality, $40

Suits to compare with it cost $65 to $75 in many shops.

We can match nearly any material you've seen and show you many not obtainable elsewhere.

We make to measure only, and guarantee every detail of fit, making, silk trimming and materials. It is folly to pay more than we ask, because you can't possibly better the style or workmanship.

Samples and portfolio of Style Suggestions on request.

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

DENIAL BY RESERVE BOARD.

Not Represented in Marshall Bill Discussions at Albany.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Federal Reserve Board today denied assertions made by Albany correspondents that it had been represented there in discussions relative to the Marshall bill extending certain financing powers to banks, State and national.

"The board has consistently declined to share in any of the discussions that are in progress on that subject, and it has never been represented by an attorney or other person, directly or indirectly, either at Albany or anywhere else," said the official statement.

John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, followed with an emphatic denial of a printed story that his question as to the legality of having national bank deposits guaranteed by surety companies, together with Attorney General Gregory's opinion in the matter, had been laid before the Federal Reserve Board.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. Limited Number of Performances. TONIGHT AT 8:15 SHARP Charles Frohman & David Belasco's ALL ★ CAST IN THE DRAMA, A CELEBRATED CASE MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

LYCEUM B'way, 45 St. Mon., Apr. 12 Seats Tom'w. MARGARET ANGLIN "THE DESERT ISLAND"

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. WATCH YOUR STEP Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. Klaw & Erlanger's Entertainers In the New Mirthful Musical Medley, FADS and FANCIES

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON In Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 250TH PERFORMANCE TONIGHT. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. "Miss Starr Wonderful."—Sun. FRANCES STARR IN MARIE-ODILE

LIBERTY 42d St., west of Broadway. Evs. & Sat. Mats. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 & $2 Other Mats. 25, 50, $1 Twice Da'ly, 2:15, 8:05 D. W. Griffith's Gigantic Spectacle BIRTH OF A NATION Seats 4 Weeks Ahead Symphony orch. of 40.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15 Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS Tom'w, Frl., Mon. & Tues. Mats. 3:30. Sat. Morn. 11 ALICE IN WONDERLAND 50c. to $1.50.

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (POPULAR) & Sat. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. ILLINGTON in THE LIE By HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

WALLACK'S LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER Today Mat. at 2; Tonight at 8 Sharp & Every Wed. & Fri. Evg. at 8 Sharp & Wed. Mat. 2. BERNARD SHAW'S The Doctor's Dilemma Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday Evg. 8:15 & Thursday Matinee 2:15 BERNARD SHAW'S Androcles & The Lion Sat. Mat., 2. MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. The Song of Songs

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:10. Phone 4450 Greeley. ARNOLD DALY You NEVER Can TELL

A Word from the Press:

"Why so clever an actor as Mr. Daly should appear in New York only at intervals was a question the revival suggested."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"Happy revival."—*N. Y. Sun.*

"Arnold Daly did a lot to restore the Garrick to the Broadway map."—*N. Y. American.*

"A delightful evening's entertainment."—*N. Y. Times.*

"Shaw in his merriest vein."—*N. Y. Press.*

"Bernard Shaw ought to be grateful to his old playmate, Arnold Daly, for the skill and enterprise that have marked Daly's casting of his comedy."—*N. Y. Telegraph.*

Evenings at 8:10. Mat. Sat. Only, 2:10.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

CANDLER West 42d Street. Evening 8:20. Mat. Today Pop. Prices, 2:20. 300 Good Seats in 1st Balcony 50c., 75c., $1.00. ON TRIAL

PARK Col. Circle, 59th. Phone 9590 Col. Evgs. Matinee Today 25c to $1. 8:15. POLYGAMY Preceded by "The Dickey Bird"

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evenings 8:15. Last Matinee Saturday 2:15. LAST 5 TIMES HELLO BROADWAY With Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 others.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Next Mon. Eve. Mats. 25 & 50c. Evenings 25c to $1. FAMOUS PLAYERS FILM COMPANY'S SUPERB PHOTO-SPECTACLE, THE ETERNAL CITY With PAULINE FREDERICK.

LONGACRE WEST 48TH. Evenings 8:30. Pop. 50c to $1.50 Mat. Today INSIDE THE LINES

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. Mat. Today 25 & 50c FISKE O'HARA in "JACK'S ROMANCE."

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS All Seats $2.00.

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Eve. 8:20. Matinees Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Under Cover

STANDARD B'y & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices Mat. Tomorrow 25 & 50c. "THE MIRACLE MAN"

Loan Exhibition OF 50 MASTERPIECES AT ALTMAN GALLERY 1 WEST 50TH STREET to April 11, Inclusive Now Daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays Included ADMISSION $2.00

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Daily Mats. 25 to 75c. NORA BAYES EMMET CORRIGAN & CO., Jas. & Bonnie THORNTON, BARNES & CRAWFORD, others.

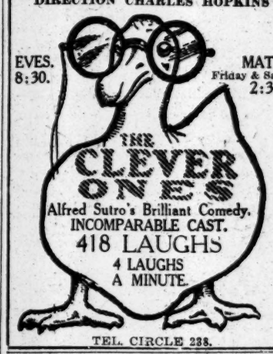
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Herbert Kelcey & Effie Shannon, Rooney & Bent, The Cuttys, others.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Mrs. Leslie CARTER in tabloid of "ZAZA," Princess Radjah, others.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 10 BIG ACTS Courtney Sisters; The Brasilian Nut & Senor Arbos; Rosie Lloyd; Lucille & Cockie and 15 Big Acts.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN NOW TWICE DAILY 2:15 and 8:15. (SHORT ENGAGEMENT) BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS AND THE NEW MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE IN 2 RINGS LALLA ROOKH NEW YORK NEVER SAW A CIRCUS LIKE THIS 480 WORLD FAMED ARTISTS PRESENTING AN ARRAY OF FOREIGN FEATURES ENTIRELY NEW TO AMERICA. MONSTER ZOO—FREAK CONGRESS. Admission to Everything 25c & 50c Reserved Seats, 75c., $1, $1.50. Private box seats, $2.50. Children under 10, half price to afternoon performances. BRANCH TICKET OFFICES: Lehigh Valley Ticket Office, B'way & 42d St.; Gimbel Bros.; R. H. Macy & Co.; Wanamaker's; N. Y. Central Ticket Office, 125th St., 7th Ave.

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE 49TH ST. EAST OF B'WAY DIRECTION CHARLES HOPKINS EVES. 8:30. MATS. Friday & Sat. 2:30.



Alfred Sutro's Brilliant Comedy. INCOMPARABLE CAST. 418 LAUGHS 4 LAUGHS A MINUTE. TEL. CIRCLE 238.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Tonight 7:30. Meistersinger. Hempel; Sembach, Well, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini. Thurs. at 7:45. Walkure. Matzenauer, Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz. Fri. Special Mat. at 2:30 (50c to $2.50). Haensel u. Gretel. Maitfeld, Schumann; Reiss, followed by Ballet. Rosina Galli, premiere. Cond., Hageman. Frl. at 8:15. Iris. Bori, Delaunois; Botta, Scotti, Didur, Bada. Cond., Toscanini. Sat. Mat. at 2:15. Amore dei tre Re. Bori; Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur, Bada. Cond., Toscanini. Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3). Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martin, Tegani, Bada. Cond., Polacco. Next Mon. at 7:30. Siegfried. Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Reiss, Leonhardt. Cond., Hertz. Tues., Special Matinee at 2 ($1-$5.) LAST TIME Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini. Wed. at 8:15. Iris. Cast as above. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Next Tues. at 8. Oracolo. Bori; Botta, Scotti, Didur. Cd., Polacco; foll'd by Haensel u. Gretel. Schumann, Matfeld; Reiss, Goritz. Cd., Hageman. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

DIONYSION CENTURY OPERA HOUSE Every Evening, 8:30; Wed. & Sat. Matinees, 3. ISADORA DUNCAN To-day at 3, Chopin Program. To-night & To-morrow Night Iphigenia Tomorrow (Thurs.) Special Children's Matinee.

CARNEGIE HALL, Next Sun. Aft. at 3. 10TH NEW YORK CONCERT—JOHN McCORMACK Tickets now at box office. (Steinway Piano.)

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., April 10, at 2:30. Last Recital This Season ELENA Gerhardt Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

The Studio Club of New York, 25 East 62d Street. Concert Wednesday Evening, April 7th, at 8:15. INGA SONTUM, Classical Dancer. MILDRED DILLING, Harpist. KATHRYN T. GUARNIERI, Soprano. Seats 50 Cents and $1.00, on Sale at Studio Club.

Aeolian Hall, To-mor. (Thurs.) Aft. at 3. VIOLIN RECITAL EDITH WADE Accomp., Andre Benoist. Tickets 50c to $2.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., April 12, at 3. Second Song Recital JULIA HEINRICH MGT. M. H. HANSON. (STEINWAY PIANO.)

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., April 9, at 3. PIANO RECITAL JOHN POWELL 50 cts. to $2. Mgt. LOUDON CHARLTON.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow (Thurs.) Ev., at 8:15. Piano Recital HENRIETTE MICHELSON Tickets on sale at Box Office. Knabe Piano.

THEATRE FRANCAIS (CENTURY LYCEUM) Entrance 62d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Orch. Seats, 50c to $2.50. "LE RUISSEAU" By PIERRE WOLFF. Friday Mat.—"Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme." Every Sunday Night, Parisian Cafe Chantant.

BROADWAY 41st Street. RITA JOLIVET THE UNAFRAID Comedy. Scenic. Cartoons. Big Orch. 11:30 to 11:30. Prices 10-15-25.

81st St. Theatre, on B'way—NOW: Orrin Johnson in "Satan Sanderson" and a Charles Chaplin Picture. Thurs., Fri., Sat. & Sun., "The Man Who Found Himself," with Robert Warwick. Best V'ville, 1:30 to 11 P.M., 10, 15, 25c.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. "Between the Two of Them." "The Return of Maurice Donnelly."

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10-50c. HAZEL DAWN in "NIOBE." Next Week, Victor Moore in "SHOBS." Strand Orch. & Soloists.

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